Political - 1933

Party Affiliation

Democratic.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
REPORTER

SEP 18 1933

DISCRIMINATION ENDED, CLUB TOLD

Colored Democrats Say Playland Suits Will Not Be Needed.

Discrimination against colored people by the Playland management has ended, Randel Tolliver, president of the Westchester County Colored Democratic Club, reported at a meeting of the organization held yesterday at 2 North Lexington avenue.

Tolliver said that tests have shown that colored people are now admitted to the beach, pool bath housesor any other part of the park.

He said that this was an outgrowth of a recent conference held between colored residents of the county and representatives of the Westchester County Park Commission. He said that these conferences were held on a non-political basis.

Charges of discrimination against colored people at Playland were first made to the committee of the Board of Supervisors which investigated the park management. Later at a meeting of the colored Democratic club plans were discussed for bringing suits against the county.

These suits will not be instituted because colored people are not now being discriminated against, was stated at the meeting yesterday.

Three representatives of each of the fourteen colored Democratic clubs of the county were present at the meeting yesterday.

N. Y. HERALD

SEP 20 1933

Late Returns In Nassau Cut Into Krug Lead

Thorp's Gains Leave Result of Ballot for Democratic Leadership in Doubt

Anderson Is Defeated

Runs 3d in Field of 3 for Committeeman in 65th

Special to the Herald Tribune

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 19.—In the principal primary contest in Nassau County, the three-cornered fight for the Democratic county chairman, John S. Thorp of Rockville Centre gained so heavily into the earlier lead of Philip N. Krug, the present leader, that the final outcome of the race probably will not be decided until the new town committees are organized three weeks from now.

Just before midnight, Thorp issued a statement contending he would beat Krug by a two to one vote in these committees but to this Krug's answer was "I still am the Democratic leader of Nassau County."

The third candidate for this nomination, Dr. Thomas J. Ryan, of Great Neck, was definitely counted out, having lost even his own home district.

Anderson Is Rejected

Another surprise in the voting today was the severe set back received by the friends of Presiding Supervisor Robert G. Anderson, for many years a member of the County Board, and the defeat of Anderson himself in his race for committee membership. Anderson, although announcing some months ago that he would retire at the end of his present term as presiding supervisor, nevertheless has been considered as sitting on the fence, and the outcome of the race for supervisor, which still is to be decided, has created more interest in the county than have any of the primary contests. In the 65th District of Hempstead, which includes Freeport, Anderson's home, the Presiding Supervisor ran third for a committeeship against John Cruikshank, former Freeport Mayor, who polled 213 votes, and George B. Smith with 187. Anderson received 173 votes.

Negro Lawyer Is Elected

Frank Chapman, one of Anderson's friends, in another district in Freeport, was defeated for the committee by Moxie Rigby, a Negro lawyer. Opponents of Anderson's held last night that the primary showing "probably" would put Anderson out of the approaching supervisor contest.

Another upset was the defeat of Walter Calhoun, of Baldwin, chairman of the Democratic party, of Hempstead, a Krug supporter, for committeeship by Frank Cotte, supporter of Thorp. Milton Pincus, president of the Hempstead Democartic Club, was defeated. Supervisor J. Russell Sprague ran two votes behind his co-committeewoman, Charlotte M. Smith, in Inwood, the vote being 33 to 31.

There was no change in the Republican leadership in the county, Edwin W. Wallace, who is retiring from the Assembly to assume active charge of the party, having tightened his hold.

There were no disputes today in the races for Assembly nominations. The Republicans put up W. Harold Herman from the 1st District and Leonard W. Hall from the 2d; the Democrats, L. Hamilton Rainey from the 1st and Frederick C. Dowd from the 2d.

NEWARK, N. J.
STAR EAGLE

SEP 20 1933

CAMPAIGN PLANNED BY COLORED G. O. P.

Business and Professional Groups to Organize.

More than twenty-five representatives of colored business and professional men met at Republican headquarters, 17 Academy street, last night and decided on organization of a group to represent the colored people of Newark in the coming election.

Participants indorsed the Republican organization, its candidates and the administration of County Chairman Jesse R. Salmon.

Dr. Walter Darden was elected temporary chairman and Thomas Ross temporary secretary. Representation was chiefly from the Third, Seventh and Sixteenth Wards.

NEW YORK WORLD

SEP 20 1933

NASSAU BATTLE OF DEMOCRATS STILL IN DOUBT

Krug Claims Continuance as County Chairman, Judge Thorp Disputing the Result.

NEW ROCHELLE UNCHANED

"Regulars" in Lead for Republican Nominations in Suffolk County.

Special to the World-Telegram.

MINEOLA, Sept. 20.—Contrary claims of victory in the three-cornered primary fight for the Democratic chairmanship in Nassau County were made today with returns on county committeemen not yet complete.

Philip N. Krug, county chairman for nine years, predicted he would remain in power by an overwhelming majority. Judge John J. Thorp, of Rockville Center, claimed more than 850 of the 1,312 votes on the new committee. Dr. Thomas J. Ryan, of Great Neck, admittedly was out of the running.

Non-partisan estimates on incomplete reports from all sections of the county indicated that Judge Thorp was slightly in the lead. The outcome probably will remain in doubt for ten days, when committeemen meet to elect a leader.

Woman Candidate Defeated.

In the Eighth Freeport District, Moxie Rigby, Negro attorney, was elected a Republican committeeman. He and Frank Kelly defeted Frank Chapman and Stephen Hunt.

Supervisor Robert G. Anderson, of Freeport, was a poor third in the race for election to the Republican county committee. Two former Mayors, Harry F. Asher and Edward Schmidt, were defeated for places on the Republican committee in the 131st District, Mineola.

Margery Wright, member of the Republican State Committee Committee and district chairman of the League of Women Voters, lost a place on the Republican county committee by three votes in the 141st District, West Hempstead.

Charles L. O'Reilly, co-ordinator of the motion picture industry for the NRA and a strong supporter of Dr. Ryan, was defeated for Democratic county committeeman in the Fifteenth District, North Hempstead.

Wallace Retains Chairmanship.

Charles Gold seemed assured of the Democratic Mayoralty nomination in Long Beach. Thomas J. Hogan and Murray Kay were involved in a close contest for the Republican nomination.

Assembly candidates nominated without contests were:—Republicans—W. Harold Herman, First District; Leonard W. Hall, Second District. Democrats—L. Hamilton Rainey, First District; Frederick C. Dowd, Second District.

Edwin W. Wallace, who is retiring as an Assemblyman, had no opposition in retaining the Republican chairmanship of the county.

Turned-down Republican Triumphs as Independent.

WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 20.—W. Wylie Troy, who was denied Republican indorsement for renomination as Councilman in New Rochelle, led the field of fifteen candidates as an independent.

The New Rochelle primary was non-partisan under the city manager form of government, and the four successful candidates will contest for two vacancies in the Common Council. The outcome of the primaries assures City Manager John S. Donovan of continued support from the council.

Successful candidates for Assembly nomination, who had no opposition, were:—

Republicans—H. R. Smith, First District; Ralph Gamble, Second District; Alvin Higgins, Third District; Alexander H. Garnjost, Fourth District; William Condon, Fifth District.

Democrats—Oscar Spears, First District; Hannibal M. Fiore, Second District Hugh A. Lav[illegible]nird District; Benjamin Levxit[illegible]rth District; Murray A. Harris, Fifth District.

Harmony in Yonkers.

None of the candidates for major offices in Yonkers was opposed. Those nominated were:—

MAYOR—Joseph F. Loehr, incumbent Democrat; Alderman Fred B. Cotter, Republican.

COMPTROLLER—James Hushian, in-

cumbent Democrat; Kristen Kristensen, Republican.

COUNCIL PRESIDENT—Emmett Giltner, incumbent Democrat; John Condon, Republican.

Mayoralty nomination in White Plains were:—Robert P. Smith, Republican; Charles B. Fowler, Democrat; Jonathan Pierce, Socialist.

Regular organization candidates in both parties got nomination for the forty-two places on the Board of Supervisors to be filed in November.

Organization Republicans Head in Suffolk Returns.

Special to the World-Telegram.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 20.—Incomplete returns indicated today that organization candidates won membership on the Republican county committee in contests in thirty-eight of the 146 election districts of the county.

Nomination for county offices were:—

REPUBLICAN.

Surrogate, Robert S. Pelletreau, Patchogue.
County Clerk, Frank Markvart, East Islip.
Coroner, Dr. Morley B. Lewis, Sag Harbor.
Coroner of Fisher's Island, Radford C. Shanklin.
Member of Assembly, First District, John G. Downs, Cutchogue.
Member of Assembly, Second District, Hamilton F. Potter, Smithtown Branch.

Democratic.

Surrogate, Robert T. Oliver, Babylon.
County Clerk, Lawrence F. Deutzman, Smithtown Branch.
Coroner, Dr. William Neuss, Yaphank.
Coroner of Fisher's Island, Radford C. Shanklin.
Member of Assembly First District, Frederic Francais, Westhampton Beach.
Member of Assembly, Second District, Robert H. Hairston, Melville.

SOCIALIST.

Member of Assembly, First District, George B. Reeve, of Brookhaven.
Member of Assembly, Second District, Sabino Dewey, Huntington.
County Clerk, Ernest Dickerson, Southhold.

Nomonations for the Democratic county committee were not made.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

SEP 20 1933

Negro Loses City Job Over An Assessment

Insists He Was to Give Day's Salary to Justice 'Jimmy' Miller.

Complaint that he had been discharged from a city job because he refused to pay 3 per cent of his monthly salary to the Fourth Ward Negro Democratic Club was made yesterday by Eddie Patton, Negro, of 1433 North Ninth street.

Patton, who has a wife and five children, had worked in the sewer division of the municipal streets department for a month and five days. He was discharged Monday.

Patton said that he was called upon by Walter H. Kennard, Negro, a boss at the city stables, to make a 3 per cent donation, and was told in addition he would have to pay one day's salary of each month to 'Jimmy" Miller, Fourth Ward Democratic Committeeman and Justice of the Peace.

He asserted he paid the Democratic Club assessment, which amounted to $1.80 a month, but balked when an attempt was made to collect it from him twice. He asserted he had not made the day's salary contribution, which would have amounted to $5, that he had been told was to go to Committeeman Miller.

Miller, who was at the City Hall when Patton made the statement, confronted him and denied any assessment of a day's pay was being made against any Fourth Ward Democrats working for the city. He admitted readily, however, that the ward clubs, both white and Negro, made 3 per cent salary assessments against city workers from the ward.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
STAR

SEP 20 1933

TOLD TO DONATE TO JIMMY MILLER, CITY WORKER SAYS

Fourth Ward Boss Denies Assessment Charge Made by Ousted Jobholder.

Mayor Dickmann promised today that he would order an investigation of the dismissal of Edward Patton, Negro laborer, who lost his job with the city recently after he had been accused of not contributing to the Fourth Ward Negro Democratic Club, if Patton or anyone representing him would make a written complaint to the mayor.

Patton yesterday told reporters in the City Hall that upon the recommendation of Justice of the Peace Jimmy Miller, Democratic committeeman and boss of the Fourth Ward, he was discharged as a laborer in the sewer division because he objected to contributing 3 per cent of his monthly salary to the club and one day's pay a month to Miller.

Jobless for Three Years.

The laborer, who said he is married and has five small children, declared that until he obtained the job a little more than a month ago he had been unemployed for three years. He said he had been receiving aid from relief agencies until he was placed on the city payroll.

Patton strode into the press room of the City Hall and made his charges to reporters. A few minutes later, while the newspapermen were trying to communicate with Miller by telephone, Miller strolled into the room and confronted Patton.

They presented a striking tableau as they stood face to face. Patton, a burly man about six feet tall, glared down at Miller. The ward boss, diminutive and sure of himself, returned the Negro's stare and contradicted his statements in a calm, quiet voice.

Says Miller Got Him Job.

Prior to Miller's arrival, Patton had told reporters that he had obtained the job on Miller's recommendation, and that when he was hired he was told by Walter H. Kinard, a Negro foreman in the city's refuse collection department and a political lieutenant to Miller, that he and other Negroes in the ward who held city jobs would have to contribute to Miller in addition to paying club dues.

When informed of this statement, Miller waggled a pointing finger in Patton's face and declared, "This fellow is not telling the truth. He was not supposed to contribute anything to me personally."

Miller readily admitted that he had requested Frank Sullivan, secretary to Street Commissioner McMahon, to have Patton discharged, "because Patton hadn't paid his dues and because he was a troublemaker among the Negroes of the ward."

Patton insisted that he had paid the dues, amounting to $1.80, but said he had not given Miller a day's pay, which would have amounted to $3.

"You know you didn"t pay your dues," Miller told Patton.

"I did too," the Negro retorted. "I paid them on August 5. I took the money to the Negro Democratic Club, but Kinard wasn't in. Then I took it to your courtroom, but you weren't in either, so I left it with a man in your office."

Patton said that he was notified last Monday by Sullivan that he had been discharged. He said he then went to see Miller, and the ward boss told him that "one reason why I pulled you off the job was that you had gone to Ira Cooper (negro police lieutenant) and complained to him about having to pay dues."

Disputes Statement.

"That's not true," Miller interrupted as Patton made this statement "I did ask Patton about a report that he had complained to Cooper, but he denied it. I got this fellow the job at the request of John Connally, secretary of the Board of Aldermen.

"After he got the job, Patton went around telling other Negroes in the ward that they didn't have to pay dues. He said he had a job and wasn't paying. The people in my ward are poor. We have two Democratic organizations, one for Negroes and one for white members. Since we couldn't get jobs for everyone, we made a rule that every one who did get a job would have to contribute part of his wages to defray club expenses and provide relief among needy members."

Sullivan told a reporter that Patton had been discharged not because of Miller's request, but because it was learned that he had been creating dissension among other Negro employes.

"Patton admitted to me that he had been doing a lot of talking," Sullivan said. "He admitted that he had been going around at night with garbage collectors and other Negro empolyes in the department, telling them to disregard the ward leaders. He apparently wanted to be a leader himself, and his agitation impaired the efficiency of the department."

Kinard Makes Denial.

Kinard denied to reporters that he had told Patton personally that he would be required to contribute any money either to the club or to Miller. He said Patton had attended several pre-election meetings at which Kinard had stated that anyone who obtained a city job would be expected to contribute to the club.

Kinard is president of the Fourth Ward Negro Democratic Club. Miller said he recommended Kinard for the position because "Kinard has been loyal to me."

According to Kinard, only about half of the forty-five members of the club who obtained city jobs have contributed toward its support.

Mayor Dickmann, when asked about the case, said, "Paying dues to a political club is optional. "Naturally, I wouldn't approve of firing a man for failure to pay dues. However, Patton apparently went directly to the press with his complaints instead of going to Col. McMahon, the head of his department. If a written complaint in the case is made to me it will be investigated."

Miller, a former saloon keeper, in recent years has become the dominant political figure in river ward politics. He is a protege of the late Justice of the Peace Jimmy Miles, and gradually became the boss of the Fourth Ward following Miles' death.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
EVENING UNION

NOV 2 1933

Democratic Negro Rally.

A Democratic rally for the Negro voters of this city has been arranged by the Pioneer Political Club Sunday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock in Victory Hall at Essex and Dwight Streets. Earl Gauntt, Democratic candidate for councilman in Ward 4, will speak and Atty. Theodore V. Quinlivan and the entire Democratic slate have been invited to talk. Aliver Buggs, president of the club, will preside.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT

NOV 6 1933

Buckley Makes Plea For Negro Support

Norbert S. Buckley, Democratic candidate for alderman in the Second Ward, during a rally on Windsor Street Sunday afternoon, told 35 listeners that if they vote against the Democratic ticket Tuesday they will be repudiating State Senators Joseph P. Cooney and Cornelius D. Shea, who, he said were largely instrumental in having the Democratic Senate pass the Civil Rights Bill last spring, giving Negros equal rights with white people. W. H. H. Colbond, candidate for grand juror, presided. Other speakers were Dr. James J. Boucher, candidate for the Board of Education and Maurice Yalen, candidate for reelection as city marshal.

Mr. Buckley said the Second Ward is the richest ward in the richest city in the country and promised that if elected he will give the same consideration to any resident in the ward as he will to the president of the Travelers Insurance Company. Dr. Boucher said the health and character of children are equally as important as their education and expressed a belief that a doctor is needed on the Board of Education. If elected he promised to "treat Negro children the same as children from the mansions."

Chairman Colman, said he was once a member of the Republican Second Ward Committee, and expressed an opinion that the Negroes no longer owe a debt to Abraham Lincoln. John Brown and the Republican Party. The Democratic Party is the party of the masses and responsible for passage by the General Assembly of the Civil Rights Bill, he said.

Political - 1933

Democratic.

Party Affiliation

RECORD

Center Moriches - N.Y.

OCT 26 1933

Colored Voters Rally To Support Democrats

Many times a chance remark made without any particular reason except to "make talk" as the expression is, has cost a political party dearly. Many a leader in an attempt to justify a reputation for fearless denunciation and for pungent public utterance, has made a statement, at the time without any political significance, which at election time has cost him dearly.

It looks very much as though "Boss" Dreyer of the Republican Party did some such thing when he made the now famous statement regarding crime in Suffolk County and its relation towards the colored portion of the population It's as though his "chickens are coming home to rost" with a vengeance. Some people cast bread upon the waters and it comes back covered with jam. This time Jake's bread seems to be covered with mustard.

Saturday night in East Setauket Odd Fellows Hall, over 200 colored voters assembled to hear the Democratic Candidates for Town and County offices ask for their support. And from the reception given them there can be no doubt that the millenium is near as far as local politics are concerned and election day will see something never seen before, a host of colored people going to the polls to vote the Democratic ticket.

The principal speaker for the colored people was Dr Charles Payne, colored leader of Brooklyn. Mr. Payne in his stirring speech said— "We were born Republicans, we have always been Republican, and that is the reason why we are black. The sins of the Republican Party have made us black. It is time for us to be done with all these Beef Stew-eating crooked politicians who have deluded us for years. Not long ago a great Republican office holder promised us two chickens in every pot and two cars in every garage. Four years after this promise was made we didn't even have the price of a plate of beans. Under the present Democratic administration the colored race for the first time has been given the voice and consideration in the Nation's affairs. You can look up to the world's greatest emancipator who has not only emancipated one race, but all races from the tyranny of unjust wages and child labor, Franklin D Roosevelt.

"In local Republican politics you have a two man machine which is ruthless in its control, and with all their trying to drag Tammany Hall into the local situation, Tammany with all its bitterness and dirty tactics has never approached the stigma against any race which your local Republican Leader has placed against your colored population here and against the Italians as well."

Dr. Payne's spech was greated with tremendous applause, especially when he closed by saying, "It is up to you to prove your loyalty to the Democratic Party which has shown you consideration never granted by Republicans, and to defeat this Republican Leader who has stigmatized you by using the only legal birthright you posess, the right to vote, and elect the Democrats.

The Democratic Candidates who spoke to the voters were, Larry Deutzman, Judge Robert Oliver, Arthur Hawkins, Andrew Havens, Harold Davis, Herman Hawkins, besides Sam Miller who spoke for them.

Entertainment was furnished in the way of piano solos by Miss Katherine Coombs and Miss Evelyn Webb, also Duffy's Aces. Refreshments were served after the rally.

The officers of the club are Robert Stuart, Charles Sells, William Brinkley and George Stuart.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

OCT 27 1933

COLORED DEMOCRATS SOLID FOR HESTERBERG

Support Pledged at Meeting of Regular Colored Democratic Association

That Borough President Hesterberg will receive the solid support of organized colored Democrats in Brooklyn for his re-election was made plain when a committee from the Regular Colored Democratic Association of Kings County pledged him their backing.

Charles A. Johnson, general secretary of the Democratic organization spoke for the men and Mrs. Lutie L. Cowan represented the women of the colored group.

Walter R. Lofton, chairman of the publicity bureau of the association will act as chairman for the committee which will be known as the Colored Citizens Committee for the Re-Election of Henry Hesterberg for Borough President. It was organized at the suggestion of Deputy County Clerk Kelly.

Headquarters will be opened by the committee at 26 Court street and 553 Classon avenue.

Others in the delegation which pledged support to Borough President Hesterberg were:

"Chief Wesley L. Young, county leader of the colored Democrats; Mrs. Mae L. Waters, vice-president of the county organization and who was president of the Colored Womens Democratic League for Roosevelt; Commander Joseph Posey, of the Sergeant Oscar A. Jones Post, No. 627 V. F. W.; James Matthews, leader of the colored Democrats of the Tenth A. D.; D. C. Smith also head of a group in the Tenth A. D.; Dr. Frederick A. Sealy, president of the Tenth A. D. organization; Oscar W. Fulcher executive secretary; Attorney D. Mason Webster, William E. Lucas, Samuel R. Carter, president of the Musolite Club; E. Oliver Jackson, Miss Stella Batson, assistant secretary of the county organization; Benjamin F. Butler, florist, and others.

CLEVELAND, O.

PLAIN DEALER

OCT 27 1933

Negro Democrats.

Editor Plain Dealer—Sir: I read of the address made by Congressman Oscar De Priest at Mount Zion's Church in Monday morning's Plain Dealer. For one who has achieved the distinction of becoming a United States congressman it is fair to assume that such a person would be consistent in a belief that is fundamental in his general platform.

In Sunday's address it appeared from the reported article that De Priest bitterly assailed Negro Democrats for deserting the Republican party.

I was present at a banquet tendered in honor of Mr. De Priest about three and a half years ago in the dining room of the Phillis Wheatley Association. At that time the master of ceremonies introduced me as an assistant county prosecutor but a Democrat. When Oscar De Priest started to speak one of the first things he said was: "I want to congratulate the young man who has sense enough to be a Democrat. Not until our people vote the Democratic ticket more and more will we get any place in politics." Mr. De Priest further emphasized this observation with the following figure: "You do not chase after a street car after you have caught it. And so it is with the Republican party; they think they have a strangle hold on your votes and have nothing further to do to get them."

Mr. De Priest went even further than that in his discussion at that time and stated that even though he was severely criticized for it, he was advocating that the colored people of the south vote with the Democrats because that was their only possible salvation.

NORMAN S. MINOR.

Cleveland

ALBANY, N. Y.

TIMES UNION

OCT 26 1933

Colored Democrats To Hear Thacher

Dennis J. Jackson, president of the Sixth Ward Colored Democratic club, today announced the list of speakers for the annual colored Democratic rally Friday night at Jack's auditorium, 72 Beaver street. Speakers will include Mayor Thacher, Judge Bergan, Assemblyman John P. Hayes

TIMES

Glasgow, Ky.

OCT 26 1933

DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF COLORED FOLK

Young colored voters of "The Kingdom," have organized a "Willing Workers' Club of The Democratic Party." Club's membership is steadily growing, and numbers some of Glasgow's most influential and most progressive colored men. Club has been organized some time.

UNION CITY, N. J.

HUDSON DISPATCH

NOV 1 1933

NEGRO DEMOCRATS BACK PARTY TICKET

Members of the Hoboken Negro Citizens' Democratic Club last night filled the Workmen's Circle Hall, 110 Grand street, at the annual chairman, has been invited to discuss NRA activities and to enlist the cooperation of those present in security consumers' pledges. Refreshments will be served after the meeting, which is open to the general public.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

COURIER EXPRESS

NOV 2 1933

Negro Democratic Club To Take Part in Mass Meeting

Negro Democratic clubs in Buffalo and vicinity have been invited to co-operate in the mass meeting to be held tomorrow night at Chasin's Hall, 311 William Street. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Fifth Ward Schwab Non-Partisan Club.

The guests and speakers will include Harry G. Bragg of New York, deputy state attorney general; George J. Zimmermann, candidate for mayor; George K. Hambleton, John J. Doyle and Richard A. Cantlin, candidates for councilman-at-

large; Charles J. Hereth, Anthony J. Canney and Edwin L. Kantowski, candidates for the Assembly. Former Mayor Frank X. Schwab will speak on behalf of the Democratic ticket. Nicholas J. Lauber is chairman.

CITIZEN

Lakewood, N. J.

NOV 3

Colored Democrats Hear Candidates

At a meeting held on Wednesday evening by the Ocean County Colored Democratic club at its rooms, 30 Fourth street, the Fusion ticket was given a hearty support by the voters gathered there from all the election districts of Lakewood. This meeting was presided over by Chairman Elmer Powell and the followng candidates were present and addressed the assemblage: Dr. Joshua Hilliard, John A. G. "Wood" Grant, Jesse Foster, Walter U. Brouwer, Samuel Norcross and Chester A. Applegate.

There will be another mass meeting and supper on Monday evening, November 6th in the Fulton avenue school.

Other prominent colored Democrats in attendance were James W. Fleet, Marshall Beddle, Benjamin Miller, Frank Jackson, Edward Mitchell and Rev. C. A. Wimley.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.
NEWS

NOV 1 1933

Dem. Candidates Endorsed by Negro Club in 'The Falls'

Highland Falls — Local Democratic candidates were endorsed by the Independent Political and Social Club, meeting in AME Zion Church on Tuesday evening. President Clifford Brooks presided. Among speakers were Mortimer F. Moriarty, for supervisor and Francis J. Mahoney, for justice of the peace. William Hogue, William Fitchett and Arthur Johnson participated in general discussion.

A Halloween party followed the meeting in the church basement. Costume prizes were awarded and refreshments served.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
MORNING UNION

NOV 2 1933

SAYS DEMOCRATS USE RACIAL ISSUE ONLY FOR VOTES

Ingve Warns Italians and Other Groups "Not to Be Fooled" by Meaningless Nominations.

QUINLIVAN RAPS MARTENS AGAIN

Questions His Opponent's Ability, But Says He Will Not Indulge in Personalities.

Voters of Italian extraction and of other racial groups were warned "not to be fooled" by Democratic pretentions toward their recognition, by Atty. Daniel Ingve, speaking for Alderman Henry Martens, Republican candidate for mayor, at a candidates' night of the Hampden County Italian-American Club in Vasa Hall last night.

Alluding to the candidacies of Earl V. Gauntt, a Negro, and Angelo Longhi, who received the Democratic nominations for councilmen from the strong Republican Ward 4, unopposed Ingve said: "They'll give you the nomination when it amounts to nothing, but never for an office where it's possible for you to be elected. Look over the Democratic ticket and see if that reads like representation of the racial groups."

The Democrats were satisfied with Dwight R. Winter when they thought he could lead them to victory, Ingve said. "Now, when they think they are strong enough, they say they don't need any racial groups and they can get along without him."

Ingve predicted that Roger L. Putnam, Democratic candidate for school committeeman-at-large, will find himself "thrown overboard" when the party believes it can do without him. Putnam, he declared, was simply being used to attract votes to elect the Democratic candidates to the School Board.

The rally, which was attended by a crowd which packed the hall, was markedly Democratic in its sympathies and, curiously enough, a great majority of the candidates were of the Republican faith. Atty. Theodore V. Quinlivan, Democratic mayoralty candidate, was given a rousing reception when he entered the hall and his remarks were frequently interrupted by applause.

The Democratic mayoralty nominee stuck close to an exposition of his platform as announced Monday night, advocating competitive bidding for city supplies through a central purchasing agency, work instead of direct aid for welfare recipients, a program of municipal improvements to keep pace with the city's development and the payment of welfare aid in cash.

To Avoid Personalities.

At the outset of his talk, he asserted that he does not intend, during the last stages of the campaign, to indulge in personalities. "The mean, little nasty things which are said don't influence anyone," he said. "They merely reflect the animosity of the person uttering them."

Asserting that the "people of Springfield want the best qualified man," he repeated his criticism of the Republican candidate, who is basing his campaign on his 12 years' experience in the city government, and said that that "if Martens had any ability he would have been put up by the Republican party for Mayor long before this."

Ingve fired several other hot shots during his turn on the platform. He declared that a "magazine of the American Legion," of which Quinlivan is a past state department vice-commander, contained reference to the campaign and that while stating that the post was "not in politics," it wanted to point out those who were veterans running for office.

Stating that he was a veteran who could "match years for every month of service of many veterans here," Ingve declared he "never received anything from the Veterans' Bureau. 'If you service men haven't had enough of Democratic officials then you are hellions for punishment,'" he said.

The attorney remarked that Atty. Joseph E. Kerigan, in a speech for Quinlivan at a rally Monday night had pointed to the record of the city under four years of a Democratic administration. "If Kerigan and Quinlivan believe that it was a good administration," Ingve asked, "then why did they throw Winter overboard?"

Smith's Remarks.

City Clerk Clifford F. Smith, candidate for reelection on the Republican ticket, referring to a charge by his Democratic opponent, that he "tried to ride two horses" by seeking both nominations, cheerfully admitted the charge. "That's what I've been trying to impress on the voters," Mr. Smith said. "I have no political favors to give. I have given and can give only service to voters whether they are Republicans or Democrats."

Answering the statements of Alderman James F. Egan, his Democratic opponent, made at a previous rally, John W. Dunlop, Republican candidate for alderman from Ward 2, asserted that Egan, "like his colleagues, has been too busy taking care of himself and appointments to do anything constructive." To the criticism that he lacks experience, Dunlop said he believed he knew more about the city government than Egan did when the latter was running for the board for the first time two years ago.

Mrs. Gena G. Hickox, Republican candidate for reelection as school committeeman from Ward 5, was the lone school board candidate of either party to attend, but the issue was not in the background of the rally by any means. Mrs. Hickox told her hearers "not to be fooled by anyone who says: 'I saved the city $40,000.'" It is the board and not any individual who is responsible for savings, she said. She asked support for herself and the other three Republican candidates "because we have kept our heads in trying times when all sorts of pressure has been brought to break down rules and laws of long standing."

Breglio Is Speaker.

One of the speakers, not a candidate, was John B. Breglio. Speaking in both English and Italian, Mr. Breglio said he was a heavy taxpayer and that four of his five daughters were school teachers and not one of them has been able to obtain a job in the Springfield schools. "There is something wrong somewhere," he said. "Either the school system is wrong or the school board is wrong. Put it anyway you want—the school board is wrong." Stating that he has been a Republican for years, he nevertheless advocated the election of the Democratic candidates, on the grounds that the board should be half Democratic and half Republican.

Allusion was made by Webster A. Collins, Republican candidate for alderman from Ward 3, to the questionnaire being sent to candidates by the Springfield Home Owners' Protective Association, asking them if they favor a $25 tax rate. Collins said he would like to see a tax rate nearer $20 but that he did not believe anyone could say at this time whether it would be possible. "But I do think that the men who go down to the City Hall should cooperate with the idea of eventually lowering the rate as much as possible," he said.

Other speakers were Raymond D. Jewett, Republican candidate for alderman from Ward 5; Kirby S. Baker, Republican candidate for alderman from Ward 6; A. Neilson Cochran, Republican candidate for alderman from Ward 8; Robert J. Ford, Democratic candidate for alderman from Ward 8; Councilman Gertrude C. Hayward, Republican candidate for councilman from Ward 4; Earl V. Gauntt and Angelo Longhi, Democratic candidates for councilman from Ward 4.

J. Raymond Britton also spoke for Longhi; E. H. Hartter spoke for Roger E. Putnam, and Philip W. Caporale spoke for Henry Martens. Atty. Anthony Sanello presided.

CLEVELAND, O.
PLAIN DEALER

NOV 2 1933

Democrats and Negroes.

Editor Plain Dealer—Sir: In answer to Congressman Oscar De Priest's question as to what the Democratic party has done for the American Negro, let me point out that the money to found Tuskegee Institute was got from a Democratic Legislature by Mr. Campbell of Tuskegee, a Democratic senator, whose son is today one of the trustees of that, the greatest Negro educational institution in this country.

President Grover Cleveland sent a Negro to Ascension, Paraguay, as United States minister to that South American republic, something the Republican party has never found the courage to do.

President Cleveland originated and planned the United States civil service and civil service became a law; that law kept over 10,000 Negroes in positions at our postoffices and other government departments and up to this minute Negroes are enjoying the fruits of this Democratic wisdom.

Newton D. Baker, our leading citizen, as secretary of war appointed Emmett J. Scott, a Negro, assistant secretary of war.

The Officers' Training School at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, established by Newton D. Baker and approved by President Woodrow Wilson to train Negro army officers for military service in the World War, was something that the Republicans had never done for Negroes. The former President Woodrow Wilson and the Secretary Newton Baker commissioned 750 educated Negro officers who were trained at Fort Des Moines and in Cleveland we have several of those officers, Dr. L. L. Rogers, appointed by Mayor Ray T. Miller as assistant city physician; Dr. James Owens and Dr. Charles Garvin.

As to what the Democratic party has done for Negroes in Cleveland, in 1918, when Davis was the mayor, I began agitation for training Negro nurses and internes in the City Hospital. Mayor Davis would not even listen to training Negroes in that institution. For eleven years we begged, pleaded and fought welfare bonds to bring the Republicans to see the justice of our cause.

We approach Dr. Walz, a Democratic councilman, and at his own expense he made an investigation and saw the justice of training Negroes in our City Hospital. He introduced a resolution in the City Council and our Negro internes and student nurses were accepted there for training. The Republican welfare director set the entrance of the Negro students in our City Hospital a whole year off. We are entitled to more than one interne at City Hospital, but nothing we could do would alter the Republicans' position on just giving us one. When Ray T. Miller was elected mayor he said he would look into the matter and see what he could do about giving us more internes. He found a stumbling block, pushed it out of his way, and appointed two Negro internes at our City Hospital this September. We have now under the mayor at our City Hospital twelve Negro student nurses in training and two Negro internes, and this advanced step of Cleveland is the result of Democratic agitation for eleven years to build public sentiment, backed by a Democratic resolution introduced by a Democratic councilman and further advanced by a Democratic mayor.

President Roosevelt has recently appointed Mr. Van, the editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, assistant United States attorney general and Mr. Eugene Kinkle Jones to an important position in the race relations department of the United States Interior Department.

JOE T. THOMAS.
Cleveland.

Democratic.

Political - 1933

Party Affiliation.

Woodson Raps Separate Arrangements For the Roosevelt Inauguration

No Special Arrangements Needed, He Declares. "First" and "Second" Holdings in Ante-Bellum Virginia are Recalled. Present Set Up Looks to Him Like a "Frolic in the Backyard."

By DR. CARTER G. WOODSON
Editor of the Journal of Negro History

The other day a friend of mine, now very much worried about losing his job on the fourth of March, sang to me the woes afflicting so many others on the eve of a change in the Federal administration.

Carter Woodson

In a facetious manner I suggested that he talk with G. David Houston, to whom many people have referred as the coming "spokesman" for his Harvard classmate, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Certainly we who have received scant consideration from Herbert Hoover would not like to suffer still more at the hands of the incoming chief executive of the nation. Anything which may prevent such a thing certainly should be cheerfully done by the friends of humanity.

Not Taken Seriously

When I heard that this scholarly classmate of the President-elect was to dabble in political matters, however, I did not take it more seriously than that he would have access to this public functionary and would add a word occasionally to see that less injustice be meted out to our oppressed people. Inasmuch as Mr. Houston has well established himself by his work in education and as a successful newspaper correspondent in local matters, I never think of him as having time to give to things purely political. If he desires to do so, however, it is his affair, not mine.

Yet, I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that this educator will not go to the extent of making himself an agent through which we must be meagerly served by persons whose attitude toward us is such that they will not give adequate attention to those less fortunate than the victors in the recent election.

It will be so much better for a man of color to become the adviser of the President of the United States, not on matters which peculiarly concern the Negro, but on all affairs respecting the common welfare and social justice. The thinking Negro will struggle to reach this higher ground in politics.

Declined to Serve

I received another impression of the affair the other day, however, when I was called up by several "distinguished" persons who insisted that I serve on the Colored Inaugural Committee which will provide for the entertainment of the politicians who will appear in Washington to participate in restricted fashion in the inauguration of the President of the United States. Inasmuch as I never accept jim-crowism, unless it is forced upon me, I had to refuse to permit the use of my name, but these gentlemen of the Jim Crow resorted to the argument that I should be willing to serve thus because Mr. G. David Houston is to be the chairman of this special committee, and his name so appears on their letterhead. Is this to be Mr. Houston's function on the regular Inaugural Committee?

Surprise

This struck me as a great surprise, and I am still hoping that a man of such educational influence will withdraw from any such jim-crowism which has been the thing to which politicians have usually stooped for their bread and butter. Mr. Houston does not need to do it, and there can be no pecuniary reason for such stooping. He will want to retain the respect of his students; and how can he do so while directing the youth to the ghetto? They must be taught to think, not to eat, drink, and romp at the back door.

Step Backward

It is all right for our people in this city to make preparation to entertain friends whenever they come to Washington, but to make a special effort to stage festivities at the back door when they are denied the right to come through the front door and participate in the grand functions of this occasion is to me a step backward toward slavery. We are not compelled to have a banquet or a dance during the inaugural season. Yet, if they must dance or dine, they can easily arrange such functions at some other time when they are not semi-officially worked out so as to determine their social status at a great disadvantage.

Sackcloth and Ashes

If we are not to be admitted to the real inaugural function because of our color, we should show much more manhood by remaining at home in sackcloth and ashes as a protest against the denial of this social and civic right. To proceed otherwise means surrender to the oppressor. It looks too much like slavery to see our men and women purchasing expensive finery to imitate others whom they can see only by peeping through the windows and the cracks of the doors. It is a most discouraging thing to men who have worked hard in trying to open the eyes of our people when they see those who are "educated" content to hang on to customs observed among the slaves a century ago.

First and Second Holidays

These "educated" persons remind me of those whom I as a boy observed in Virginia. I used to hear our people during the springtime talk about the First Holiday and the Second Holiday for which they always made extensive preparation. The white people at the same time were busy getting ready for the great festivities of Easter and Whitsuntide.

I could not understand the difference in point of view until I studied the history of slavery. I found out that this custom carried over into freedom, developed from the fact that the ante-bellum whites had their festivities during the days leading up to and on Easter and Whitsuntide while the slaves who had to work hard waiting on them were permitted to have theirs at the back door or in the barnyard on the Mondays following these important days. Now here in 1933 we find our "highly educated" people conforming to these same customs of slavery.

It is evident, then, that you cannot free a man by telling him to be free. He has to be free in spirit before you can make him a real free man. You cannot free a man's mind from the slave psychology merely by sending him to school and cramming it with facts that somebody else would like to have him know. To free him and make him free indeed his mind must be so fed as to stimulate his thinking and enable him to plan and do for himself. Some of us do not think, and we lose our self-respect when we so stoop as to participate in such degradation of our own status. We thereby demonstrate in a most dramatic fashion what education will not do for some of us.

Justice Wanted---Or Jobs?

By KELLY MILLER

What The Negro May Reasonably Expect of the Roosevelt Administration

THE shift of administration will not work a miracle in the American mind in its attitude toward the race problem. I have for a long time maintained that it makes little material difference to the Negro as to what white man occupies the White House or which political party is in national power. My prognostication, I ween, is now about to be demonstrated as a practical certainty. I am willing, at least, to risk my prophetic reputation on the outcome. Bitter and loud has been our condemnation of the Grand Old Party for its many sins of omission and neglect. Taft, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover have been berated in every mood and tense of denunciation. Finally out of sheer desperation, many of the former adherents quit the party of Lincoln and Grant and flirted with its ancient adversary.

So far as the race question is concerned, the Republican party has moved downward and the Democratic party upward until they now stand on a common platform. This question is not fashionable in either quarter. Neither party will risk its fortune or its future by championing the black man's rights. There are noble and true individuals on both sides of the party lines. Hoover and Roosevelt, in their personal and individual capacities, are equally well meaning and kindly intentioned. But neither of these celebrities is able to translate his good intentions fully into concrete acts. The general sentiment forbids.

Distress Erases Distinctions

Mr. Roosevelt comes to the front at a fortunate juncture of affairs so far as the Negro's claims are concerned. In times of great economic distress there is little time to think of race or class discrimination. The Southern contingent of the Democratic party which hitherto has been the bugbear and stumbling block is now a minor factor in the Democratic equation. The rabid anti-Negro ranters of the stripe of Vardaman, Tillman, Blease, and Heflin, te omne genus, have been silenced by death or eliminated from the equation.

There is no longer any Negro baiting. Moderation and complacence prevail. The North is in the Democratic saddle. Vice-President-elect Garner, the leader of the Southern contingent, is on record as favoring justice and fair treatment for the Negro, in even fuller measure than the Republicans have accorded during the past twelve years. He has said that the Negro voter has hitherto been opposed to his party and has not given it a chance to show its generous disposition. Now this objection has been removed. Under the leadership of Roosevelt, the party now has the opportunity of eliminating the race question from the domain of partizan politics.

Wants Justice, Not Jobs

The race wants justice rather than jobs. But a reasonable recognition by way of jobs is the surest guarantee of the purpose to accord justice. Mr. Roosevelt is a member of the Civil Service Reform League, which gives every reasonable assurance that he will not encourage race distinction as a sine qua non for admission to the qualified service of the government. He can hardly fall short of his Republican predecessors in this respect.

Only a handful of Negroes are left in high places in the public service. There is every reason to believe that this rapidly vanishing tribe under Republican sway will be increased rather than diminished. Our hopes and expectations are moderate. But if this comparatively modest expectation is fulfilled, the Grand Old Party will be forced to relinquish forever its hold on the race on the score that it is its best and only friend.

Faith Is Needed

We no longer expect any special favorable legislation from either party but we do expect a fair, im-

partial enforcement of law. Let us have faith that President Roosevelt's new deal will be a square deal.

Despite the politician's disavowal of the Jecksonian doctrine, that to the victor belongs the spoils, yet all party government must necessarily operate on this fundamental basis, otherwise party loyalty and party discipline could not be maintained. After eliminating an agreed upon set of offices, covered by the Civil Service, the residue is placed in the hands of the administration to keep the faithful in good humor and assure the party's ascendancy. Everyone expects these offices to be distributed among Democrats and those who favored the candidate's fortune during the last campaign.

Numerically speaking the Negro vote counted for very little in the aggregate. Roosevelt and Garner would have been triumphantly elected if every Negro in the land had voted against them. But it is practically true of every other element of the voters. The Democratic party would have been triumphant had every Southern Democrat voted against it.

A Word of Advice

The universality of his support relieves Mr. Roosevelt from dependence from any locality or class or section, and broadens his obligation to all of his supporters alike. The Negro stands on the same footing as the rest in expecting fair recognition for political support.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH

FEB 10 1933

By the Jefferson City Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 10.—Demands on Gov. Park by Negro Democratic job-seekers for patronage recognition in the pending reorganization of the salary rolls of the State departments, bureaus and commissions, has resulted in appointment by the Governor of a Steering Committee to solve the problem, if possible, and to make recommendations on apportionment of jobs to Negro Democrats.

In a public hearing held by the Steering Committee in the House lounge last night, Senator Carter M. Buford of Ellington, a committee member, assured the numerous Negro job applicants present that Negro Republicans now holding State jobs would be "steered" out as soon as possible and that Negro Democrats would be "steered" in.

"So far, we have found 91 Negro Republicans are on the State payroll," Buford said. "Those 91 are going out, just as soon as we can get to it and they will be replaced by Negro Democrats."

His statement produced vigorous applause.

Members of Steering Committee.

Members of the committee are James T. Blair Jr. of Jefferson City, a former State Representative, chairman; Senator Buford and Phil M. Donnelly of Lebanon; Representative Keating of Kansas City, majority floor leader in the House; Representatives James J. Carroll and David P. Lohr of St. Louis, and John H. Noland and Charles E. Dewey, active workers in Democratic politics in Jefferson City.

The Negro job hunters have organized a committee to help steer the Steering Committee. It is headed by Thomas J. R. Wilson of St. Louis, a Negro employe of the State Senate. Other members are: William J. Tompkins and W. G. Mosby of Kansas City; Joseph L. McLemore, O. S. McClelland, William A. Swanson and D. M. Grant, all of St. Louis; Fred Ferguson of Sedalia, and J. W. Damel and V. H. Collins of Jefferson City.

Delegations of Negro job-seekers from St. Louis, Kansas City, Jefferson City and other cities were present at the hearing.

McLemore, a former Democratic nominee for Congress in the Twelfth District, presenting the case of the Negro Democrats, urged they be given a fair share of appointments to State jobs. He suggested liberal recognition of Negroes would aid in bringing about a Democratic victory in the mayoralty race in St. Louis in April.

Thinks Negroes Should Get 350 Jobs

Grant estimated that Negroes cast 5 per cent of the vote for the Democratic State ticket in the November election and said Negro Democrats should receive a fair share of the jobs. He suggested Negroes were entitled to about 350 jobs, after Blair estimated about 700 jobs would be available in the departments under the elective State officials.

Blair urged the Negro applicants not to be impatient. "Everybody apparently wants a political job," Blair said, "and the situation is just as serious among the whites as it is among the Negroes. So far I have received 2380 applications for job indorsements from residents of Cole County.

"No Democrats, as hungry as we have been for 12 years of Republican State administrations, ordinarily would want to abolish a job," Blair said, "but economic conditions are serious. The State revenues have decreased sharply and expenditures must be reduced. There will be no money to create jobs. The number must be reduced and there will have to be cuts in salaries. The State officers cannot give you jobs they do not have."

Following the hearing, committee members indicated two or three weeks might be required for preparation of a report to the Governor on the committee's recommendations.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

JAN 29 1933

CHAIN STORE LIMIT URGED BY DUGGAN

The necessity of regulating chain stores was stressed and a pledge made to favor legislation to limit the ownership by any one chain to a maximum of five stores within the city limits, in a speech delivered by Jerome F. Duggan, candidate for Mayor in the Democratic primary, to the Twenty-third Ward Independent Democratic Women's Club, 4359 Delmar boulevard.

Duggan declared the present chain store system is converting a nation of independent shop owners into a nation of dependent shop owners.

Duggan's candidacy was indorsed at a meeting of women of the Eighteenth Ward at the Warwick Hotel. A Duggan-for-Mayor club was organized and the following officers were elected:

Mrs. Ben Jurcyzk, president, 2400 Elliot avenue; Mrs. Lottie Ferris, vice president, 2735 Madison street; Mrs. S. Jacobson, secretary, 2813 Cass; Mrs. Michael Sullivan, treasurer, 2409 Elliot.

The Fifth Ward Negro Democratic organization also indorsed the Duggan candidacy at a meeting held at Twenty-second and Wash streets.

The Duggan permanent organization will be completed Monday, it was announced at his headquarters.

The Young Men's Civic League at an election of officers held last night, indorsed the candidacy of Duggan. Officers elected were:

Alfred Schaefer, president; William McNabb, vice president; J. L. Morris, secretary; William Ilg treasurer, and Malvin Barton, sergeant at arms.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT

JAN 26 1933

Bribes Offered for Votes For Goss, It Is Charged

Naugatuck, Jan. 25.—(AP.)—Efforts were made to bribe officers of the Democratic clubs in Beacon Falls and Ansonia to vote for Congressman Goss, according to charges made at today's hearing in the Fifth Congressional District investigation. The bribes were offered by persons supposed to be representatives of Congressman Goss, according to the statements of witnesses.

This testimony was the first in which anyone testified regarding the offering of bribes. Ansonia Democrats claimed they were offered money to swing votes for Goss, and members of the Italian-American Democratic Club of Beacon Falls asserted they were offered jobs to get votes for him.

Edward Claybourne and Charles Timmey, who said they were officers of the Negro Democratic Club of Ansonia, said a man they knew as Gordon Richie, of Milford, offered them $300 to obtain votes for Goss. They said they refused to deal with him. The name of Congressman Goss was on a check offered them, Claybourne and Timmey testified.

Patsy Giglio of Waterbury was brought from New Haven County Jail to testify that he did not vote. Martin Gormley, who was defeated for election as Congressman by Mr. Goss, and whose claim of fraud brought about the investigation, contends a man in jail is not deprived of his voting right.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

FEB 9 1933

Negro Democrats Hold Dance Tonight

A meeting of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league was held Tuesday evening at headquarters, 140 Governor street. Henry Moore presided in the absence of Garland T. Hogans, the president. Very interesting committee reports were made. Much work is being done by the members on the drive for new members.

The General committee for the annual dance to be given at the Duffy league headquarters, 91 Broadway, this evening consists of the following: Miss Elizabeth Hale, Miss Dorothy Rochelle, Miss Martha Neil, Mrs. Dorthy Booker, Mrs. Clara Jackson, Mrs. Algie Fair, Mrs. Martha Sermond. Finance committee: Jacob Holmes, Oscar Keys. Check room: Harley Cot.

Refreshments: Miss Dorothy Rochelle, Mrs. Martha Sermond. Soft drinks: Mrs. Dorothy Booker, Mrs. Clara Jackson. Jess Williams and his royal aces will furnish music. Emanuel Hudson and Oscar Keyes are in charge of the affair.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH

JAN 30 1933

DUGGAN-FOR-MAYOR CLUBS ORGANIZED IN TWO WARDS

Third Ward Democratic Organization Indorses Dickmann for Democratic Nomination.

The Second Ward Duggan-for-Mayor Club and the Twenty-third Ward Negro Duggan-for-Mayor Club were formed yesterday, to support Jerome F. Duggan, lawyer, for the Democratic mayoralty nomination. The Second Ward group, meeting at campaign headquarters in the Warwick Hotel, chose William Miller for president. Duggan addressed 80 workers from the ward. The Twenty-third Ward group, gathering at 3927 Finney avenue, made Harold Lacey president.

The women's division of the Twenty-seventh Ward Duggan-for-Mayor Club was addressed at 2415 Union boulevard by Duggan.

The Third Ward Democratic organization, led by State Senator Joseph H. Brogan, indorsed Bernard F. Dickmann, president of the Real Estate Exchange, for the party nomination for Mayor yesterday. It met at 1439 Warren street. Brogan returned from the Legislature at Jefferson City for the occasion.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

FEB 1 1933

Indorse Dickmann.

The Twentieth Ward Negro Democratic organization, at its regular meeting, held last night at 4202 Kennerly avenue, indorsed the candidacy of Bernard F. Dickmann for the Democratic nomination for Mayor. Dr. O. S. McClellan, president of the club, presided. The organization claims an enrollment of more than 1100 members.

Political-1933 General

Party Affiliation

DEMOCRAT VERSUS REPUBLICAN

A Democratic city executive committee, backed by the Democratic city administration in Houston, deprives Negro voters and taxpayers of this great metropolis of the Southwest of their constitutional right to vote in the state created, regulated, and controlled city Democratic primary election to be held here on January 28th, next. A Republican Federal judge sustains these Democrats in their actions. A congressional election, or two, to be exact, is to be held on the same day as the statutory city primary election. Negroes will vote in the congressional election and both Democrats and Republicans want the Negro vote.

The question then arises: Shall Negroes remain Democrats or shall they return to the fold of the Republican party, from which they fled in support of Franklin D. Roosevelt last November? Despite the rebuffs of the Democratic officials in the city primary election, The Informer and Freeman still believes that the future of the Negro depends upon his getting into the Democratic party in the Southland. This belief is based upon more fundamental grounds than the fact that a Republican Federal judge declines to grant us relief. The real reasons were stated when we announced support of Roosevelt, and they are here repeated for emphasis:

"More than in any private views of an ideal government- even more than adherence to theoretical abstractions about what ought to be- The Informer and Freeman is interested in practical possibilities for the present and immediately succeeding generations of American Negroes. Generations in the distant future may be confidently relied upon to develop their own technique and philosophy, adequate to their own needs. Negroes live in the South and the South is controlled by the Democratic party and will be for the next generations.

"Within the purview of this period, all practical possibilities for the ten million Negroes of the South, whose problem is essentially the problem of all Negroes in the nation, are inextricably bound up with the possibilities of extending the Jeffersonian principle of 'Equal rights to all, special privileges to none' into the section of the nation where ten million Negroes live—into the Southland.

"That Jeffersonian principle of 'Equal rights to all, special privileges to none' cannot become a living political principle in the South except in proportion to the rapidity with which ten million Negroes of the South join the ranks of the Democratic party, and both WORK for the worthy and lofty endeavors of the party, as well as FIGHT its expressions of narrowness, bigotry and intolerance."

True, it is disconcerting, and to some even discouraging, when both Democrats and Republicans seem to turn their backs upon Negroes in a single election involving their highest welfare, but we must keep the correct perspective, and keep our eyes upon the true course. Whatever a single Democratic committee or a single Republican judge may do about this voting question in a single election, there is absolutely nothing that the Republican party, as a party, can do for the ten million Negroes of the South. Why then pin our faith upon a party that cannot help us, even if it was disposed to help us?

So, in the coming congressional election, Negroes will but stand in their own light, and hamper their future, if they help to bring about the election of a Republican congressman from the eighth Texas district. As for The Informer and Freeman, we shall make our stand with a Democrat.

THE NEGRO AND THE PATRONAGE

By N. C. BRUCE

Politics is business, not sentiment nor friendship.

Votes put some out, others in DEMOCRACY means each and all on their merits, first as to the proportionate quota of votes of every group that gave victory. At the polls in Missouri color, grade and creed cut no figure; only votes count. After years of prejudice and sentimental voting in blocks for one party, Negroes as well as in all parts of the country, set out last year for the "New Deal," whether for the better only they themselves will determine. Jefferson-Jackson-Roosevelt interpretation of democracy is that "All groups, states and people who helped to vote democrats to power are to have their quota of "corn" in the results after election." President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt in his acceptance speech at Chicago said, "I believe in all creeds and classes getting relief etc. at the same time equal opportunities to all on their merits. Special favors and privileges to none, creed or color. The office is the basic and immortal principle of democracy; only by strictly carrying on this square dealing with all, can democracy live and thrive.

In Missouri as in other free voting states, colored citizens voted over 50% of all their votes for democrats last November. Over 50,000 of the million votes cast for democracy last fall were colored citizens. According to democracy, if otherwise qualified, this proportion, 5% are to be assigned services in every department possible of our state government or our national government; certainly there should be a just average.

How to get our dues? Answer—These will come only by a strongly organized and backed up leadership that will fight wisely for the basic democratic commitment "Special privilege to none."

Negro Missouri Democrats are not only watchfully waiting but they are resolved to help save and keep our democratic party from the fateful pitfalls of the G. O. P. who after every election when put into power the G. O. P. forgot its most loyal voters, Negroes, became afraid and ashamed to share on even semblance of equitable basis the spoils with them. They even barred Colored men at State Institutions, from kitchen, yard, field and farm services; from watchmen, clerks and all the higher paid services. Democrats heretofore have not been ashamed of their voters after election, be they Jews or Italians, Irish or Polish, Colored or white.

Big democrats will look to keep the party fair and just as the only hope for the future.

NOTE: N. C. Bruce was at one time inspector of Negro Schools in Missouri and is well known in Democratic circles in this section of the country. He enjoys a wide acquaintance with many prominent leaders of both major political parties in this state.

Break Down of Politi al Parties

By KELLY MILLER

PARLIAMENTARY government is breaking down all over the world. In normal times any population will divide itself into two dominant temperaments,— conservative and progressive. But in times of stress and strain party lines inevitably give way. The people will either all follow one dominant passion or divide themselves into numerous militant factions.

George Washington was elected unanimously. But as the heat of revolutionary feeling cooled down the party spirit began to emerge, with Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton leading their respective types of temperament. The Whigs and Democrats, as these parties were later called, divided the country more or less evenly on contrasted theories of government.

As time advances, parties identify themselves with issues—each espousing any cause which for the time being appeals to popular favor. Local and class interests often play an important part. The Democratic party founded on local government soon came to espouse the cause of slavery for obvious reasons. Section and party closely identified.

At one time a southern Republican was as hard to find as a Northern Democrat. Negro freedom and protective tariff became the rallying cry of the G. O. P., while local sovereignty and free trade became the byword of the Democratic adversary. But time has played havoc

with these lines of demarkation. Both parties have reached common ground both on human rights and on trade policy.

Democratic states took the lead in placing the Eighteenth Amendment in the Constitution which centralizes federal authority to an undreamed of degree. On the other hand the Republicans are vieing with their Democratic rivals in eliminating this provision, thus re-asserting the old Democratic doctrine of states rights.

For the past 12 years there has been little or no discernible difference between the two party platforms. During that time scarcely any great measure has passed either House of Congress by a strictly party vote. Mr. Hoover was elected by an overwhelming majority with great superiority in both the House and Senate.

Yet he was defeated in most of his proposals by a coalition of Republicans and Democrats.

It was this coalition which gave Mr. Roosevelt his unprecedented majority in the last election. The present federal legislature might well be called the coalition Congress. No important measure has passed either House by a strict party vote.

The incoming administration will be partizan only in a technical sense. It has no policies, as declared in the campaign, which are strictly partizan. Mr. Roosevelt's declared ideas on trade, traffic, transportation, finance and foreign relations are but a composite of those of the American people. It is safe to predict that his proposals will receive proportional support from the Republicans as generously as from the Democratic contingent in Congress. Whatever partizan opposition they encounter will be mainly opinionated antagonism for purely partizan purposes.

We are now in the midst of deep depression which calls for drastic, if not radical readjustment of our economic policies and practical procedure. The requirements of the time call for a practical dictator to whom all petty partizan factionalism must give way. England, France, Germany, Italy and Russia are acting on this principle.

Just as in the crisis of war we placed dictatorial power in the hands of Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson, so now both houses of Congress have indicated their readiness to confer similar power upon F. D. Roosevelt to deliver us from the devouring jaws of the depression. It can be done in no other way. Partizan government always breaks down in an emergency.

If I should send this article to the white press, I would stop at this point. But since it is prepared for the colored press, it is necessary to make a racial application.

I find it much more difficult to write for colored than for white readers. In the first case I have only to cover the ground on general principles; but in the latter I must needs do this and also study special adaptation.

The Negro mind is nearer the primitive, and prone to be partizan and narrow. Any special class with group grievances is prone to view broad questions under a restricted angle of vision. The Negro's historical interest in politics has been partizan and one-sided. But now in these troubled times, being a Democrat or a Republican has lost its one time meaning.

All true patriots, white and black, will fall in behind Franklin Delano Roosevelt to help lift the people out of the depth of depression.

The Political Bodies and A Change in Their Policy

By KELLY MILLER

PARLIAMENTARY government is breaking down all over the world. In formal times any population will divide itself into two dominant temperaments — conservative and progressive. But in times of stress and strain party lines inevitably give way. The people will either all follow one dominant passion or divide themselves into numerous militant factions.

Kelly Miller.

As time advances parties identify themselves with issues — each espousing any cause which for the time being appeals to popular favor. Local and class interests often play an important part The Democratic party founded on local government soon came to espouse the cause of slavery for obvious reasons. Section and party were closely identified. At one time a Southern Republican was as hard to find as a Northern Democrat. Negro freedom and protective tariff became the rallying cry of the G. O. P., while local sovereignty and free trade became the byword of the Democratic adversary.

But time has played havoc with these lines of demarcation. Both parties have reached common ground on human rights and on trade policy. Democratic state took the lead in placing the Eighteenth Amendment in the Constitution, which centralizes Federal authority to an undreamed-of degree. On the other hand, the Republicans are vying with their Democratic rivals in eliminating this provision, thus reasserting the old Democratic doctrine of states' rights.

For the past twelve years there has been little or no discernible difference between the two party platforms. During that time scarcely any great measure has passed either House of Congress by a strictly party vote. Mr. Hoover was elected by an overwhelming majority, with great superiority in both the House and Senate. Yet he was defeated in most of his proposals by a coalition which gave Mr. Roosevelt his unprecedented majority in the last election. The present Federal legislature might well be called the coalition Congress. No important measure has passed either house by a strictly party vote.

The incoming administration will be partisan only in a technical sense. It has no policies, as declared in the campaign, which are strictly partisan. Mr. Roosevelt's declared ideas on trade, traffic, transportation, finance and foreign relations are but a composite of those of the American people.

We are now in the midst of deep depression, which calls for drastic, if not radical, readjustment of our economic policies and practical procedure. The requirements of the time call for a practical dictator to whom all petty partisan factionalism must give way. England, France, Germany, Italy and Russia are acting on this principle. Just as in the crisis of war we placed dictatorial power in the hands of Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson, so now both houses of Congress have indicated their readiness to confer similar power upon F. D. Roosevelt to deliver us from the devouring jaws of the depression. It can be done in no other way. Partisan government always breaks down in an emergency.

The Negro's historical interest in politics has been partisan and one-sided. But now, in these troubled times, being a Democrat or a Republican has lost its one-time meaning. All true patriots, white and black, will fall in behind Franklin Delano Roosevelt to help lift the people out of the depth of depression.

OSSINING, N. Y.
CITIZEN SENTINEL

AUG 30 1933

Here's What I Think

(EDITOR'S NOTE—Every letter sent to the Editor for publication in these columns must be signed with the writer's name and address. If desired the communication will be signed fictitiously or with initials when published except in letters involving personalities, when the full name of the writer will be published. The Editor however, upon request, will reveal the identity of the writer to any party or parties interested. To insure publication, communications should be less than 350 words in length.)

A few years ago, any Republican leader would have declared that all Negroes living in Westchester County would vote the straight Republican ticket. The new Negro, however has disposed this fallacy by helping the Democratic party to gain control of New Rochelle, Mt. Vernon Yonkers, and Elmsford.

Only last year, a local Republican leader told me that he was not worrying about the Negro vote in Ossining for he "knew where they stood." But someone seems to be worrying today by the fact that they are trying to corral Negro votes this Fall by sponsoring a Colored Republican Welfare Association.

Personally, I think that the move is a good one. It certainly will not weaken the cause of the Colored Democratic Club. I consider the Republican association, if properly organized, a distinct asset. The colored people will then have an opportunity to hear both sides of the major political parties and vote according to their better judgment.

As soon as this Welfare Association is functioning, I shall endeavor to cooperate with Mr. Hoffman, its president, in staging a non-partisan mass meeting of Colored citizens (any time at any place), and debate with him, or anyone he may select from Ossining or elsewhere, the question, "Which political party offers the Negro race its greatest hope?"

I am sure that after the debate I will entertain no doubt as to how the Negro will vote this Fall.

In order to strengthen the work of the non-partisan committee of 150 women of the Third Assembly District in its efforts to elect Hugh Lavery to the State Assembly, I have appointed the following committee of colored women: Mrs. Harriet Wood, Mrs. Anna Randolph Miss Dorothy Jenkins, Miss Grace Hughes, Miss Lena Goode, and Miss Susie Bolling.

The depression has taught the Negro to think seriously about his economic salvation, and I note with pride and supreme satisfaction that the Democratic party has opened his eyes to the fact that the New Deal will give him a "Square Deal."

FLORENZ HOUGH
President, Colored Democratic Club
12 Croton Street.

Political - 1933

Party Affiliation,

Still Rattling The Sabre

WE FAIL to see where any useful purpose is served by the Democratic party organization committees in various sections of the state in issuing public notices that Negroes will be denied the privilege of voting in the primary on August 1st. The only purpose that such action serves is, to further irritate an old wound. Considering the few colored persons who up to this time have sufficiently purged their political thinking of extreme partisanry, the Democrats have no sound reasons to feel apprehensive that there will be any considerable accretions to their ranks from the Negro fold. Most Negroes who are changing their politics are going into the Communist Party. They find there more tolerance, more humanity, more decency—be it emphasized—than they find in either the Democratic or Republican party management in some places in Virginia.

These Democrats, who under present conditions in Virginia, settle all elections in the primary, will have to deal with the eligible colored vote some day. There is no doubt about that. The Negroes of the future are going to have a voice, relative and proportionate, in elections, if there are any courts found in which to obtain that voice. It would seem to be as good sense to accord them that voice as Democrats or Republicans as it would be to drive them all into the Communist Party, which is inevitable if present attitudes are not changed.

There is little intelligence in the action of Democratic city and county committees in issuing rules barring Negro Democrats from the primary. They should know that the primary question has been threshed out in the United States Supreme Court for the benefit of Texas Democrats, in every way that a primary could be staged to exclude a person of color, and the final decree in the matter was against the Texas Democrats. Virginia Democrats may go on and make rules which they believe get around the decision of the Supreme Court, or, they may make rules upon the assumption that no one will contest them. In either case they are dishonest. They are not good sports. They refuse to play the game according to their own rules. They set up in 1902 plenty of prerequisites to voting. The assumption has been that if these drastic requirements were met a citizen, whatever his color, would be welcome as a voter in a theoretical democracy. But not so.

To deny a Negro the right to become a *member* of the Democratic party permits that party which does admit him to be stigmatized in the name of "white supremacy" in the minds of the rabble. That prevents the growth of an opposition party. And that is the philosophy of dishonest Democrats in certain parts of Virginia. It does Virginia no good. Where it serves the purposes of the Democratic organization in Virginia cities to invite the support of Negro voters, it is invited, openly and above board, and nobody is injured by it. Certainly the Democratic party is not injured by it. This same organization stands by and sees other parts of its machinery practice the most flagrant political dishonesty and says nothing about it. While they rattle the sabre in the tents of a mythical white supremacy Communism gathers converts from both races.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL

NOV 4 1933

THE NEGRO IN THE CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

Never before has it been my pleasure to contribute to your daily column in reference to the American pastime, commonly called Politics. As my position in the community as a teacher prohibits such. However I have attended political meetings of both parties and through the daily press I believe that I have a satisfactory understanding of all things spoken from the political rostrum. I have listened attentively and observed closely all references made to the Negro. His cause I understand because I am one. I am not connected with the Democratic Party but I have definitely decided to support it for once and with me are coming a personal following, and all due to the fact that the Negro wants a new deal from somebody. For 16 years the Negro has kept the Republican Party in power, because truly the Negro is the power of the Republican Party. But throughout these years he has been denied recognition in the councils of the administrative division of the party.

The graduates of our high schools and colleges have been denied to an appreciative extent employment in the various departments of our Municipal Government, and last but not least, the Republican Party in itself has failed to employ trained or educated Negro men and women in its main office at 416 W. Liberty Street. And when I speak of employment I do not mean janitors, but somehow the connotation of the word employment is never extended beyond this as far as the Negro and the Republican Party is concerned. Night after night I have heard much ado made about colored police, etc; but isn't this a rightful thing? Is the Negro patronage to stop at street cleaners and police? Cannot the Negro hold some respectable patronage at the hands of the Republican Party? I have heard all about the Democratic Party not giving the Negro much patronage and about 1927, but somehow I feel from a logical point of view that the Negro has been the cause of the Democratic Party being out of office, and why do anything for a people or race who does nothing for you? I believe that if a sufficient number of Negroes support the party that we shall have a new and different Democratic Party. From now on I believe that the Republican Party will give the Negro nothing but janitor and street cleaning jobs, and harp on the colored police in uniforms. I can see a greater hope in an organization bidding for the Negro vote. I can see colored clerks in the various departments of our municipal government; a Negro spokesman in the councils of the Democratic Party; the usual number or more of police, attaches and street employes; a Negro guard at the jail and workhouse and a Negro lawyer as Assistant Attorney in the Police Court, and one in the Commonwealth Attorney's Office as we find in other larger cities. And why do I see these things?

If the Democratic Party under its new deal programme would place a Negro like Ewbank Tucker on its ticket in the 58th Legislative District, and take off a white man, then that same fair judgment to my mind will extend. With all the love that the Republican Party has for the Negro it never allowed a Negro like Lee Brown to run on its ticket even in a black belt district. To my mind the Democratic Party went a long way in bidding for the Negro vote and in doing so they got my vote and my personal following. Now the uneducated Negro is slow on seeing the things I am discussing here, but I promise that the young college men and better educated Negro will by his oratory and ability soon carry the truth to the unlearned. The Jews are represented in every department of employment and placed on the Republican ticket, but yet the Jewish vote is far less than the Negro vote. Could one call this a fair and square deal to a race who keeps a party in power? For the Jewish vote they are given respectable positions as well as menial labor. For the Negro vote they are given police, janitors and street cleaners and pictures of Abe Lincoln. In those States and cities where the colored vote has changed the political administration as in West Virginia, Indiana, and Missouri, the Negro has been rewarded on equal terms with the Jewish and Irish for party support. There they have Negroes of the State Legislature, City Councils, State's Attorneys and Clerks in governmental departments. Patronage is given according to voting power and support, and not the color of the man's skin. Thus the great power of Tammany Hall.

No party can afford to be indifferent to the interests and claims of any manly group which contributes materially to the basis of its success; at the same time no party will be disposed to pay heed to an unweanable sycophant who feels bound to it in perpetual bondage. Should the Negro divide his vote somewhat evenly between the contending parties, one thing will happen. If the Democrats should win with his substantial assistance he would surely be in a better position than if they should win without his support. On the other hand should the Republicans win under such conditions, the Republican Party would doubtless be more considerate of his claims than if the race should follow its fortune with dog-like fidelity. It would be necessary to conciliate the race if it showed signs of independence whereby the party might be defeated. There is double advantage in division with no off-setting disadvantages. The Republican Party is making a campaign in the Black Belt of fear; and the Democratic Party is making a campaign for a new deal and an asking opportunity for a chance to show the Negro "If you help me I'll help you." They met you part way when they put Tucker on the ticket for the Legislature.

A POLITICAL OBSERVER.
Louisville.

Political-1933

General.

Party Affiliation.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J. PRESS
FEBRUARY 24, 1933

HEAD OF THE COLORED DEMOCRATS IN ATTACK ON J. F. BLANKENHORN

Butler Criticizes G. O. P., Though He Centers on Democrat

The political effect of the recent discussions of colored problems in Englewood became more pronounced this week when William Butler, former president of the Fourth Ward Colored Democratic Club, attacked his own party at the same time that he criticized Republicans who, he claims, "went so far as to import Negroes on Election Day, only to call these same Negroes floaters and to try to send them out of town now that they have to be cared for by the city."

Mr. Butler makes [illegible] statement that the number of Negroes who have come to Englewood is exceeded by those who have left the city for relief elsewhere. His statement follows:

Always a Football

"Negroes are always used as the football of American society. There is one thing that I must give the northern white man credit for, however, he is a better diplomat than the southern white man; he knows just how to kick the Negro and make him grin.

"Not so very long ago the sections of the Fourth Ward that are composed largely of Negroes were classified as red light districts and ordered to be combed by the same group of individuals who came to our doors a week before election telling us what good citizens we were and how loyal we ought to be to the Good Government Republican Party of Englewood. They even went so far as to import Negroes from out of town to vote on Election Day.

"Now that these same Negroes have to be cared for they are called floaters, and are told to get out of town by the representatives of Good Government League.

"Sad to say, but it is true, the only Democratic councilman on the City Council hasn't sense enough to know a ditch when he sees one. He has stepped right into it.

"Mr. Blankenhorn made a report to his organization that everything possible is being done to break up the practice of bringing southern Negroes to Englewood. Like the southern politician, knowing that he does not have to depend on the Negroes' vote for re-election he is playing to the gallery of white prejudice, ignorance and hate.

"I would like to ask the councilman from the Third Ward why there should be any more objection to the southern Negroes coming to Englewood than there it to southern whites, or Italians or Jews?

Call's Report Untrue

"It is true that I am affiliated with the Democratic party, but I want it understood that first of all I am a Negro. As such I feel that an injury to one is the concern of all.

"The report coming from the Relief Society stating that 150 Negroes were taxied from Bennettsville, S. C., to Englewood since August, 1932, is untrue and has no foundation. For their information let me inform them that as many Negroes left Englewood for the southlands within the past year because of poverty and want to go where they would at least obtain food without being held up to the public for ridicule.

"Why pick on the Negroes? According to reports coming from the Relief Society the Negro has greater needs because they are the last to be hired and the first to be fired, and yet have received less charity than the whites.

"The newspapers state that anyone receiving relief who is housing any Negroes from Bennettsville will be taken off the list to receive aid. Within the next ten months these same Negroes will be called upon to vote the same men back to power again. Believe it or not, until the Negroes in large numbers register their protests at the polls on Election Day they will always be the football of Society."

SCHENECTADY, N. Y
UNION STAR

MAR 3 1933

Colored Residents Will Hold Meeting

All colored citizens of the city are invited to attend a mass meeting tonight at 8 o'clock at 223 Broadway, under the auspices of the four colored ministers of the city and Dr. Tulloch. The meeting is called to organize the colored population into a city-wide welfare and political organization to work for the best interests of the colored group of the city. Thurston Foster is in charge of arrangements.

Majority Leader Simon Etkin of the common council will speak at the meeting.

NEGROES AND LEADERSHIP

TRULY, the Negro is a peculiar mechanism. From 1865 to 1932, all of his political leanings were toward the Republican party. His religion was dwarfed by his monotonous worship of the party of Lincoln. Perhaps, with reasons, the Negro was expected to support the Republican party for a number of years, immediately following Lincoln's Proclamation. But those reasons, whatever they were, could not justify a continuous support of the party of Lincoln, after the reasons themselves had ceased to exist. Commerce

The increasing intelligence of the Negro and the positive change of attitude on the part of the Republican party dictated a change of political viewpoint so far as the Negro is concerned. In 1932, a group of Negroes decided that the principles of Lincoln had disappeared, and the reasons and justifications for a monotonous support of the Republican party no longer existed. They resorted to the facts and abandoned sentiment and foolish tradition. They determined that if the whites could divide their votes to an advantage, the Negroes could do likewise. They walked into the Democratic party with no apologies. 3-18-33

It must be remembered that not all Negroes deserted the Republican ranks. The Negro preachers of the country, with a few exceptions, clung to the cross of Republicanism as the only means of political salvation. The group of Negroes who had the courage to desert the Republican ranks and affiliate themselves definitely with the Democratic party now finds its judgment more than justified. The Negroes who went down to defeat with the Republican party now offer a peculiar and pathetic picture.

Although the party of Lincoln lost at the polls last November, the Negroes who went down with Hoover are now setting themselves up as advisors and counsellors to the Negroes who took the chance and enlisted under the Roosevelt banner. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Almost our every mail brings us a letter from some defeated Negro Republican, telling us what the Negroes of the country expect of the Negro Democrats. They expect the earth, with a fence around it, and a pretty green gate. They want this; they want that. They demand that we have this; they demand that we get that—all for Negroes. If the Negro Democrats get as much as the defeated Negro Republicans are demanding, there would be little or nothing left for the white Democrats. We are being advised by our defeated Negro Republicans that the Democrats ought to give us a minister to Haiti, a member of the Cabinet, sub-treasurer, ambassadors, postmasters, attorneys-general and what not. None of these things were given by the Republicans when they were in power, yet the defeated Republican Negroes are now telling the successful Negro Democrats what the Negro ought to have. It's funny.

It probably will surprise the average Negro politician to learn that the Negro Democrats did not enlist under the Democratic banner solely for the purpose of getting a few jobs for Negroes. Policy is far more important than patronage. The Republican Negro leaders, for more than half a century, proved themselves to be job-hunters, graft-grabbers and little of anything else.

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The new deal will find expression in policy as much as
in patronage and, we hope, more. What the Negro of this
country needs is an improved condition for all Negroes. An
improved attitude on the part of our government, a practical
and serviceable sympathy on the part of the dominant group
are far more to be desired than a few jobs. Patronage, of
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Political-1933

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PARTIES WERE MADE FOR PEOPLE NOT PEOPLE FOR PARTIES

Kansas City Call
7-14-33
Kansas City
Mo.

For St. Louis to go democratic last week was as catachysmic as it was for Texas to go republican in 1928. The tremendous change was produced in part by the Negroes in that city. We are not surprised.

The Republican party in Missouri has taken the Negro for granted. In St. Louis and Kansas City, the population centers of the state, it needed them yet it distributed its favors as though they did not exist. This treatment continued long enough for the opposition to take advantage of the mistake. In Kansas City a Republican majority among Negroes of 80 per cent. ten years ago became a 70 per cent. majority for Democrats in 1932.

Relations between voters and a party must be mutual, if they are to last. From the day that the Republican party here in this city committed itself to the supreme folly of overturning its leadership, objecting to the former leader's pro-Negro disposition, the party offered no other inducement for our votes. If anything it tended the other way, its anti-Negro attitude reaching a culmination under Field and Behrendt, the Republican police commissioners who made police barbarism toward Negroes a fixed policy.

Prejudice is always striking at Negroes. For a defense they must look to themselves. They trusted the Republican party to help them, but it was too busy. Here in Kansas City where the municipal authorities prevent Negroes from following trades which do work requiring city inspection, that party though elected by their votes refused to open the trades up to them. Its other favors locally and the attitude of the national G. O. P. left Negroes no choice but to take their problems elsewhere.

Now that St. Louis is joined with Kansas City in revolt against an indifferent Republican party Negroes need to see that they do more than swap sides and change names. They should keep their goal in sight, namely an opportunity to work and enjoy the fruits of their labor like other men do. They should make sure that prejudice suffered within the Republican party does not move over with them. Negroes must take their own part. The results in Kansas City and now in St. Louis prove they are willing to try. Only time can tell whether they have the wit to make their efforts count.

N. Y. HERALD

JUL 2 1933

Negroes Left Out

To the New York Herald Tribune:

The Negro has been forgotten in President Roosevelt's new deal program. Already there is a clear indication that the Negro is not to share in the political patronage of the Administration. Lured by Roosevelt's plea for a "new deal," which was the catch word in his administration, thousands of Negroes bolted the Republican party and voted the Democratic ticket as a vote of confidence in Roosevelt. More conservative Negroes advised against this policy, knowing the undependability of the Democratic party.

If the Negroes had remembered the Wilson administration, with its policy of segregation and Jim Crowism, they would have been slow to enter the folds of the Democratic party.

The first step of the Roosevelt administration to deny the Negro political patronage was the appointment of a white man as Minister to Liberia. This post has been traditionally regarded as belonging to the Negro. Already assurance has been given that a white man will succeed Charles W. Anderson, the Negro Collector of Internal Revenue, appointed under Republican administrations. Several influential colored men have been recommended to President Roosevelt for this post, but there does not seem to be any likelihood that the appointment will go to a Negro.

The Roosevelt administration is to follow the old-line policy of the Democratic party to bait the Negro on during a political campaign and then forget about him when the party comes into power. The Republican party has recognized the Negro as a citizen of the country entitled to all of the rights guaranteed him under the Constitution of the United States. It was upon that principle that the Republican party sprang into being.

If the Negro is to gain his political prestige in America it will be done only through the restoration of the Republican party to national power. Fifteen million Negroes in America need not look to the Democratic party for any recognition of their economic, social and political rights.

CLEVELAND G. ALLEN,
Negro Editor.

New York, June 28, 1933.

There Is Confusion

As we said last week, the Progressive Voter's League is the only political organization among Negroes in Oklahoma City which has had the moral courage to express conviction in this municipal election and reach a decision. A week before the Managerial headquarters had opened in the Commerce-Exchange Building, the men and women who compose the Progressive Voter's League were able to determine the issues. They did not have to wait to find a band wagon or to find out who was passing out the dough.

Unlike the Progressive Voter's League members, a group of politicians have been for two weeks attempting to organize. In each meeting there have been two near fist fights while would-be leaders sparred for advantage and control. A new set of so-called democrats are busy attempting to oust another set of democrats and while the fight goes merrily on, the people suffer.

The amusing thing about the whole set-up is the fact that while this glorious confusion goes on, half dozen individuals hurry down to the Blinn headquarters daily to tell of the wonderful organization effected. The word has gone around that the Blinn headquarters has a slush fund and therefore, there is confusion.

Write this down. There is a reason why these men can not get together at least on a candidate. In Tuesday night's meeting one man called the meeting to order and announced that there would be no candidates endorsed, and that the policy of the Democratic club was not to endorse candidates. As soon as this particular chairman had closed his session, another chairman opened with four or five present and endorsed Blinn.

Out on the sidewalk was another group endorsing the Managerial slate, and all members of the same club. Even the man who was slated to head the new democratic club spent the morning Tuesday in the Managerial League headquarters offering support, while over on the east side of town he boosted Blinn workers to fight the Managerial league slate.

The answer to all this confusion is patent. Since the advent into the field of the Progressive Voter's League, the men who have been playing individual politics in Oklahoma City, have become scared into a frenzy. They know that in the last two elections the people have in disgust turned away from their venal activities and voted for the first time in a solid phalanx. Under the guise of perfecting a "new organization" these selfish individualists seek some method of confusing the vote and proving that they control something.

The real live issues in this campaign mean nothing to these political charlatans. The only issue with them is "Go in the opposite direction from the Progressive Voter's League." If they can stop the stampede of votes in the direction of solidarity, they will be satisfied. Nothing else matters.

The concerted action of the women of the city when they organized Wednesday morning to fight as an auxiliary of the Progressive Voter's League, shows that this plan will fail. It is true that in this election the time is short and with so much confusion regarding oil and the effect of extension in the Negro section, it is barely possible that the Progressive Voter's League will not poll the full strength as in the last two elections. Many Negroes have been falsely told that if Blinn and the men in office are not retained, they will lose their oil royalties. If there were a word of truth in such a statement there might be cause for alarm, but this is a lie out of whole cloth. There is no way for a new city council to do away with the contractural agreements entered into by the old city council. Whatever there is that has been done as regards oil extension will remain.

PARTIES WERE MADE FOR PEOPLE NOT PEOPLE FOR PARTIES

Kansas City Call 7-14-33

For St. Louis to go democratic last week was as catachysmic as it was for Texas to go republican in 1928. The tremendous change was produced in part by the Negroes in that city. We are not surprised.

Kansas City Mo.

The Republican party in Missouri has taken the Negro for granted. In St. Louis and Kansas City, the population centers of the state, it needed them yet it distributed its favors as though they did not exist. This treatment continued long enough for the opposition to take advantage of the mistake. In Kansas City a Republican majority among Negroes of 80 per cent. ten years ago became a 70 per cent. majority for Democrats in 1932.

Relations between voters and a party must be mutual, if they are to last. From the day that the Republican party here in this city committed itself to the supreme folly of overturning its leadership, objecting to the former leader's pro-Negro disposition, the party offered no other inducement for our votes. If anything it tended the other way, its anti-Negro attitude reaching a culmination under Field and Behrendt, the Republican police commissioners who made police barbarism toward Negroes a fixed policy.

Prejudice is always striking at Negroes. For a defense they must look to themselves. They trusted the Republican party to help them, but it was too busy. Here in Kansas City where the municipal authorities prevent Negroes from following trades which do work requiring city inspection, that party though elected by their votes refused to open the trades up to them. Its other favors locally and the attitude of the national G. O. P. left Negroes no choice but to take their problems elsewhere.

Now that St. Louis is joined with Kansas City in revolt against an indifferent Republican party Negroes need to see that they do more than swap sides and change names. They should keep their goal in sight, namely an opportunity to work and enjoy the fruits of their labor like other men do. They should make sure that prejudice suffered within the Republican party does not move over with them. Negroes must take their own part. The results in Kansas City and now in St. Louis prove they are willing to try. Only time can tell whether they have the wit to make their efforts count.

N. Y. HERALD

JUL 2 1933

Negroes Left Out

To the New York Herald Tribune:

The Negro has been forgotten in President Roosevelt's new deal program. Already there is a clear indication that the Negro is not to share in the political patronage of the Administration. Lured by Roosevelt's plea for a "new deal," which was the catch word in his administration, thousands of Negroes bolted the Republican party and voted the Democratic ticket as a vote of confidence in Roosevelt. More conservative Negroes advised against this policy, knowing the undependability of the Democratic party.

If the Negroes had remembered the Wilson administration, with its policy of segregation and Jim Crowism, they would have been slow to enter the folds of the Democratic party.

The first step of the Roosevelt administration to deny the Negro political patronage was the appointment of a white man as Minister to Liberia. This post has been traditionally regarded as belonging to the Negro. Already assurance has been given that a white man will succeed Charles W. Anderson, the Negro Collector of Internal Revenue, appointed under Republican administrations. Several influential colored men have been recommended to President Roosevelt for this post, but there does not seem to be any likelihood that the appointment will go to a Negro.

The Roosevelt administration is to follow the old-line policy of the Democratic party to bait the Negro on during a political campaign and then forget about him when the party comes into power. The Republican party has recognized the Negro as a citizen of the country entitled to all of the rights guaranteed him under the Constitution of the United States. It was upon that principle that the Republican party sprang into being.

If the Negro is to gain his political prestige in America it will be done only through the restoration of the Republican party to national power. Fifteen million Negroes in America need not look to the Democratic party for any recognition of their economic, social and political rights.

CLEVELAND G. ALLEN,
Negro Editor.

New York, June 28, 1933.

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Oklahoma City Black Dispatch 7-15-33

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Political-1933

Party Affiliation.

Non-Partisan League.

Non-Partisan Leaguers To Hold March Meeting

By KELLY MILLER

THE RECENT election shattered all lines of hard and fast partisan allegiance. The people rose up, almost without regard to former political affiliations, and elected Roosevelt and his ticket in the hope of a new deal. It was not that they loved Roosevelt more, but Hoover less. Under his captaincy the old ship of state had run on the rocks. Without a too nice assignment of blame the people demanded a new captain.

Kelly Miller.

The Republican party boasted of two decisive points of distinction and superiority over its political adversary. It set itself up as the champions of human rights and the adepts in national prosperity. Now that the G. O. P. has repudiated human rights and has made a demonstrated failure of national prosperity, it is left no firm foot on which to stand.

Mr. Roosevelt is an experiment. He was not elected by Democrats, but by the populace disappointed with Republican leadership, which has been put out of commission once for all. That our economic, political and social order must needs be reconstructed, if not revolutionized, can be understood by pupils in the kindergarten of social wisdom. And yet our Republican leaders were so blind that they would not see.

The Democratic party since the Civil War has possessed no basic political principle. It has been mainly the party of objection and opposition. Its claim has been that it stands for the masses as against the classes. In so far as this may be true, it would appeal to the enlightened self-interest of the Negro

This declaration, however, must be qualified by the local circumstance that the Southern contingent of that party has hitherto become a party of class based upon race and color. But now that East and West, North and South have rallied behind Mr. Roosevelt, his is the strategic opportunity to bring the party back to the Jeffersonian platform according to its ancient profession.

At this juncture the National Negro Non-Partisan Conference comes again to prominence. During the last election many of its promoters strayed back into their accustomed folds and fought valiantly as soldiers behind partisan banners. Its creed does not forbid its adherents from espousing this or that party in any given election and on any given issue which may meet the approval of their conscience and judgment. This may be done without losing their permanent non-partisan character.

A meeting of the conference has been called in Washington for the third of March. Congressman DePriest, on account of heavy public duties, has given up the presidency. I have been chosen as his successor. The broad principles of the conference remain in their unshaken integrity. All those who believe in them are requested to assemble, not merely to renew them but to work for their accomplishment. Now, as never before, the rights and opportunities of the race are in peril, whether the old order is perpetuated or the new deal ushered in. Certain of the younger and less restrained of our intelligentsia would rush headlong on the troubled waters of the uncompassed sea. Genuine wisdom must see straight ahead and guide the rudder true. This will be the aim and hope of the Non-Partisan Conference.

The Non-Partisan Conference will place justice above jobs, recognizing in the meantime that jobs are highly desirable and necessary in any political equation. If the political thought and conduct of the race can be guided aright during the critical time through which we are now passing, there is little doubt that the race as a whole will be more effectively related to the economic, political and social life of the nation, of which it forms an important part.

To this task the Non-Partisan Conference commits itself and begs the co-operation of all right-thinking Negroes, of whatever erstwhile political affiliation, to heed the call to conference on March 3.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
TIMES

MAR 2 1933

Negro Leaders Meet In D. C. Tomorrow

The executive committee of the National Negro Non-partisan Conference will meet here tomorrow at 3 p. m., at the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A.

The conference has been called by Dr. Kelly Miller, now acting president of the body following the recent resignation of Represenative Oscar De Priest. The meeting will be given over to devising a plan for future development of the movement.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE ADOPTS YOUTH MOVEM'T

Endorses the National Negro Legislative Council; Will Meet Dec. 27

3-10-33

The executive committee of the Non-Partisan League, formerly the Non-Partisan Conference, met here last Friday and established an educational department for the young, endorsed the National Legislative Council; elected Dean Kelly Miller, president, to fill out the unexpired term of Congressman DePriest and set December 27 for the next biennial meeting.

Miss Beatrice M. Murphy told of her efforts as president of the Young Negroes' Political Study Club. She made a favorable impression upon the committee as to the need of fostering such a movement, and a motion was passed to establish an educational department of the league for the purpose of organizing and holding political study clubs among the young.

A committee was appointed by the chairman, Bishop E. D. W. Jones, to draft a plan and program for this educational department. The committee is Morris Lewis, secretary to Congressman Oscar De- and Mrs. Blanche Armwood Washington. Miss Beatrice Murphy was appointed field secretary to organize the political study clubs.

Organized Here

The National Legislative Council was organized here some months ago to keep a watch on Congress and study every bill presented to see whether there is any section or clause affecting the Negro, and to lobby for or against the good or evil founds therein.

The Rev. W. H. Jernagin, pastor of Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, is the president of this council; Morris Lewis, vice-president; Campbell C. Johnson, secretary; and W. H. C. Brown, treasurer.

Becoming a part of the league, this council promises to become national in scope with the Rev. J. C. Olden as field organizer. He reported five branches established in Maryland and Virginia.

The committee named December 27, 28 and 29 as the dates for its next biennial conference, to be held here previous to the opening of Congress on January 3, 1934.

Two Sessions Held

Two sessions were held Friday at the Y.W.C.A. Bishop E. D. W. Jones, of the A.M.E. Zion Church, presided at both sessions.

Dean Kelly Miller addressed the afternoon session of the meeting.

Among those present were:

Congressman DePriest, former president, who resigned last fall; Morris Lewis, secretary to Congressman DePriest and treasurer of the league; Bishop E. D. W. Jones chairman of the executive committee; Dean Kelly Miller, president; Mrs. Blanche Armwood Washington, secretary; the Rev. T. W. Wallace, the Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Mrs Mary Church Terrell, Miss Beatrice M. Murphy, Attorney W. I. Blake J. A. G. LuValle, Cicero Sims, and Mrs. Caro Lewis Jones, all of Washington;

J. H. Montgomery, Charleston S.C.; Attorney Edward Hardman Villa Nova, Pa.; Cornelius W Jones and Robert W. Hargrave, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; John I. Bird, East Orange, N.J.; Ernest Redman, Wellsville, Ohio; Dr. S. K. Wheat, Chicago, Ill.; and Dr. J. W. Young, of Langston, Okla.

DUTIES IN CONGRESS BLAMED, PICK DEAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—(CNS)—The National Negro Non-Partisan League, organized in Washington in December, 1931, and of which Oscar DePriest, Republican member of Congress from the First Illinois district, was unanimously elected president, will hold a meeting in Washington March 3rd.

Mr. DePriest, owing to added legislative duties, has resigned as the president, and Kelly Miller, of Howard University, the well known columnist, has been elected to succeed the Congressman as leader of the non-partisan movement.

The following is the official announcement just released by the League:

Convinced that the initial plans of the National Negro Non-Partisan League, have been carried out as outlined in the findings committee report, as a result of the sessions held in Washington, D. C., December 2, 3 and 4, 1931, Congressman DePriest has tendered his resignation as head of the League, which was accepted by the executive committee at its meeting on Thursday. Mr. DePriest pleaded that there would be added demands upon his time in connection with his legislative duties, especially in view of the fact that he will move up in the seniority scale of the House. His interest in the work of the League, in furtherance of a far-reaching program for the Negro, is reported not in the least lessened by his resignation.

Dean Kelly Miller was elected to fill the vacancy. He said that in the recent election colored voters divided their votes among party candidates according to the rating of men and measures, rather than a blind adherence to mere party organizations. He pointed out that a new administration is about to be inaugurated but that the problem of the Negro citizen and his claims re-

main just as they were before, and an early conference is necessary. Professor Miller is therefore now actively at work on plans for the proposed session on March 3rd. This meeting is intended to comprise all the delegates who attended the original meeting and such others as desire to take a part in the new program and make a constructive contribution to the effort. Morris Lewis is secretary of the executive committee.

JAMAICA, N. Y.
LONG ISLAND PRESS
MAY 1 - 1933

League Seeks New Deal For Colored Voters

"A new deal for the Negro voters wil be sought by the Jamaica branch of the Mills Citizens Voters League, Inc., just formed," it was announced today by the Rev. James G. Franklin, president of the Community Center Civic Association of Jamaica.

The new organization will meet at 107-50 New York avenue, Jamaica, on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, he said. The organization is declared a civic and political group of non-partisan voters.

C. J. Morgan is president and Mrs. Emma McCoy was elected secretary of the new group.

Political-1933
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
STAR

MAR 27 1933

G. O. P. MUST SPOT DEMOCRATS 10,000 VOTES, NEUN SAYS

Asserts He Has Heard Opponents Are Going to Win 'One Way or Another.'

Walter J. G. Neun, Republican nominee for mayor, told an audience of Negroes at the Wheatley Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, Garrison and Lucas avenues, last nignt that the Republicans "will have to spot the Democrats 10,000 votes in the coming city election."

"I have heard many rumors that they (the Democrats) are going to capture the election in one way or another," Neun said. "We must see that everything is handled honestly and keep the ballot box clean, as it was for ten years prior to this last primary election."

At another Negro meeting at 1813 Franklin avenue, Neun declared that election of his Democratic opponent, Bernard F. Dickmann, would bring rule by Ton Pendergast Kansas City political boss. Neun said that St. Louis does not want a mayor "who must telegraph to Kansas City for instructions."

Rainy weather outside did not dampen the enthusiasm of the audience inside, and Neun was frequently interrupted by bursts of "Amen," indorsing statements he made.

"We want to continue having honest elections," Neun declared. "If you men and women do your duty, we will keep the city clean. It not only is your duty to vote, but to go out and work for the Republican party.

"You should say to your friends, 'I know Walter Neun and he is not high hat. He is just one of the people and you can go into his office any time and see him.'

"The turnouts at these meetings prove that the decent people want a Republican city administration. But the Democrats are in control nearly everywhere else and they want to get control here.

"If they succeed, the decent people will not have a lookin. It will be a Pendergast rule with racketeers."

NEGROES PRESENT PENCIL TO CHIEF

Committee Expresses Faith In Roosevelt By 'Tangible' Gift

1-22-33

Through a committee of prominent members of their race, Montgomery negroes last night presented to President-elect Roosevelt a gold pencil as an expression of their faith and confidence in the man who will soon become the head of the nation.

An inscription presented with the pencil was as follows:

"Believing that in the "new deal" the "forgotten man" will be the "remembered man"; and believing in your integrity and your faith in all men, we the negro citizens of Montgomery present to Your Excellency this gold pencil as a tangible expression of our faith."

The message was signed by the following members of the committee: S. J. Govan, State Teachers College; R. B. Dungee, probation officer; Dr. W. A. Stewart, pastor Old Ship A. M. E. Zion Church; Dr. W. E. Gray, physician; J. T. Alexander; T. H. Randall, principal, Loveless School; J. H. Phillips.

LEADER
Wildwood, N. J.

APR 20 1933

ENDORSE TICKET

The Women's Colored Republican Club of Wildwood, at a meeting held Tuesday evening, endorsed the entire State and county Regular Republican ticket. About 105 members and workers were present. Mrs. Annie Brown is president of the club and additional meetings will be held during the campaign.

BENTON HARBOR
MICH.
NEWS PALLADIUM

MAR 30 1933

COLORED FOLK OF CITY MEET AT G. O. P. RALLY

Some 200 Hear Discussions Of Party Issues At Spring Election

Some 200 colored residents of the city, both men and women, attended a Republican rally at the G. O. P. club's headquarters on Pipestone street last evening and heard a battery of orators, both white and Negro, who discussed Republican party principles and the issues of the spring campaign.

The meeting was enlivened by several fine numbers by a male quartet from the Second Baptist church and at the conclusion refreshments were served.

Doesn't Like "New Deal"

J. S. Lee, a colored speaker from Lansing, told the local followers of his race that he couldn't see anything in the "new deal" of the Democrats of Michigan.

"The Democrats fired me the day after they entered office at Lansing," he said, "and then put another colored man in my place, but they cut his pay. I believe in economy, but why begin on the colored man first?"

Lee told his audience the Democratic administration at Lansing had promised the colored man a lot of things, but that although they had been in office since January 1, they hadn't got around to the colored man yet.

"Attorney General O'Brien has been so busy putting his friends and relatives in office I guess he hasn't had time yet to think about us colored boys," said Lee.

Calls Dillman Friend

Another colored speaker, Rankin Lewis of Lansing, called State Highway Commissioner Dillman the "friend of the colored man."

"I know he is," said Lewis, "because I work in the state highway department and I'm here tonight to tell you that Mr. Dillman has given colored men employment wherever and whenever he could. Thanks to Mr. Dillman I've got a job and my wife and myself and my seven children are eating. Some of you boys who have been living on Democratic promises since last fall must be getting pretty hungry by this time."

Attorney Gore Talks

The main speech of the evening was made by Attorney Charles W. Gore, who told his hearers that the Negro under Republican rule and administration had been given a greater opportunity for self-expression and achievement than any party, or government, had ever given an under privileged race.

Mr. Gore briefly reviewed the record of Republican treatment of the Negro and declared that if there was anything in the record which was more redeemable he could not find it.

Both white and colored Republicans, said Mr. Gore, left the Republican party last fall, but he said they were coming back faster than they left.

"They've had a taste of the new deal and the taste isn't as sweet as they thought it would be," said the attorney.

There were other speakers, including County Chairman S. R. Banyon, Rev. T. H. Ward, Attorney Arthur Leckner and Rev. Eugene Burrell.

John Wood presided as chairman and told the audience that the Republican colored voter was not deserting his party at next Monday's election.

Arrangements are being made to form a Republican Colored Voters' League of Benton Harbor.

New York American

MAY 8 1933

Colored Men's G.O.P. Club Plans Dance

The Colored Men's Regular Republican Association of Jersey City will hold an entertainment and dance Wednesday evening at the House of Friendliness, Y. W. C. A., 43 Belmont ave. C. Bion Jones is in charge.

The Understanding Heart of Calvin Coolidge

Calvin Coolidge, 30th President of the United States, stood beside his desk in the executive offices of the White House. He greeted a delegation of colored people who faced him in a semi-circle.

He was not hurried. Patiently and calmly he listened, and before they left he said "I understand the difficulties under which our colored citizens labor, and I will do what I can to help them."

Out of his office came a delegation convinced that they had discovered the most sympathetic President since McKinley. "Silent Cal," it was who in his messages to Congress thereafter rarely failed to mention the colored people and the nation's duty toward them.

Few presidents commanded the universal respect and affections of our people as did Mr. Coolidge. Often we disagreed with him. Often he did not do for us what we had a right to expect. But we always knew that behind whatever he did was an understanding heart.

Last week Mr. Coolidge died suddenly. We mourned. He was buried on a Vermont hillside.

May he rest in peace.

MAY 6 1933

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
POST STANDARD

CLUB MEETS TOMORROW

The Negro Republican club of the 15th ward will meet at 3.30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in the Dennison building.

TRENTON, N. J.
TIMES

MAY 11 1933

Colored G. O. P. in Session

Delegates from allied colored Republican clubs last night attended a meeting of an executive committee held at the Sunlight Lodge of Elks rooms. Edward B. Williams presided and presented party candidates.

GAZETTE
Somerville N. J.

MAY 9 1933

Colored Republican Club Holds Lively Meeting

The Somerville Colored Republican Club held an enthusiastic meeting at its headquarters on Hamilton street last night which was largely attended. Chairman Stires presided. Addresses were by Mayor Robert L. Adams, candidate for Freeholder; Councilman Harold C. Baldwin, can-

didate for Collector; Freas L. Hess, candidate for Mayor; Ward Van Arsdale, candidate for Councilman; Mrs. Ida Gray of Franklin Township, Committeewoman-at-Large; Rev. C. H. Grove, pastor of the South Bound Brook Baptist Church; Fred Bruns, candidate for Assemblyman, and others. A large representation of colored voters from Bound Brook and North Plainfield attended the meeting, which was followed by a minstrel show by Charles Steele's Boys.

LEADER

Wildwood, N. J.

MAY 11 1933

Colored Race Intimidated, Is Charge of Mrs. Lloyd

Claiming the colored race had been intimidated and their very life's existence threatened, Mrs. Mae Lloyd opened a meeting of the colored people of Wildwood in the Avenue Theatre Monday night.

"It is time the colored people of this community fight for the just rights due and use the weapons given by the right of vote to protect the welfare of the race." She said the time has passed when political workers can whip the colored vote in line with intimidation and false promises. Support for office the men who are honest with you and who are trying to give you a chance to earn an honest living. Do not be misled with false promises of gold, when all they can give you is troubles, their intimidations and false statements. Let us fight for the Regular Republican Ticket with Honorable Charles C. Read for Senator; William C. Hunt, for Assemblyman; Luther C. Ogden and Percy H. Jackson for the Board of Chosen Freeholders. These men will give you a square deal and an opportunity to work for a living.

"Why should anyone who has been elected to the highest office in our fair city stoop to remove a poor laborer who toils with the sweat of his brow for a living, because he refuses to support their hand-picked candidate. This method of political warfare with the colored race must stop, and I will work with all of my efforts to bring this about."

Percy H. Jackson, candidate for Freeholder outlined his platform of economy and efficient management of government affairs. Luther C. Ogden outlined his achivements as director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders and requested the support of the colored people for the Regular Republican ticket.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

MAY 16 1933

County Colored G. O. P. Club Hold Rally

The Colored Republicans of Passaic County enjoyed a huge rally at the McCutcheon league headquarters, 8 West Broadway, where dancing and entertainment was provided.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

MAY 1 1933

Colored G. O. P. Group Praises Senator Barbour

At a meeting of the Passaic County Colored Republican league Friday night, Mrs. Viola Adams read a letter to the members from State Senator John Barbour, assuring them of his stand in having recalled bill 209, and promising his aid in defeating this bill, which has in its purpose to disfranchise the colored people of this state in all organizations—religious, fraternal or political.

Mr. Barbour assured Mrs. Adams, who is a member of the Passaic county executive committee to defeat this bill and that he would vote against it and has always at heart the interest of the Negroes whom he represents in this state as citizens of Passaic county. The league was pleased with the whole-hearted interest that Senator Barbour has given in defeating this bill.

The next meeting will be held at the residence of the auxiliary president, Mrs. Viola Adams, of 41 Paterson street, corner of Governor street, tomorrow night. Plans are being formulated for a new headquarters so that a large rally may be held before the primary election. David Hocutt, of the men's division, presided and reviewed the organization ticket.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.
TRIBUNE

JUN 22 1933

NEGRO REPUBLICAN LEAGUE CALLS MEET

The Young Men's Negro Republican league will hold a pre-election mass meeting tomorrow at 7:30 p.m. at the Community House, 2936 Imperial avenue. The public is invited. The executive board met Tuesday night at 428 Twenty-eighth street and passed on the amendments and propositions to be voted on June 27.

REPUBLICANS MUST ACT

FOR years colored citizens were told that a Magistracy was impossible for any member of their race. The politicians stated that they had no objection, but prejudiced white people would not stand for it.

Amos Scott was elected magistrate and there was no rebellion. Edward Henry has served as Magistrate for practically eight years and the electorate has made no obvious protest. As a matter of fact many white people prefer taking their cases to Magistrate Henry than to any Magistrate in Philadelphia.

Prior to the appointment of E. Washington Rhodes as an Assistant United States Attorney the politicians would have said, it could not be, because white people would object to having cases tried by a Negro lawyer. During the past seven years Mr. Rhodes has tried hundreds of cases, both criminal and civil, and there have been no riots. Everything has gone along smoothly and pleasantly.

All of which goes to prove that the politicians are wrong. There are thousands upon thousands of fair minded Christian white people in Philadelphia, who believe in justice for all people regardless of race or color. Of course, there is prejudice and discrimination, but it expresses itself only because the politicians are afraid to do what is right. They fear the race question like they did the liquor question, when there is actually nothing to fear.

THE TRIBUNE takes the position that the Philadelphia Republican Organization has maintained its power mainly because of the loyalty of the Negro voters. It is time to pay off. And there are Negroes who are demanding a showdown. The last presidential election proved positively that the fetish of the Republican Party and Abraham Lincoln no longer draws the Negro. There must be greeener grass for Negroes to eat or else they are going into the Democratic pasture. If these things have not been told the leaders they have been misinformde. There is an entirely different Negro from the one of even two years ago.

THE TRIBUNE risks the prediction that the Organization could endorse a Negro of reputation for the Bench of the Municipal Court and insure his election without any unusual persuasion or bad after effects. Washington is infinitely more prejudiced toward the Negro than Philadelphia and a Negro has been Judge there for almost twenty years. Chicago has had one and there are two in New York City at the present time.

The Organization will save itself a lot of unnecessary trouble if it elects a Negro to the Municipal Court Bench, but if it does not, colored citizens will continue to fight both within and without the party until a reputable Negro sits on the Bench in Philadelphia.

TIMES
Pleasantville, N. J.

SEP 1 1933

FERRIN TELLS OF NEW DEAL WITH NEGROES

Speaks At Elmsford Meeting of Broken Promises Made To Negroes By Republicans

Declaring that the Republican Party had signally failed to keep their promises to members of the Negro race, Canute Ferrin, president of the Greenburgh Democratic Club, spoke before members of that organization of the Hillside Avenue School in Elmsford, August 13th.

"The Democratic Party may well be pleased with the new colored political leaders who have dedicated themselves to the party.

"Politics is really not a matter of sentiment only, it is a matter of sense. Bitter experience of broken promises make the Negro wary concerning political advancement and their votes in general. These have been the chief causes of the change in the Negroes, who are satisfied that their gratitude to Sumner, Stevens and Lincoln has long been over paid.

"Official recognition has grown less from the time of Hayes up to the Hoover administration. The recent appointment of Robert L. Vann as special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States is an indication of the present administration to keep faith with the Negro, as a citizen, not just as a Negro.

"A broken promise at this critical, political juncture would seriously jeopardize the national fortune of the Democratic Party in the years to come, and nothing but the failure of the present administration, national and local, to treat the Negro with justice can ever drive the race like dumb driven cattle back into the fold of the party that has fooled him for forty years."

The Greenburgh Colored Democratic Club opened its new club room recently at 48 Carlton Street, Fairview.

Political-1933

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.
UNION
JAN 24 1933

WILL INVESTIGATE

The Young Men's Negro Republican club last night made arrangements to investigate the qualifications of candidates for public office at the forthcoming election. A campaign committee will be named at the next meeting Jan. 30.

The Antics of Hungry Dogs

With the approach of the inauguration and the induction of a new president into the White House, Negro Democrats are busy these days attempting to prepare an agenda covering the black man's needs during the course of the next four years. As usual it appears that the leadership standing out in front seems not to have the vision to see that they should make a plea for the common weal, rather than attempt to selfishly annex a few inconsequental jobs for themselves in the federal service.

Perhaps this writer is a little impatient, but we long for the day and time when Negroes will develop a class of leadership economically and sufficiently independent to stand aloof from petty squabbling about trifling jobs, and make demands in the interest of the teeming, toiling millions of black folk who need their assistance.

We like that expression of Oscar DePriest, "Never use a hungry dog to watch your smoke house." The moral is obvious. It appears, however, to the Black Dispatch that we cannot find unselfish men, with honest motives to guide the political destinies of Negroes. Just the moment that one thinks he has a leader above the pale of suspicion, such an individual appears on the scene with a ring in his nose and his voice and independence is silenced by the acceptance of a job.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt goes into the White House March 4, there ought be standing near a group of stalwart unselfish leaders of the black race who would be thinking about the demoted citizenship status of Negroes; who would have in mind the improvement of the economic, intellectual and moral advancement of their race, and who would have the independent economic background upon which to stand and push their claims. Until such a day comes the change of national administration and the swing from one party to another will not mean much to black folk.

In this great economic crisis Negroes are losing their homes and farms. The race is going to be set economically backward a quarter of a century. The crying need in Washington today is leadership which will make federal loans on farm and city property accessible to Negroes. Surely such an effort successfully prosecuted would be inestimably more beneficial to the group than a drive on the part of a few hungry office seekers for a diplomatic post in Liberia or a third rate job in the attorney general's office.

Even if the government were to work out a plan by which the building and loan associations in cities and other credit agencies would be forced to recognize the rights of black taxpayers in the extension of this sort of federal relief, the home and farm owner would not be able to liquidate his obligations with the government unless he were gainfully employed. It is again essential that Negro leadership have the vision to see the importance in opening up avenues whereby Negroes can be employed in the billion-dollar highway programs of the nation and in the flood control and reclamation projects of the government.

The last federal census showed that there were in the United States 2,601,254 Negro male heads of families. From the same source we find that only 976,440 of these persons were gainfully employed. This leaves for our astounding gaze 1,624,814 heads of families without employment or opportunity to make an honest living. We wonder if these figures offer any responsibility to the class of cattle who will prance around Washington in the next few weeks demanding that something be done for black folk?

A statistical abstract of the United States shows that prior to 1930 the government had helped to complete in the forty-eight states and territories 82,330 miles of highway; that there were at that time under construction 8,735 miles of roads on which federal aid in the amount of $82,219,000 was to be spent; that there had been approved for additional construction 1,400 additional miles of roadways for which had been allocated $9,942,000, and that in addition there was in the federal road budget a remainder of $99,881,000 with which to start new projects.

We wonder if the Negro Democratic leadership today converging on the banks of the Potomac consider that the 62.5 per cent heads of Negro families in the United States without means of making a livlihood, are entitled to consideration in connection with this huge governmental road building project, and that Negro leadership would be rendering yeoman service by insisting that black men be employed at these tasks? Countless more millions are being spent by the government in flood control, reclamation, forestry and hundreds of other avenues where labor can be gainfully employed.

Space will not permit us to continue at length in a discussion of the many and various angles of statecraft where intelligent, unselfish and visionful leadership should lead those who now have the ear of the new chief executive. The public lands of the United States unfold new opportunities. In the Far West where the reclamation service is opening up a new empire, beckons to the progressive, energetic citizen. Negro leadership should see to it that homestead entry is made available to Negroes. Like watch-dogs they should be standing by to demand that, in the administration of the law, fair play is exercised.

Problems in housing, sanitation and health, such as studied by President Hoover last winter, but largely hooted at and ignored by Negro Republican leadership, at the same time should furnish fertile soil for honest toil and investigation. Federal aid in education should be demanded, and the black man's right to his time honored position in the military establishment of the government insisted upon. All of these are important problems which should in-

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The pity of it all is that on the 4th of March, "hungry dogs" will be ranging around the federal "smoke house." The howls resounding across the Potomac into the Virginia hills will come from the bark of dogs who think of self and self alone. It is this false leadership which leaves upon the bleak plains of American citizenship, 15,000,000 sable hued, helpless followers.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.
NEWS

JAN 30 1933

NEGRO VOTER DECLARED NO LONGER G.O.P. SLAVE

"The Negro voters of America no longer are slaves to the Republican party, but think and vote like other people," the Rev. Stephen G. Spottswood, pastor of St. Luke's A. M. E. church, told members of the Niagara Colored Voters' league at a meeting Sunday afternoon in the Michigan Avenue Y. M. C. A. Mr. Spottswood is president of the league.

"There was a time when politicians thought that the colored vote was solidly Republican," he declared. "They looked upon the Negro vote as being in one vest pocket. Now we find the race is politically divided. Instead of being slaves to the G. O. P., the colored voters think and vote like other people—for the betterment of the country and themselves."

Brief talks were given by James Norman, Charles Terry and William Campbell. Piano selections were played by Mrs. Julia Sylvahn. A permanent entertainment committee, including Wardner H. Jones, Mrs. Rose Crockett and Mrs. Anna Harris, was selected.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
STAR

FEB 5 1933

NEGROES IN ANNUAL DINNER.

Ogden L. Mills to Speak at Program Here Next Saturday.

The Kansas City-Jackson County Negro Republican Club will hold its fifth annual Lincoln-Douglas day dinner Saturday, February 11, in Lincoln hall, Eighteenth and Vine streets.

Ogden L. Mills, secretary of the treasury, who will be the principal speaker at the Lincoln day dinner sponsored by the Association of Young Republicans of Missouri, to be held here the same day, also will speak on the Negro program at 8 o'clock that night.

Warren B. Douglas of Chicago also will speak.

A turkey dinner will be served. Arthur A. Scruggs will be toastmaster.

NEWARK, N. J.
NEWS

JAN 21 1933

G. O. P. Club Elects.

The Third Ward Colored Republican Club, East Orange, last night elected Percy H. Ballard president to succeed Dr. Theodore R. Inge. Other officers chosen are: First vice president, J. H. Hudspeth; second vice president, Mrs. E. B. Collins; financial secretary, William C. Thomas; corresponding secretary, W. D. Alexander; treasurer, John H. Moseley; sergeant at arms, Calvin Cook, and chaplain, Mrs. Emma Clagget. Plans were made for a membership drive.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
JOURNAL

FEB 6 1933

REPUBLICANS MUSICAL SHOW

[illegible] big musical entertainment [illegible] staged for the benefit of the club's activities were discussed yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Colored Republican Club of the Fifteenth ward in Republican headquarters in the Denison building. An entertainment committee is in charge of the big show to be staged. President John B. Hardy spoke yesterday on the aims of the club.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
JOURNAL

JAN 31 1933

COLORED G.O.P. TO MEET

The Colored Republican Organization of the Fifteenth ward will have its regular meeting next Sunday afternoon in headquarters in the Denison building.

WICHITA, KANS.
MORNING EAGLE

FEB 5 1933

COLORED G. O. P. MEETS

An important meeting of the Sedgwick County Colored Republican club has been called for Monday at 8 p. m. at St. Mary's Baptist church. There will be committee reports and discussion of other matters of a civic nature, according to the announcement of Dr. Charles R. Price, president.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

FEB 12 1933

[illegible]ouis County Negro Re[illegible]ague will hold its an[illegible]n-Douglas banquet to[illegible]ht at 8 o'clock, at the [illegible]gh School gymnasium. [illegible]ill be Robert J. Kratky, [illegible]. Alien, Judge Fred E. Mueller, Judge Jerry Mulloy, Justice of the Peace Robert P. Hamilton, Miss Ruth Dixon and Rev. Theodore Morrison.

Senator Moses Refuses Permission for Jim Crow Ball at G. P. O.

Tribune 2-24-33
Washington, D.C.

Is Chairman of the Joint Committee in Charge of Printing Office

A LAME DUCK; OUT AT NOON, MARCH 4

Houston Hopes Permission Will Be Obtained in Time to Hold Ball

Senator George Moses, of "Wild Jackass" fame, threw a monkey wrench into the proposed inaugural ball of the "special" committee headed by G. David Houston, principal of Armstrong High School and former classmate of President-elect Roosevelt. As chairman of the Congressional joint committee controlling the Government Printing Office, he has refused point blank to give his consent for the ball to be held there and has failed to call a committee meeting so that other members of the committee might not discuss it or out-vote him if brought to a vote of the committee.

He is a Republican Senator from New Hampshire.

However, Chairman Houston, of the "special" entertainment committee, reports progress on another line and expressed faith in being able to secure the Harding Hall in the Printing Office building for the ball. The Bluebird Orchestra is tentatively engaged for the occasion.

Senator Moses is a lame duck and will automatically retire from office at noon on March 4. The ball will open at 8 o'clock and will run until 12 o'clock that night. Senator Moses will not be chairmany at those hours and will have no word in the matter then.

Nine Negroes are listed as having subscribed $100 each to the inaugural comittee for entertainment purposes. Those who subscribed are:

Dr. Simeon L. Carson, Judge James A. Cobb, G. David Houston, William L. Houston, John T. Risher, Robert L. Spivey, Dr. William A. Warfield, N. E. Weatherless, and Garnet C. Wilkinson.

Subscriptions are not direct donations but are in the nature of guarantee funds. In most cases the subscribers are called on for only a part of their subscriptions, after the accounts are settled up.

Every effort is being made to care for all visitors coming to Washington for the inaugural festivities. In his release this week Chairman Houston says:

"In order that no person may remain away from the inauguration of the courageous sponsor of Democracy, because of misinformation, I am embracing this occasion to advise all that their presence is desired on the basis of democratic equality.

"There is absolutely no feature of the inaugural ceremonies that may sanely be interpreted in terms of color. The assertion is made to prevent any pernicious effect due to 'jim crow' propaganda.

"All the events listed by the inaugural committee are open alike to all races. At events requiring tickets, sales are being made to those who appear first. It is true that I made grandstand provisions for visitors from the states, feeling that such reservations might be a service to them, but such reservations were scattered throughout the sections where tickets selling for prices that I named were to be found.

"I have repeatedly advised that any ticket could be purchased while it was available. I further made it clear that local residents would not need my assistance. Many have bought their own seats at different prices."

There will be about one thousand Negroes in the parade. All of the Washington high school cadets, with their bands; veterans and military organizations. There will be about 18,000 people in all in the parade, which is estimated will reuire two hours in passing a given point.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
HERALD POST

FEB 25 1933

Downfall of Republican Dynasty

FOR some years past the affairs of the Republican party have been ruled with an iron hand by a small clique of people some of whom live on the River Road and most of whom are members of the River Valley Club. They have determined, without regard to the wishes of the rest of the community, who have had no voice in the matter, who should be nominated for the principal offices. We only need to review the city and county administrations which have operated under their regime to determine that their reign has not been successful. The last one has been particularly disappointing. Fortunately, however, their dictatorship is at an end, as they have been shorn of their power. The Republican voters of this community have determined to exercise their right of selecting candidates for themselves.

Among the white leaders in the Republican party at present are Charley Ryans, Hub Petty and also Ches Searcy, who put the Republican organization on the map in the locality some years ago, but who was later dethroned by the exclusive group above referred to. Among the Negro Republican leaders are Pluck Stringer and Ollie (Goat) Ware. What we may expect of this leadership is a matter of conjecture. Charley Ryans seems to be by far the strongest candidate who has been suggested for the Republican nomination for Mayor. The Herald-Post has no criticism at this time to make of Mr. Ryans, but will await his platform, or at least an expression of his views as to what he proposes for the government of the city if elected.

In the Democratic party there are several prospective candidates, and there may be others. The people are looking with expectancy to the formal announcement of their respective views, which, it is hoped will be along constructive lines. The signs of the times indicate considerable Democratic strength in the election that will take place in this city and county this fall. However the Democrats will have to put out a good ticket if they expect to win.

The administration of affairs by the police department of the city and peace officers of the county will be a matter of serious concern to the public as will also be the assessment of property and the rate of taxation.

The Herald-Post is mainly interested in business-like and economical administration of public affairs, free from graft and corruption, which will bring about prosperity to the city and which will promote industry and furnish labor to the unemployed.

The police department and the sheriff's office should be kept out of politics.

Political-1933

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

NEW YORK
[redacted] WORLD — Telegram

FEB 14 1933

G. O. P., PAID OFF IN CRUMBS, HELPS DEMOCRATS RETAIN HOLD ON MUNICIPAL COURT

Koenig's Men Get Only 10 Per Cent of Jobs, Survey Reveals—But They Also Fill Exempt Posts with Politicians.

By AUBREY GRAVES,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

In its control and operation of the Municipal Court, as in most of its enterprises, Tammany enjoys the valuable co-operation of New York City's "Republocrats." Functioning as the Tiger's firm ally, Sam Koenig's Republican machine has been able to achieve a comfortable share in the rich patronage and spoils.

The Republican stake in the Municipal Court, the World-Telegram finds, is approximately that of a 10 per cent stockholder. Seven of the sixty-three Municipal Court Justices, the records show, are Republican. And twenty-one of the court's "exempt" employes owe allegiance to that crumb-consoled minority.

They Fare Well, Too.

Twenty-four of this group hold sway in the Ninth Manhattan District Court. And just as Tammany's lieutenants hold a monopoly on the exempt and better-paid positions elsewhere, so does the personnel of this solidly Republican district spring from political soil.

And here, too, the politicians get the cream. Eighteen exempt jobholders last year drew down salaries averaging $3,525 each, while fifteen civil service attaches, better-trained and burdened with most of the work were paid an average of $2,645 each.

Martin H. Early, a member of Clarence H. Fay's Republican Club and an election captain in the Tenth A. D., holds the $4,185 clerkship, top prize of the court. He differs from his Democratic contemporaries only in the greater amount of court work he does. To him is attributed also the best-kept set of records and the most curt manner among the city's court officials.

Politicians All.

Daniel H. Sandford, an active Republican worker and captain in the Fifteenth A. D., holds the next to the choicest plum, the $3,730 deputy clerkship.

Other Republican politicians who occupy the better-paid berths are:—

JOHN B. BELLO, election captain in the Tenth A. D., assistant clerk at $3,730.

WILLIAM S. CROSS, captain in the Tenth A. D., assistant clerk at $3,730.

LEWIS L. DODSON, captain in the Fifteenth A. D., assistant clerk at $3,730.

ARTHUR T. EAGAN, captain in the Tenth A. D., assistant clerk at $2,810.

DARBY M. GUADIA, captain in the Fifteenth A. D., assistant clerk at $2,810.

MAX HEIMAN, captain in the Fifteenth A. D., assistant clerk at $2,810.

HATTIE IRVING, captain in the Fifteenth A. D., assistant clerk at $3,730.

ISAAC ELLIOTT, district captain in the Fifteenth A. D., assistant clerk at $3,730.

ALICE D. KNOX, captain in the Tenth A. D., assistant clerk at $2,810.

JOSEPH G. RIEMER, captain in the Tenth A. D., assistant clerk at $3,730.

MAURICE RAUNHEIM, Republican district captain and clerk of Justice Edgar Lauer, recently appointed President Justice. Salary, $3,070.

HERMAN KAPLAN, captain in the Fifteenth A. D. and clerk to Justice William Chilvers Salary, $3,730.

JOHN H. SERVISS, ex-clerk of Fifth Manhattan Court and now clerk to Justice George L. Genung—an able lawyer who lost his former job because he wasn't sufficiently active politically. Salary then, $4,500. Salary now, $3,070.

The remainder of the Republican personnel operates in the Fifth Manhattan Court. John H. Serviss mentioned above, was clerk here for more than twenty-three years. In two more years he would have been eligible to retire on pension. But Samuel McKee, when he became Republican leader of the district appropriated the $4,500 job for himself. He has held it since 1928.

G. O. P. Falls in Line.

One Republican clerkship here is held by Roy C. Paulding, a local ward worker. And David S. Lande, clerk to Justice Joseph S. Rosalsky and well affiliated politically, is the twenty-eighth Republocrat.

Whenever Tammany has moved to create more positions for patronage the Koenig Republicans have faithfully lent a hand.

John W. Remer, Republican assemblyman from the Twenty-first Manhattan A. D., introduced the bill which created the first forty-eight clerks to Justices, after the Civil Service Reform Assn. had forced ten of these politicians out of their sinecures as "assistant clerks."

List Is Divided.

The Democrats, as per advance agreement, got forty of the places and the Republicans eight.

The Municipal Judgeship deal of 1930 also illustrates the Curry-Koenig modus operandi. Eight new Justices, each with the privilege of appointing three exempt clerks, were decided upon.

Two, it was agreed, should be added in the Ninth District, which always voted Republican. Two were provided for the newly created Tenth District in Harlem, where the Negro population ordinarily professes the same political faith. Two new Judges in the Third District, one in the Sixth and one in the Fourth, it was conceded, would be Democrats.

But Democrats Won.

In the end, however, six of the new Justices turned out to be Curry nominees and only two were Republicans. Koenig's candidates, to the surprise of political leaders, were turned down in Harlem and the present Judges, James S. Watson and Charles E. Toney, Negro Democrats, were elevated to the bench.

The Tiger, as a result of this deal was able to take care of twenty-four more of its faithful and eight additional Republican politicians were safely esconced on the public payroll.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

FEB 4 - 1933

G. O. P. Colored League Entertains

The Hudson County Colored Republican Association, at the home of the president, Mrs. Ida E. Brown, planned for various activities. The first a card party and entertainment will be held at 228 Grand St., with Mrs. La Belle Ortiz as chairman Feb. 18. Mrs. Ida E. Brown is president; Mrs. Mayme Goldsborough secretary.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH

FEB 15 1933

G. O. P. BELIEVES NOW IT CAN WIN SPRING ELECTION

Drift of Republican Voters Back to Fold Indicated in First Reports From Canvasses.

Republican leaders and workers heretofore pessimistic about the party's' chances of success in the spring municipal elections, have become encouraged that they can win as reports on canvasses of voters have started.

The first reports have indicated a drift back to the Republican party among voters who joined in the Democratic national landslide last November. For the first time the Republican ranks are enthusiastic.

In a recent campaign speech, President Neun of the Board of Aldermen, leading candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor, said: "Things look different now than they did last fall. They told me last fall, 'Walter, we'll be for you for Mayor in the spring but don't say anything now about Hoover.'"

Bolters Attending Meetings.

Persons known to have voted the Democratic ticket in November are attending Republican meetings and supporting Neun, workers say.

Charles R. Gillespie, Twenty-eighth Ward Republican committeeman, said the early reports from his West End territory showed a clear-cut division of voters among the candidates of both parties, with Neun leading all of them Bernard F. Dickmann, president of the Real Estate Exchange and a Democrat candidate for Mayor, is next, and Jerome F. Duggan, lawyer, another Democratic contender, third. In the same ward last autumn the number of doubtful voters found in a canvass exceeded the total of avowed Republicans and Democrats.

In the South Side Thirteenth Ward, where President-elect Roosevelt got a big plurality in November, G. O. P. canvassers are finding that delay in Congress on the repeal of the eighteenth amendment is bringing voters back to the Republican party.

Neun to Speak Over Radio.

Neun has announced he will make nine radio addresses discussing major issues of the campaign. The first, over radio station WIL at 7:45 o'clock tonight, will deal with street improvements and revision of the condemnation procedure for street widenings. Later subjects will include solution of the mass transportation problem, tax reduction, reorganization of the city government and a future improvement program. Other candidates have spoken only in generalities, Neun said, but he intends to submit definite plans.

Neun filed formal notice of his candidacy with the Election Board today.

Duggan will deliver the fourth major address of his campaign at Swiss Hall, Iowa avenue and Arsenal street, tonight, at a mass meeting. He will discuss unemployment, labor and political machine control of the city. George W. Parker, president of the Parker-Russell Mining and Manufacturing Co., will preside.

Addressing the Painters' District Council at Unity Hall last night, Duggan said Dickmann is a member of the Missouri Executive Committee of the National Economy League, which advocates reduction of expenditures for war veterans.

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Political-1933

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

NEW YORK
[redacted] WORLD — Telegram

FEB 14 1933

G. O. P., PAID OFF IN CRUMBS, HELPS DEMOCRATS RETAIN HOLD ON MUNICIPAL COURT

Koenig's Men Get Only 10 Per Cent of Jobs, Survey Reveals—But They Also Fill Exempt Posts with Politicians.

By AUBREY GRAVES,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

In its control and operation of the Municipal Court, as in most of its enterprises, Tammany enjoys the valuable co-operation of New York City's "Republocrats." Functioning as the Tiger's firm ally, Sam Koenig's Republican machine has been able to achieve a comfortable share in the rich patronage and spoils.

The Republican stake in the Municipal Court, the World-Telegram finds, is approximately that of a 10 per cent stockholder. Seven of the sixty-three Municipal Court Justices, the records show, are Republican. And twenty-one of the court's "exempt" employes owe allegiance to that crumb-consoled minority.

They Fare Well, Too.

Twenty-four of this group hold sway in the Ninth Manhattan District Court. And just as Tammany's lieutenants hold a monopoly on the exempt and better-paid positions elsewhere, so does the personnel of this solidly Republican district spring from political soil.

And here, too, the politicians get the cream. Eighteen exempt jobholders last year drew down salaries averaging $3,525 each, while fifteen civil service attaches, better-trained and burdened with most of the work were paid an average of $2,645 each.

Martin H. Early, a member of Clarence H. Fay's Republican Club and an election captain in the Tenth A. D., holds the $4,185 clerkship, top prize of the court. He differs from his Democratic contemporaries only in the greater amount of court work he does. To him is attributed also the best-kept set of records and the most curt manner among the city's court officials.

Politicians All.

Daniel H. Sandford, an active Republican worker and captain in the Fifteenth A. D., holds the next to the choicest plum, the $3,730 deputy clerkship.

Other Republican politicians who occupy the better-paid berths are:—

JOHN B. BELLO, election captain in the Tenth A. D., assistant clerk at $3,730.
WILLIAM S. CROSS, captain in the Tenth A. D., assistant clerk at $3,730.
LEWIS L. DODSON, captain in the Fifteenth A. D., assistant clerk at $3,730.
ARTHUR T. EAGAN, captain in the Tenth A. D., assistant clerk at $2,810.
DARBY M. GUADIA, captain in the Fifteenth A. D., assistant clerk at $2,810.
MAX HEIMAN, captain in the Fifteenth A. D., assistant clerk at $2,810.
HATTIE IRVING, captain in the Fifteenth A. D., assistant clerk at $3,730.
ISAAC ELLIOTT, district captain in the Fifteenth A. D., assistant clerk at $3,730.
ALICE D. KNOX, captain in the Tenth A. D., assistant clerk at $2,810.
JOSEPH G. RIEMER, captain in the Tenth A. D., assistant clerk at $3,730.
MAURICE RAUNHEIM, Republican district captain and clerk of Justice Edgar Lauer, recently appointed President Justice. Salary, $3,070.
HERMAN KAPLAN, captain in the Fifteenth A. D. and clerk to Justice William Chilvers. Salary, $3,730.
JOHN H. SERVISS, ex-clerk of Fifth Manhattan Court and now clerk to Justice George L. Genung—an able lawyer who lost his former job because he wasn't sufficiently active politically. Salary then, $4,500. Salary now, $3,070.

The remainder of the Republican personnel operates in the Fifth Manhattan Court. John H. Serviss mentioned above, was clerk here for more than twenty-three years. In two more years he would have been eligible to retire on pension. But Samuel McKee, when he became Republican leader of the district appropriated the $4,500 job for himself. He has held it since 1928.

G. O. P. Falls in Line.

One Republican clerkship here is held by Roy C. Paulding, a local ward worker. And David S. Lande, clerk to Justice Joseph S. Rosalsky and well affiliated politically, is the twenty-eighth Republocrat.

Whenever Tammany has moved to create more positions for patronage the Koenig Republicans have faithfully lent a hand.

John W. Remer, Republican assemblyman from the Twenty-first Manhattan A. D., introduced the bill which created the first forty-eight clerks to Justices, after the Civil Service Reform Assn. had forced ten of these politicians out of their sinecures as "assistant clerks."

List Is Divided.

The Democrats, as per advance agreement, got forty of the places and the Republicans eight.

The Municipal Judgeship deal of 1930 also illustrates the Curry-Koenig modus operandi. Eight new Justices, each with the privilege of appointing three exempt clerks, were decided upon.

Two, it was agreed, should be added in the Ninth District, which always voted Republican. Two were provided for the newly created Tenth District in Harlem, where the Negro population ordinarily professes the same political faith. Two new Judges in the Third District, one in the Sixth and one in the Fourth, it was conceded, would be Democrats.

But Democrats Won.

In the end, however, six of the new Justices turned out to be Curry nominees and only two were Republicans. Koenig's candidates, to the surprise of political leaders, were turned down in Harlem and the present Judges, James S. Watson and Charles E. Toney, Negro Democrats, were elevated to the bench.

The Tiger, as a result of this deal was able to take care of twenty-four more of its faithful and eight additional Republican politicians were safely esconced on the public payroll.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

FEB 4 - 1933

G. O. P. Colored League Entertains

The Hudson County Colored Republican Association, at the home of the president, Mrs. Ida E. Brown, planned for various activities. The first a card party and entertainment will be held at 228 Grand St., with Mrs. La Belle Ortiz as chairman, Feb. 18. Mrs. Ida E. Brown is president; Mrs. Mayme Goldsborough, secretary.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH

FEB 15 1933

G. O. P. BELIEVES NOW IT CAN WIN SPRING ELECTION

Drift of Republican Voters Back to Fold Indicated in First Reports From Canvasses.

Republican leaders and workers heretofore pessimistic about the party's chances of success in the spring municipal elections, have become encouraged that they can win as reports on canvasses of voters have started.

The first reports have indicated a drift back to the Republican party among voters who joined in the Democratic national landslide last November. For the first time the Republican ranks are enthusiastic.

In a recent campaign speech, President Neun of the Board of Aldermen, leading candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor, said: "Things look different now than they did last fall. They told me last fall, 'Walter, we'll be for you for Mayor in the spring but don't say anything now about Hoover.'"

Bolters Attending Meetings.

Persons known to have voted the Democratic ticket in November are attending Republican meetings and supporting Neun, workers say.

Charles R. Gillespie, Twenty-eighth Ward Republican committeeman, said the early reports from his West End territory showed a clear-cut division of voters among the candidates of both parties, with Neun leading all of them. Bernard F. Dickmann, president of the Real Estate Exchange and a Democrat candidate for Mayor, is next, and Jerome F. Duggan, lawyer, another Democratic contender, third. In the same ward last autumn the number of doubtful voters found in a canvass exceeded the total of avowed Republicans and Democrats.

In the South Side Thirteenth Ward, where President-elect Roosevelt got a big plurality in November, G. O. P. canvassers are finding that delay in Congress on the repeal of the eighteenth amendment is bringing voters back to the Republican party.

Neun to Speak Over Radio.

Neun has announced he will make nine radio addresses discussing major issues of the campaign. The first, over radio station WIL at 7:45 o'clock tonight, will deal with street improvements and revision of the condemnation procedure for street widenings. Later subjects will include solution of the mass transportation problem, tax reduction, reorganization of the city government and a future improvement program. Other candidates have spoken only in generalities, Neun said, but he intends to submit definite plans.

Neun filed formal notice of his candidacy with the Election Board today.

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NEUN G. O. P. NOMINEE

Coming to the threshold of the Primary Election, Walte J. J. Neun finds himself the unopposed Republican candidat for the nomination for Mayor, his chief opponent, Phi Brockman, having withdrawn from the race.

In justice to Mr. Neun, we think that it is proper t state that it is unfair to charge him with being a "Miller Ma chine candidate." Mr. Neun is making the race on his own reputation which he has made during his public career.

As to his fitness for the office of Mayor of the City of St. Louis, he has experience and training in his favor. Since being a member of the Board of Aldermen, we find no record where any act of his might be regarded as hostile or anti-Negro. Therefore, we see no reason why the Negroes should not vote for him on his own personal record; but on the other hand, his official acts in those things affecting our group have been favorable at all times.

Of course, so far as we know the question of the Negro hospital is the only one which has been before him where his official act was required in helping to make a reality. From the beginning. his acts have been favorable and were regarded, and are still regarded, in good faith. When the present city administration attempted to use "the whip hand" of patronage to force the Board of Aldermen to repeal an ordinance so as to locate the Negro hospital down at and adjacent to City Hospital Number One, Mr. Neun declared in a speech, "We must keep faith with the colored people," and, because of his assuming this position as president of the board, his action had much influence on the other members of the Board of Aldermen, to the end that the ordinance was not repealed and the present location was allowed to stand.

It so happens that Mr. Neun has no opposition from members of his party for the Republican nomination for Mayor. This, we regarded as an expression of the high regard and esteem in which his party leaders hold him. He has a nice personality, pleasing in his manner while presenting his case and thereby has won the respect and admiration of a large number of voters, both white and colored.

With these things in his favor, only the reputation of his party ca[illegible] factor in defeating his aim to become Mayor of t[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

FEB 13 1933

Duggan Promises Negroes Their Full Share of Positions

Democratic Mayoral Candidate Pledges Aid in Hospital Erection.

Speaking before a Negro audience at the Pine street branch of the Y. M. C. A. last night, Jerome F. Duggan, Democratic candidate for Mayor, said that the Negroes who make up one-ninth of the population of the city, would receive a proportionate share of the $11,000,000 spent annually by the City of St Louis for its pay roll if he is elected Mayor. He also promised them that there would be no red tape to interfere with the erection of an adequate hospital for Negroes.

Duggan said that the general trend of the Negroes has been to vote for the Republican party, which has never appreciated their vote. "We have never been able to understand why you follow the Republican party," he continued 'in view of their failure to you as a race. Certainly, the only reason that the Republican party has remained in power has been by your vote. The last five mayoralty elections have been decided by an average of 5000 votes. I believe you have the power to exercise that influence in your own interests and not in the interests of the Republican party."

Holding Out Bait.

He charged the Republican party with holding out as a bait the erection of a Negro hospital in order to get the Negro vote. He promised them a just share in the public parks, playgrounds and swimming pools.

Duggan said that their share of the city payroll would amount to nearly $100,000 a month. "I tell you here and now that if I am elected Mayor of this city you will have a sufficient number of men and women on the payroll to share that salary of $100,000 per month At that you are not getting anything more than you justly deserve. I am not giving you anything extra. I am only giving you what is justly due you. If you have not heretofore demanded it you have done yourselves an injustice. I think that this is the time for you as a people to demand your rights."

Will Speak Tonight.

Duggan will speak tonight at a mass meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall Hamilton and Ridge avenues.

Jonathan W. Richardson, general manager of the Mississippi Valley Motor Company, will preside. Barney A. Bramsky and Mrs. George Walsh, chairman of the Missouri and Arkansas Division of the American Legion Child Welfare Association, also will speak. Duggan will be introduced by Mr. W H. Lambert of the Lambert Pharnaceutical Company.

CAMDEN, N. J.
COURIER

FEB 14 1933

COLORED VOTERS FORM THIRD WARD G.O.P. CLUB

The Third Ward Regular Colored Republican Club was organized last night at a meeting of more than 100 colored voters of the Third Ward at 311 Clinton street. The meeting was called by Daniel Auletto, freeholder. Auletto and Paul Paradise were the principal speakers.

William B. Adams was elected president. Other officers chosen last night are James Riley, vice president; Mrs. Cora Butler, secretary; Patrick Claiborne, assistant secretary; Mrs. Laura E. Moore, treasurer, and Lee Robinson, sergeant-at-arms. Meetings will be held the first and third Monday nights of each month.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
UNION STAR

MAR 4 1933

REPUBLICAN CLUB FORMED BY 200 COLORED CITIZENS

Newly Organized Group Unanimously Adopts Resolution Indorsing Etkin

At a meeting last night of 200 colored citizens held at 223 Broadway a new political organization to be known as the Colored Citizens Republican Club of Schenectady was formed. The purpose of the new club is to fill a long felt need among the colored voters by a permanent organization, it was said today.

Thurston Foster introduced Attorney Arthur D. Mann who was temporary chairman during the organization and adoption of a constitution and who installed these newly elected officers: Thurston Foster, president; Lloyd Brown, first vice president; Mrs. Rose Williams, second vice-president; Mrs. Bertha D. Deancy, recording secretary; Mrs. Miriam Flemming, treasurer; Edward Hays, financial secretary and William Conway, sergeant at arms.

Rev. Francis, Dr. Joseph Tolloah and Enrest C. Claiborne spoke on the objectives and purposes of the new organization and commended the activities of Alderman Simon Etkin on behalf of the colored residents of this city.

The main business consisted of the unanimous adoption of a resolution indorsing Alderman Etkin as a candidate for mayor in the coming Republican primary and pledging to him the full support of the club and its members.

Many Indorsements

President Foster then presented the following representatives of organizations which have indorsed Alderman Etkin for mayor; Dave Morely and George A. Bradt, president and trustee of the Fifth Ward Republican Club; John McCardle adjutant and Adam Schwartz of the Veteran Crusaders of America; Joseph Murphy, secretary and business representative of the City Employes Union; Hugo Kaessler, organizer of the Hungarian American Republican Union; Harry Abramson, president of the Eighth Ward Republican Club; John J. Bush, president of the Sixth Ward Republican Club; Charles Lasky, president of the Second Ward Etkin Republican Club; Edward A. Walker, president of the Seventh ward Republican Club; George Hays, treasurer of the Fourth Ward Republican Club.

Alderman Etkin spoke to the members on the local political situation and the future of the organization, and commended the purpose which is to promote Republican principles and ideals and to promote the social and mutual welfare of its members.

Charles Coleman, Oscar Lawson, Mrs. Fannie Crosly, Mrs. Rose William, Mrs. Bertha Deancy, Lloyd Brown and other members spoke of their knowledge of the activities of Alderman Etkin on behalf of the colored people of the city and pledged themselves to make this new organization a unifying factor among the colored people of Schenectady and a factor on behalf of Alderman Etkin.

The next meeting will be called by President Foster during this month after consultation with the newly elected officers.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

APR 25 1933

Colored G. O. P. Club Holds Meeting

Saul Walkerwitz and Mrs. Annie Randolph the Speakers.

The Fourth Ward Colored Republican club held its weekly meeting last night in headquarters, 90 Governor street. Following the business session the members had the pleasure of having a member of the Scottsboro Defense club address them.

The address was made by Saul Walkerwitz and each and every member was much impressed by his talk. The club then went on record to attend the Scottsboro Defense club meeting in the near future. Members also pledged their support to the organization. Mrs. Anna Randolph also addressed the members.

Arrangements were made for a meeting of the executive meeting this evening to make plans for the primary. Other speakers also attended and asked for the support of the entire Organization Republican ticket.

President Howard Jackson presided. Other officers who attended were as follows: Ormsby Jones vice-president; Earl Chase, secretary; Harold Poe, financial secretary, and Mrs Anna Gaines, treasurer.

Political - 1933

Republican.

Party Affiliation

KANSAS REPUBLICANS IN POWER

The inauguration of Alf M. Landon Governor of Kansas along with other state officials restored the Republican party to power in the state after two years of democratic leadership under Governor Harry H. Woodring. This took place last Monday in Topeka, the capitol. When the legislature convened Tuesday noon there was a Republican majority in both houses. There seems to be a good measure of harmony not only in the ranks of the party, but also between the republicans and democrats, especially on matters of vital interest to the people. Whether that is a mere semblance or genuine harmony remains to be seen.

Kansas is overwhelmingly a republican state, but factional strife on the one hand, and indifference to the Negro element on the other may sometimes throw the state under democratic leadership. And that is what happened two years ago when Hawkie was defeated for governor and Henry J. Allen was defeated for United State Senator. But when the factions can get together and the leaders decide to give some serious consideration to the colored vote things can take a turn. And that is what happened in the election in 1932. The power of such harmony and the value of such recognition of all elements of the situation may be seen in the fact that in the midst of an unprece dented democratic landslide for the national ticket the state ticket for the most part was saved to the republican party. This to the outsider may seem like a miracle, but to the Kansas people it is easily understood. The explanation lies in the fact that while on the president the Negro vote was against Hoover, regarding state politics they were not only practically united but loyal to the old party, and that saved the day for republicans in Kansas. The vote in every instance was so close that the loss of the colored vote from any candidate meant his defeat, and in one or two cases defeat came any way. Now what does that suggest? For one thing it suggests to the race something of its political strength and influence when there is workable understanding between the leaders and a general solidarity among the rank and file of the people. For another thing it should suggest to the leaders of the republican party that this is a mighty good time to play the game fair with the colored people. Not only is the party in the balance in the state, it is badly torn and shattered in the nation. There were thousands of Negroes who deserted the party last year did so not because they desired to but because they felt they had to do so in self defense. Can the party stand much more disaffection and survive? The signs don't point that way. The republicans in Kansas can do much toward stablizing what is left and regaining what was lost during the present administration. And it is freely predicted that Governor Landon is headed in that direction. It is said that many of his advisers and state officials sense their opportunity in that regard and are determined to use it to strengthen the party's grip on the race. Those who took active part in keeping the rank and file of the race within the fold in the last election are anxious that their course be justfiied. If the party will keep the pledges made in the campaign as they effect the race, if it will carry out the platform, its position will be fortified so far as our people are concerned. It is a bit encouraging to observe the trend so far in many respects. It is interesting to see many who deserted the party last Fall so early back into the fold boasting of their loyalty. Some of that may be due to the fact that there may be some pie in sight. If so those who had the courage and loyalty to stand the criticism and support the party ticket when it was in the cruciable will probably want the first taste. They may want the deserters and straddlers to weep aloud at the mourner's bench for several days. At any rate the republicans in Kansas are in power, and that they will use that power for the good of the state is expected.

INDICTMENT OF REPUBLICANISM.

In the last issue of the Philadelphia Independent, there was printed an editorial entitled "Jim Crow Pennsylvania," which was in effect a scathing indictment of Republicanism, because of the fact that Pennsylvania has been for years the banner Republican state of the Union. Prefixing its indictment with the statement, that most of the white people of the state have no idea of the prejudice that surrounds the daily activity of its colored citizens, the Independent stigmatized the present conditions as gloomy and shameful.

Estimating the Negro population of Pennsylvania as approximately five hundred thousand, about five per cent. of the total, it was shown that hold only eighty-seven positions out of twenty-four thousand state employees. They have not been able to secure a single appointment to the State police, nor a place for any of their number on any of the state boards or commissions. All of the state penal institutions, and nearly all of the hospitals that receive state aid are charged with segregation of Negro patients. The University of Pittsburgh, which receives a large state appropriation, will not permt a Negro to matriculate from the medical department. Every university in the state is charged with drawing a color line on some phase of students athletic activities.

In Pittsburgh where there are no segregated schools, it is stated that there are no colored school teachers. In most of the rural communities, there are separate school systems, with the result that more than twice as much money is spent for the education of the white child than for the colored. Negroes are refused membership in the National Guard of the state, even when a separate regiment was proposed for them. No Negro guards are employed in any of the city or state penal institutions. It is claimed that the discriminations alleged throughout the state are equally true of institutions within the city of Philadelphia, where the Republican machine is in control.

It is admitted that out of the twenty thousand city employees, some four hundred are colored, exclusive of the teachers, but segregation prevails in the schools and other city institutions, and Negroes are denied representation on the school board and other commissions in charge of city affairs. There is said to be general discrimination and segregation, with occasional denial of accommodation in hotels, restaurants and places of amusement.

The Independent claims that these conditions are not much worse than we find in the Southern states, the only substantial difference being the protection given by the courts. It, however, bluntly says that this bad treatment must be traced to the stupidity of the Negroes, in having accepted these conditions without protest, in having blindly supported the party in power in city and state without demanding the abolition of these injustices.

With such a scathing indictment of Republican misrule and injustice as that drawn by the Independent, we do not see how the Negroes of Pennsylvania can continue to support the party responsible for such conditions.

COLUMBUS, O.
CITIZEN

JAN 19 1933

COLORED G. O. P. CLUB ELECTS

Election of officers of the Franklin County Colored Women's Republican Club was announced Thursday as follows: Mrs. Kittie Green, president; Mrs. Edna P. Coleman, first vice president; Mrs. Vivian Anderson, second vice president; Mrs. Mary France, secretary; Mrs. Ethel Rogers, assistant secretary; Mrs. Minnie Gilbert, treasurer; Mrs. Geneva Free, chaplain, and Mrs. Mollie Fowler, parliamentarian.

COLUMBUS, O.
CITIZEN

JAN 20 1933

GARRETT SPEAKS AT MEN'S MEETING

publican Club will hold its annual meeting in Ogden Theater at 8 p. m. Friday. Rev. Charles T. Isom is president, and D. White, secretary.

AFTER ALL THESE YEARS.

In an appreciation of Calvin Coolidge by Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi, released for publication by the Associated Negro Press, the former President of the United States is referred to as one of the best friends the Negro has ever had in the White House in the last forty years, who was neither pro-Negro nor anti-Negro, and was never disposed to use the Negro or ride into office on his back and afterwards shut the door in his face.

Toward the close of his laudatory comments on Mr. Coolidge the following statement is made by Mr. Howard:

"I am going to convey to my people this secret of which I have personal knowledge: the reasons why Negroes were not appointed Register of the Treasury and Minister to Haiti, and that was that the Haitians absolutely refused to accept or receive one of our group as Minister and Mr. Mellon as Secretary of the Treasury threatened to resign before he would allow a Negro to be Register of the Treasury under him."

After reading the foregoing the question instantly comes to mind why so important and interesting information on controversial subjects should have been kept a secret all these years? Why did not the Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi reveal to his people long ere this the reasons why the race has been denied the appointments of Register of the Treasury and Minister to Haiti? And was it former President Coolidge's death or the fact that the Republican Party moves out of the Capitol on March 4 that has emboldened Mr. Howard to speak out now?

Without wishing to be too severe on Mr. Howard or too personal, we point to his failure to make pubilc the alleged unfriendly attitude of the Haitian Government and Secretary Mellon toward the American Negro as typical of the impotent political leadership which has been a contributory factor to the loss in prestige the race has sustained in the domain of politics under Republican control at Washington since the World War.

If the Haitians have adopted a policy of drawing the color line against the American Negro who has always been to them a friend in need, it is a grave injustice to keep 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States ignorant of the black republic's new discriminatory point of view. It is assumed that Mr. Howard speaks with unquestioned authority about Haiti.

As for Andrew Mellon, Pennsylvania Republican, if he is an arch-enemy of the Negro, why should his faction in Allegheny County politics receive the loyal support of race voters? And why would Mr. Howard remain mute and refrain from telling to the world that the Secretary of the Treasury threatened to resign if a Negro were named Register of the Treasury?

If silence against discrimination and injustice is the price one must pay to hold a position of responsibility in our National Government, it would be far better that the welfare and progress of the race as a whole be considered rather than that of a few individuals whose chief interest is in themselves. Give the Negro articulate leadership not silent leadership.

COURIER
Orange, N. J.
JAN 29 1933

G. O. P. Club Elects

The annual meeting of the Third Ward Colored Republican Club of East Orange was held last night at the club's rooms on Amherst st. In the election of officers Dr. Theodore Inge was defeated for the presidency by Percy H. Ballard. Mrs. E. B. Collins was elected vice-president; William Thomas, secretary, and John H. Moseley, treasurer. George E. Bates and Oliver Randolph were present and gave their support to the newly elected ticket. There was a large attendance.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
POST STANDARD

JAN 20 1933

MEETING SUNDAY

The Negro Citizens' Republican club of the 15th ward will meet at 3.30 o'clock Sunday afternoon in room 211, Denison building.

COLUMBUS, O.
CITIZEN

JAN 25 1933

G. O. P. CLUB RE-ELECTS

Re-election of officers of the Franklin County Colored Republican Club was announced Wednesday with Charles T. Isom as president; David D. White and E. J. Cordon, secretaries; Warren Hawes, treasurer, and Harry B. Alexander, chairman of executive committee.

DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER

MAR 6 1933

Consideration For the Negro

BY MRS. S. JOE BROWN OF DES MOINES, VICE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL LEAGUE OF REPUBLICAN COLORED WOMEN, IN THE PITTSBURGH COURIER

We are passing through what is conceded to be the most unsettled period in the history of our nation; a time when men and women of all classes are affected by this wholesale depression.

While since the days of Abraham Lincoln, the Negro has traditionally voted Republican—and it has been considered by some unpardonable for him to vote otherwise—this was not the case in the recent presidential campaign.

Our entire nation is in a predicament; and to my mind, the question as to what the incoming administration can and should do to bring about a more prosperous situation, may be answered as follows:

First, let every precaution be used in the selection of cabinet members, disregarding race, sex and party affiliation; with the general understanding that the first official act of each is to be a voluntary reduction in his own salary so as to both inspire confidence in the public and also provide means for the payment of others; and thereby set an example for the states and other branches of government to follow.

Second, wisdom and courage should be used in the appointment of some Negroes to places of responsibility, thereby showing appreciation for the support they gave to the successful party; and also inspiring confidence in them on the part of our Caucasian population.

Third, let the wisest of discretion be used in attempting to collect the billions of dollars owed us by foreign nations, and let some substantial program be adopted whereby a creditable number of the unemployed millions in this country may be returned to work.

Political-1933

Republican

Party Affiliation.

CO-OPERATIVE CIVIC ASSOCIATION BREAKS WITH REPUBLICANS

ENDORSES CANDIDACY OF BERNARD DICKMANN, DEMOCRAT, FOR MAYOR

Leaders Claim That the Republicans Have Not Kept Faith With the Negroes During Many Years in Power.

The Executive Committee of the Co-operative Civic Association unanimously endorsed the candidacy of Bernard F. Dickmann for mayor on the Democratic ticket last Tuesday night, after having been addressed by Mr. Dickmann, and after he had answered the questions of the committee concerning his attitude toward the rights and aspirations of the colored people of St. Louis. Mr. Dickmann, who was accompanied by Mr. John Nangle, one of his campaign sponsors, made a plain straightforward statement to the committee of his principles and then invited them to ask any questions which they might desire. His answers to the questions of the committee were made in a sincere and straightforward manner, according to members who were present.

Pledge Support

After the departure of Mr. Dickmann and Mr. Nangle, the committee went into executive session and considered the attitude of the candidates, running for mayor, toward the principles of the Association and the features of municipal government in which the colored people are intensely interested, with the result that the stand of Mr. Dickmann was chosen as the fairest and best of those seeking the office of mayor.

The Co-operative Civic Association has been in existence for more than five years, and is chartered by the State of Missouri. Political activity is only one of the features of its program for the uplift and advancement of the Negro. It endeavors to secure for the race their full share in the civic, economic and political benefits of the city, state and national life. It has a membership of 2,500, with units in all the Negro wards of the city. The following represent the Executive Committee: Jordan W. Chambers, president; Geo. W. Lewis, first vice president; R. C. Hubbard, second vice president; Mrs. Anna Dogan, third vice president; Rev. J. S. Smith, fourth vice president; Mrs. Hortense Riley, recording secretary; F. N. Weathers, corresponding secretary; Attorney Frank S. Bledsoe, financial secretary; Dr. E. L. Grant, treasurer; Rev. Theodore Johnson, chaplain; Arch Hughes, sergeant-at-arms, and the following members: W. A. Connell, Rev. O. C. Maxwell, Rev. J. E. Nance, Dr. C. H. Wilson, Dr. G. R. Key, Attorney Geo. L. Vaughn and Rev. L. M. Johnson.

Whites, Blacks Don't Mix At G. O. P. Affair

No Mixed Couples Seen Dancing At Whitman Hotel in Camden

CAMDEN, N. J.—Although youthful Negro Republicans of the county were urged to attend and did attend the formal dance staged by the Young Republicans of Camden County at the Walt Whitman Hotel in December, their attendance was definitely discouraged at a similar dance held at the same hotel Saturday night, March 18. In fact practically none of those who attended the first affair were even aware that a second dance had been given until advised by the representative of the TRIBUNE.

What motives caused this segregated move on the part of the young G. O. P Group? It has been generally suggested that probably the large attendance of colored at the first dance discomfited the whites gathered there. There were indications at the first dance that a strained social situation existed between the two groups, though everything was peacable and courteous enough on the surface. However, incident to inquiry regarding the latest affair it has been learned that all was not peacable at the time of the first dance

ARGUED OVER COLOR LINE

Bitter arguments between the few who insisted that colored and white be asked to attend the December dance and the many who believed Negroes should not attend featured meetings of the dance committee previous to the date set. At one such meeting a member of the Young Republicans who resides in Lawnside sat in the discussion. Various hints were being voiced by white members with a view to discouraging colored attendance. But the Lawnside youth arose and brought the question openly before the group. The result was that arrangements were made to show no color line.

Among those younger colored Republicans who attended the December dance were Gladys Gibson of Lawnside, whose mother is county committeewoman from that district, Floyd Bryant, whose father is one of the leading Republicans of the state; the Misses Ardelia and Helen Moore, Mrs. Wilda Townsend, member of the Republican State Committee; Mrs. Jeanette Smith presiden tof the Colored Republican Women's organization of the city; officers of the seventh and eighth ward younger colored Republican groups, and a number of others.

NO MIXED COUPLES DANCED

The colored guests danced together circling the floor amid the several hundred white men and women. The latter regarded the colored guests with mingled expressions and gave indications that the presence of the colored made it necessary for the white to remain carefully on their dignity.

For the first dance a number of colored names appeared on the committee of arrangements listed on the dance programmes. For the recent dance an examination of the names of all committees reveals the presence of no colored.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
GAZETTE
MAR 6 1933

FORSTER ELECTED BY NEGRO G. O. P.

Thurston Forster was elected president of the Colored Citizens' Republican Club at an organization meeting Friday night at 223 Broadway. The main business of the meeting was the indorsement of Alderman Simon Etkin for mayor. Lloyd Brown and Mrs. Rose Williams were elected vice-presidents; Mrs. Bertha D. Deancy, recording secretary; Mrs. Miriam Flemming, treasurer; Edward Hayes, financial secretary, and William Conway, sergeant-at-arms.

ADVOCATE
St. Louis Mo
MAR 18 1933

St. Louis Co. Negro Republican League Passes Resolution

At a regular meeting of the St Louis County Negro Republican League, held February 17, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, On February 13, 1933, two hundred members and friends of the St. Louis County Negro Republican League gathered at Douglas High School Gymnasium in honor of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass; and

Whereas, In reviewing our list of distinguished guests we note that nine members of the Republican County Committee were conspicuous by their absence; and

Whereas, The members of this organization have always labored under the impression that the first duty of a Party Committeeman and Committeewoman was organization of all forces for peace and harmony, and promote the general welfare of the party; and

Whereas, Every member of the Republican County Committee was notified by mail of the nature and object of this meeting, and the same was published in the Watchman-Advocate; therefore be it

Resolved, By the St. Louis County Negro Republican League, that, we thank the distinguished ladies and gentlemen who appear on our program, namely, Hon. Robert J. Kratky, Hon. C. M. Allen, Judge Fred E. Mueller, Judge Jerry Mulloy, Judge Robert P. Hamilton, Miss Ruth Dixon, and Rev. Theodore Morrison; and be it further

Resolved, That, we wish to thank Mrs. George R. Fearnley, Committeewoman of Central Township, for her fine spirit of party loyalty and helpfulness on this occasion, and we take this opportunity of informing her that we shall not be unmindful in the future of her hearty cooperation; and be it further

Resolved, That with the debacle of last November 8, fresh in our minds, and without information to the contrary, we are bound to view with a great deal of appreciation, the unexplained absence of nine-tenths of the Republican County Committee at our Lincoln-Douglass Banquet; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this organization, and that a copy of them be sent to the speakers on this occasion, and to each member of the Republican County Committee of St. Louis County.

E. T. SUMMYTT,
President.
MRS. CARL BASS,
Secertary.

DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER
MAR 6 1933

Consideration For the Negro

BY MRS. S. JOE BROWN OF DES MOINES, VICE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL LEAGUE OF REPUBLICAN COLORED WOMEN, IN THE PITTSBURGH COURIER

We are passing through what is conceded to be the most unsettled period in the history of our nation; a time when men and women of all classes are affected by this wholesale depression.

While since the days of Abraham Lincoln, the Negro has traditionally voted Republican—and it has been considered by some unpardonable for him to vote otherwise—this was not the case in the recent presidential campaign.

Our entire nation is in a predicament; and to my mind, the question as to what the incoming administration can and should do to bring about a more prosperous

situation, may be answered as follows:

First, let every precaution be used in the selection of cabinet members, disregarding race, sex and party affiliation; with the general understanding that the first official act of each is to be a voluntary reduction in his own salary so as to both inspire confidence in the public and also provide means for the payment of others; and thereby set an example for the states and other branches of government to follow.

Second, wisdom and courage should be used in the appointment of some Negroes to places of responsibility, thereby showing appreciation for the support they gave to the successful party; and also inspiring confidence in them on the part of our Caucasian population.

Third, let the wisest of discretion be used in attempting to collect the billions of dollars owed us by foreign nations, and let some substantial program be adopted whereby a creditable number of the unemployed millions in this country may be returned to work

ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH

MAR 30 1933

DICKMANN TURNS ORATORICAL GUNS ON G. O. P. MACHINE

Calls Opponents 'Mudslingers' for Asserting He Is Dominated by Boss Pendergast.

TALKS TO 3700 IN COURSE OF EVENING

Democratic Mayoralty Nominee to Address Coliseum Meeting Tonight With Ex-Gov. Gardner.

Bernard F. Dickmann, Democratic nominee for Mayor, denounced the Republican machine in a series of speeches last night. He condemned the Republicans as mudslingers because of their charge that his supportres are dominated by Boss Tom Pendergast of Kansas City.

At five meetings, Dickmann addressed about 3700 persons,, including a gathering of about 600 Negroes. He started a busy night of campaigning with a talk over radio station WIL. His friends, surprised at his endurance after three months of strenuous canvassing, said he would have gone to more meetings if it had not been nearly 11:30 o'clock when he left the last one.

Tonight the Democratic campaign will reach a climax with a mass meeting at the Coliseum, to be addressed by Dickmann, Samuel W Fordyce and former Gov. Frederick D. Gardner.

In the radio speech, Dickmann answered two charges by his Republican opponent for the mayoralty, President Neun of the Board of Aldermen. The charges were that Dickmann, who is a real estate dealer and president of the Real Estate Exchange, had not protested against the eviction of the poor from their homes and that, while advocating municipal economy, Dickmann had promised Democrats many more jobs than the city could provide.

Replies to Charges.

As to the first, Dickmann replied: "I can truthfully say that many property owners and real estate men in this city have taken care of and extended long-term credit to literally thousands of tenants during this depression, as the public well knows. Many property owners, staggering under the terrific load of taxation, special assessments and mortgages, have especially seen that their tenants have not been disturbed."

Dickmann continued: "When it comes to promising jobs for votes, my opponent should check his own record and that of the men who are behind his campaign. Hundreds or thousands of people in this city have been approached by agents of the organization, with promises of jobs, to desert the Democratic ticket and vote the Republican ballot. If my opponent wants first-hand facts on this kind of campaigning, let his send for the machine chairman and have him relate him the facts. Only today I was informed that one of the machine workers promised a lady her brother-in-law, long out of employment, would be placed on the preferred list at city hall, if she would deliver the eight votes in her family to the Republican machine. She spurned this offer and will cast her vote for the Democratic ticket next Tuesday, and the other members of her family will do the same."

Dickmann repeated an attack on Neun for not resigning as president of the Board of Aldermen on becoming a mayoralty candidate. He said Neun really was holding three city jobs now—Acting Mayor in Mayor Miller's absence, aldermanic president and member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The Charter provides that the vice-president of the Board of Aldermen shall act as president when the holder of that office acts as Mayor, and this is the case now.

Declares He Is No "Yes Man."

The managers of the Republican campaign, Dickmann went on, were "the same crowd that so treacherously scattered circulars last fall, showing the Republican voters how they could save the ticket by sacrificing its head, the President of the United States."

Dickmann said he never could be called a "yes man," but always would have the courage to say "no" when a "yes" would hurt the city.

The first gathering of the night, at Hotel Jefferson, was attended by about 450 members of the St. Louis and St. Louis County Federation of Democratic Women's Clubs. Many women in evening dress were present. An orchestra of girls provided music for a parody on "Sidewalks of New York" and other campaign songs. On the platform were the candidate's sisters, Miss Mayme Dickmann and Mrs. Anna Curry. Mrs. Mary E. Ryder, head of the federation, who ran for Congress last summer, introducing Dickmann, said he "means to St. Louis what Franklin Roosevelt means to the United States."

Dickmann, in a brief talk, said: "I'm up against a well-oiled machine. What they are going to bring out between now and next Tuesday I don't know and don't care." As he spoke a group of Negro men and women, the "Colored Crusaders," entered, receiving loud applause. They sang a song for Dickmann and followed him to the other meetings.

Next, Dickmann found about 1200 persons filling Polish-American Hall, 1938 Cass avenue, to overflowing. The candidate had to be taken through the basement and up back steps to the stage. A loud speaker carried the talks to persons in the hall and on the sidewalk. The crowd was several times as large as one in the same place four years ago for Lawrence McDaniel, then Democratic nominee for Mayor.

Dickmann read to this assemblage the manuscript of his radio talk then made extended extemporaneous remarks. He denounced a cartoon published by the Republican City Committee yesterday and today, which pictured the Democratic City Committee as under Boss Pendergast's domination. Every day the cartoon appears the Republicans will lose "5000 or 10,000 votes from decent, honorable citizens," Dickmann asserted.

"Their smoke screen," he continued, "will never scare this Dutchman out of the ranks and I don't mean maybe." The audience cheered and rattled cowbells. Dickmann told of his effort last year to have the real estate assessment reduced 25 per cent and said he was asked at City Hall where revenue to support city activities would come from if this was done. He did not tell his reply but said he had nerve enough to pursue the endeavor and the State finally cut the assessment here 10 per cent.

Hopes to Clean Out City Hall.

The Republican administration for 10 years had thrown recommendations of the Bureau of Municipal Research into the waste basket, Dickmann declared. He went on: "If I hadn't had the opposition of that gang at City Hall, I'd have got the whole 25 per cent reduction. Your vote is going to clean out that Hall from top to bottom, and I don't mean maybe. A fine state of affairs! Only one class of people here hasn't felt the depression—that gang at City Hall. They don't feel so happy that I'm the candidate. They'd do anything on God's green earth to get me out. I'm there to stick, and I don't mean maybe. One of the first things I'm going to do is balance the budget."

Dickmann answered the Republican charge he had been lax in his duty as a member of the Citizens' Bond Issue Supervisory Committee, of which the Real Estate Exchange head is an ex-officio member. He said the bond funds were largely spent when he became a member in 1931 and that in five of the six committee meetings he attended there was no quorum, "So I concluded 'The old position looks like the bunk; the money's gone; why waste my time?'"

As the nominee started a "final message," urging the crowd to work for a big vote, a man in the back called," Give me a job?" The audience laughed; Dickmann ignored him.

The large Negro audience was at the Y. W. C. A., Garrison and Lucas avenues. The chairman was Jordan W. Chambers, a Negro undertaker who managed Mayor Miller's Republican campaign among Negroes in 1929 and 1925. Chambers is leader of the Co-operative Civic Association, a Negro group backing Dickmann.

Negro Speakes for Dickmann.

George L. Vaughn, Negro lawyer, who has been a Republican leader, introduced Dickmann, saying the Republicans had thrown away the support of their most loyal foollowers, the Negroes. Vaughn blamed the Republicans for race segregation activities and said campaign talk of segregation was a smoke screen to make Negroes forget their miseries. "If Abraham Lincoln were living today," Vaughn concluded, "he wouldn't own this pres-

MAR 30, 1933

ent Republican outfit as members of his party. Take the ballot Lincoln put in your hands and free yourselves by electing Dickmann."

Promising to finish the new Negro hospital speedily, Dickmann told the crowd: "Colored people are going to get a new deal under Dickmann. Negroes have as much right to be taken care of as any other race, and they're going to be cared for." He repeated a prediction that 40,000 Negroes would vote for him. He said he became a candidate because he was "sick and tired of the whole damned mess" in the city.

David M. Grant, Negro lawyer who used to run an elevator at the national Capitol, told the audience, in a fiery denunciation of the Republicans: "If we had 12 Pendergasts here, we'd be a damned sight better off."

At St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church, 4955 Forest Park avenue, about 450 members of the Delphian Political Club awaited Dickmann at 10:30 o'clock. The candidate told them "favorite contractors" were included in the opposition organized against him. He asserted the reason the ciyt had not used $50,000 worth of motorized garbage equipment bought several years ago was because more men could be employed and more supplies bought under the wagon system.

Reaching a third-floor hall at Twelfth street and Russell boulevard at 11 o'clock, Dickmann encountered 1000 Eighth Ward voters. The aisles and other standing spaces were filled, some of those present having been on their feet since 7:30 o'clock. Dickmann had to reach the stage by back stairs. He described the similar enthusiastic receptions he had been getting elsewhere and renewed an attack on Neun as a supporter of prohibition sympathizers. Unable to reach a meeting at 6425 Manchester avenue, Dickmann sent his brother, Judge Dickmann of the Court of Criminal Correction, there. The Judge spoke to several hundred persons at 10:45 o'clock.

Political-1933

Party Affiliation

Republican.

YONKERS, N. Y.
RECORD

SEP 17 1933

BLEAKLEY OUT AS REPUBLICAN LEADER IN THIRD WARD REGARDLESS OF RESULT

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He sought the position of City Judge of Yonkers a few years ago and was turned down.

Alderman Walter G. Jones was Republican leader of the Third Ward. Supervisor Bleakley wanted the post and succeeded in ousting Jones to get it.

Not satisfied with that and because the popularity of Alderman Jones, built up by conscientious performance of duty and an excellent record in the Common Council, emphasized Supervisor Bleakley's lack of effort on behalf of his constituents, the new Ward leader decided it would be best to remove the Alderman from the spotlight.

Paul Bleakley had to get somebody to help him in this plot. He looked around and decided that John S. Davis would be the man to run against Alderman Jones. Davis wanted to get back into the political limelight. He had hopes of getting placed on the City Ticket by the Republican Party, although one of the "Losers of 1931." Leader Bleakley had to wait for his answer. He used his influence to keep Davis off the City Ticket to serve his own interests, and when Davis was turned down he (Davis) was glad to accept the designation for Alderman.

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Alderman Jones' record, however, had not been considered. Republicans of the Third Ward who have never before given a moment's thought to their civic duties at Primaries were aroused.

Supervisor Bleakley has proven by his actions and words that he is not a political leader. He made the mistake of picking Davis as his running-mate. Then he made the mistake of arousing the Negro voters of the Ward by declaring they would vote as he dictated. And he topped that off at a meeting Friday night by declaring that even if the Negro voters elected a new leader, that new leader would not be recognized.

The test will come next Tuesday. Supervisor Bleakley has made such a fizzle of the situation that he will lose no matter how the vote goes. If he and former Council President Davis win the nominations, it will mean a victory for the Democratic candidates in November. If he and Davis lose, it will mean his end as leader, and if the Democrats carry the Ward in November, it will be his finish as Republican leader.

It's just the reward that comes to those who are over-ambitious in politics and who do not measure up. There have been others. Paul L. Bleakley is not the first, nor will he be the last.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL

SEP 24 1933

NEGROES AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

Now that the candidates of both dominant parties for the November election are before us, it should not be any question as to how the people are going to cast their vote.

The time has come when everyone should look conditions squarely in the face and govern himself accordingly. All thoughtful people should be united as to the absolute necessity of a change of administration of government in Louisville and Jefferson County. We are miserable dullards if we fail to see the woeful lack of an able and competent leadership of the fast-decaying Republican Party, locally as well as nationally. They have been playing the Negro race for fools for the last fifty years, and they seem to be totally oblivious to the fact that there is a large number of self-respecting and uplooking taxpaying colored people who are capable of doing their own thinking, and must be reckoned with if they expect to maintain their allegiance in the future.

Strange to say, our Republican bosses fail to take any special notice of the Negro vote, which consists of 45 per cent of the Republican voters in Louisville, until near election times. It is then they pitch their tents in the so-called "black belt" and preach their stereotyped political gospel until the election is over, then they fold their tents, hike back to the Brown Hotel or the Pendennis Club—where the Negro is forbidden to enter except in the capacity of a servant—there "lie down to pleasant dreams" until near the time for another election.

They always turn their eyes toward the hills from whence cometh their help (colored votes), without which they can never hope to win an election.

It is to be deplored that we as a race are fearfully lacking for the need of racial leadership. We have never had and haven't now a strong, outstanding, unselfish race leader, which accounts for our backward political condition. The Republican Party, to which we have given united support and which claims our most loyal and devoted fealty for nearly three-quarters of a century, has studiously striven to discourage and thwart any endeavor to develop race leadership. They know full well that a leaderless race is more easily controlled and more readily inclined to allow themselves to be used as tools to keep them and their friends in office. Some of us are getting dreadfully tired of being used as the cat's paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire; in other words, if we are to be the instrument used to pull the chestnut out of the fire, we want our share of the chestnuts.

Fortunately for some of us, but decidedly unfortunate for them, they are out of tune with the march of progress of an increasing number of their former supporters. The truth of the matter is, they having been so long entrenched with the illiterate and happy-go-lucky Negro, until they have failed to take cognizance of the more advanced thinking element of the race. In this respect the better element Negro has outgrown the leadership of the Republican Party. From the standpoint of broad statesmanship and altruistic development, the party hasn't grown an inch in fifty years: if anything, it is smaller today than what it was when it was born. This may seem parodoxical but true nevertheless. The result is they have lost their grip on the more thoughtful and dependable Negro; there has grown up in their stead a horde of political beggars and professional ward heelers, a very unreliable and uncertain quantity, that commands no respect or serious consideration by any one.

It would have been far more profitable to the party had they taken more interest and closer observation of the more reputable element of the race. They have placed the emphasis on the Negro's stomach, rather than his mind, presuming that he has more power to function in the lower regions of his anatomy than in the upper; failing to recognize the fact that the "mind is the measure of the man" and not his stomach. You need never expect much from any people whose "God is their belly." It was this groveling tendency that actuated the organization of the "Charity Clubs," which is a misnomer and a travesty on the good word "charity."

The fact that they resorted to this method of corralling the Negro vote was the "last song of the dying swan."

The deplorable results of such a procedure have advanced and enthroned a discredited Negro leadership over a more meritorious and respectable element of the race, who positively will not follow such undeserved leadership as has been forced upon them by their political bosses and as a result many are dormant and disinterested in politics who either stay at home or go fishing on election day.

Their source of supply has been reduced largely to the antebellum, the illiterate and the underworld Negro. First, the antebellum Negro is the more excusable; he is to be pitied rather than censured, their numbers are fast diminishing. The illiterate Negro is vacillating, undependable, can be bought and sold many times during a campaign; he is the victim of the shrewd and unprincipled white politician. The underworld Negro is the least excusable of them all, for as a rule, he is fairly intelligent, devoid of honor and integrity, is a menace to society and good government, violates the law with impunity, under protection of disreputable city officials, who are sworn to uphold and enforce the law, which makes them more contemptible than their victims.

The Republican Party in their dealings with their colored supporters have not been fair in the distribution of patronage according to our proportionate population and intelligence and have studiously striven to prevent us from participating in the governmental affairs of the party, thus reducing us to a system of political slavery, which is in substance "taxation without representation," which if allowed to continue will eventually produce the same results obtained in the early history of our American institutions.

All honest and fair-minded citizens will concede our right to expect better things at the hands of a party that has claimed our unanimous support for more than fifty years. In this indictment the Republicans have proven their absolute inability to further handle the political question as it effects the race, thereby justifying us in trying some other political party that has never had a trial at the job. They have an unwritten law that is just as unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, to the effect that no Negro will ever be allowed to fill an elective office in Kentucky.

Lee Brown is a concrete example. Poor Lee has been running for the office of Representative from the Fifty-eighth Legislative District for the last twenty years and each time he was gerrymandered out of it by his supposed Republican friends, he has simply allowed himself to be used as a tool to defeat some other worthy colored man in order to elect a white man from a district that is 95 per cent colored, who vote for a white man of whom they know no more about than they do about a man from the Fiji Islands.

The Negroes are neither consulted nor advised with in the making of the ticket and don't know whether they are voting for a yellow dog by the name of Fido or a man by the name of Sam Smith, "just voting." The whole scheme is cut and dried by the City Hall machine and no colored man can be elected from a district if it were 99 per cent colored against a white man.

An equitable participation in the affairs of State will make for better citizenship and self-determination. The Negro will become a financial contributor to the administration when he becomes a sharer in its benefits, instead of being a proverbial political mendicant with his extended paw for a pittance, he will be an asset to the party.

Perhaps the highest expression of the Negro's desire to enjoy such conditions indicated in the above, was the organization of the Lincoln Independent Party in this city a few years ago. That movement was destroyed by Negro hoodlums at the instance of a corrupt police force, their members were intimidated their windows in

Republican.

Political - 1933

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They always turn their eyes toward the hills from whence cometh their help (colored votes), without which they can never hope to win an election.

It is to be deplored that we as a race are fearfully lacking for the need of racial leadership. We have never had and haven't now a strong, outstanding, unselfish race leader, which accounts for our backward political condition. The Republican Party, which we have given united support and which claims our most loyal and devoted fealty for nearly three-quarters of a century, has studiously striven to discourage and thwart any endeavor to develop race leadership. They know full well that a leaderless race is more easily controlled and more readily inclined to allow themselves to be used as tools to keep them all, for as a rule, he is fairly of us are getting dreadfully tired of being used as the cat's paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire; in other words, if we are to be the instrument used to pull the chestnut out of the fire, we want our share of the chestnuts.

Fortunately for some of us, but decidedly unfortunate for them, they are out of tune with the march of progress of an increasing number of former supporters. The truth of the matter is, they naving been so long entrenched with the illiterate and happy-go-lucky Negro, until they have failed to take cognizance of the more advanced thinking element of the race. In this respect the better element Negro has outgrown the leadership of the Republican Party. From the standpoint of broad statesmanship and altruistic development, the party hasn't grown an inch in fifty years: if anything, it is smaller day than what it was when it was born. This may seem parodoxical but true nevertheless. The result is they have lost their grip on the more thoughtful and dependable Negro; there has grown up in their stead a horde of political beggars and profes-sional ward heelers, a very unreliable and uncertain quantity, that commands no respect or serious consideration by any one.

It would have been far more profitable to the party had they taken more interest and closer observation of the more reputable element of the race. They have placed the emphasis on the Negro's stomach, rather than his mind, presuming that he has more power to function in the lower regions of his anatomy than in the upper; failing to recognize the fact that the "mind is the measure of the man" and not his stomach. You need never expect much from any people whose "God is their belly." It was this groveling tendency that actuated the organization of the "Charity Clubs," which is a misnomer and a travesty on the good word "charity."

The fact that they resorted to this method of corralling the Negro vote was the "last song of the dying swan."

The deplorable results of such a procedure have advanced and enthroned a discredited Negro leadership over a more meritorious and respectable element of the race, who positively will not follow such undeserved leadership as has been forced upon them by their political bosses and as a result many are dormant and disinterested in politics who either stay at home or go fishing on election day. Their source of supply has been largely to the antebellum, illiterate and the underworld of the antebellum Negro of the whole scheme is cut and dried for a pittance, he will be an asset to the party. Perhaps the highest expression of Negro's desire to enjoy such conditions indicated in the Lincoln Independent Party in this city a few years ago. That movement was destroyed by the instance of a financial Negro hoodlums at the head of a corrupt police force, their members intimidated their windows in its infancy.

In the organization of the City Hall machine and no more can be elected from a district that is 95 per cent colored to elect a white man. An equitable affairs of State will make for better white participation in the government. That movement was destroyed by self-determination, ago. The hoodlums at the head of a financial Negro police force, their members will become a corrupt to the administration intimidated their windows in its infancy. sharer in its

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business places were smashed, they were boycotted, rotten egged and driven from the streets of Louisville at the behest of a police force that was as rotten as the eggs with which we were pelted and equally as odorous. While they succeeded in breaking up our meetings and breaking out our window glasses, they have never broken our spirit and a desire for the enjoyment of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." "Men may come and men may go but that goes on forever," for beneath it are the eternal principles of truth when "crushed to the earth will rise again." The Republican machine knows too well that the success of the Lincoln Independent movement would mean a loss of ground to them. The fact is the more intelligent of Negro voters who have been falling away from them ever since and will continue to do so as the days go by.

Someone may wish to know what promises we have that we will fare any better at the hands of any other party whom we may elect to support. We answer by saying none and go further by saying we are not seeking promises. We are sick and tired of promises; what we want are performances. We have been fed on unfulfilled promises by the Republican Party for nearly three-quarters of a century. They have become nauseating to us. There are some things due you, that you can get and not ask for them, just deserve them. The very best thing for us to do in this coming election is to rise in the majesty of our sovereign rights as American citizens, defeat the Republican Party, send them into retreat, let them purge themselves for the next four years and when they return they will be a decent competitor for the Democratic Party. Then and not until then will the colored people come into their own.

COLORED DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.
JESSE B. COLBERT, Chairman.
Louisville.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
GAZETTE

SEP 16 1933

Negro G. O. P. Club to Hold Meeting Monday

The Colored Citizens Republican Club will hold a political mass meeting Monday night at 8 o'clock at the Fifth ward Republican headquarters, 223 Broadway.

The club was formed March 3, 1933, for the purpose of promoting Republican principles and ideals and of promoting the welfare of the negro citizens of the city. Entertainment will be furnished and refreshments will be served.

NEWARK, N. J.
EVENING NEWS

SEP 20 1933

Negro Republicans Meet To Indorse Party Ticket

A group of Negro professional and business men from the Third, Seventh and Sixteenth wards met last night at Republican headquarters, 17 Academy street, and indorsed the Republican ticket for the forthcoming election and Jesse R. Salmon for county chairman. Thirty attended.

Dr. Walter Darden was elected temporary chairman and Thomas E. Ross temporary secretary. The organization hopes to establish a better understanding between white and Negro voters in the selection of candidates.

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD

SEP 16 1933

Davis Disclaims Charge Of Race Discrimination

Tells Douglass Club Plaint of Rev. Mr. Oden Is False ----Bleakley Asks Support

Former Common Council President John S. Davis, candidate of the Third Ward Republican organization for alderman, last night denied categorically that he had ever practiced discrimination against Negroes.

Speaking at a mass meeting sponsored by the Frederick Douglass Republican Club at 5 Cottage Place, Mr. Davis refuted individually and collectively allegations made by John Lee, a Negro leader of the Seventh Ward.

At the same time, Mr. Davis squelched a would-be heckler, who attempted to question him at the end of his address, exposing him as a Democrat.

'Always Friendly'

"I have always been friendly to the Negroes of the Third Ward," Mr. Davis told a group of about 80 present at the meeting. "I have boasted that they support me but never that I controlled their votes.'

Denying all alleged discrimination, charged by Mr. Lee at a mass meeting Thursday night for supporters of Alderman Walter G. Jones and Howard Peake, who are opposing the organization designees, Mr Davis and Supervisor Paul Bleakley Mr. Davis incorporated in his denial a challenge to his critics.

Mr. Davis explained that he had advocated the erection of School Twenty-Five, built, according to the charges, for the purpose of segregating white and Negro children, in response to a demand by the residents of upper Warburton Avenue.

"At no time did the question of segregating certain pupils enter my mind," Mr. Davis said. "As a matter of fact as an Alderman I would have been powerless, even if such had been my intention, because no alderman can say anything about which students shall go to a certain school."

Attacks Rev. Mr. Oden

Mr. Davis then turned upon the Rev. R. S. Oden, one of his most persistent critics in the current fight, charging him with "insincerity" and with issuing charges based on "misinformation." "He (Mr Oden) has no right as a minister to say things he cannot prove," Mr. Davis declared, calling the clergyman to task for his failure to bring up the alleged discrimination several years ago.

"If Mr. Oden had purported knowledge that I claimed to have the Negro voters 'in my vest pocket' he should have called me to task six years ago," he continued. "How can he hope that anyone will believe him sincere when he has delayed, while I have been elected twice, in bringing these charges."

"I say he is not sincere in his charges and I'll go before Mr. Oden or any group he chooses and prove I never made the statements he attributed to me."

Mr. Davis shifted his attack to Alderman Jones and declared that the improvements claimed by the latter would not have been possible without his vote, because at that time he was President of the Common Council and hence a member of the Board of Estimate.

Supported Paving

Mr. Davis referred specifically to the charge that he had neglected the penetration of Cottage Place and other streets in the Negro section of the Third Ward, maintaining that he had heartily supported the projects when they were presented.

Mr. Davis closed his speech with a plea for support of Supervisor Bleakley, George Davidson and George Pachonka, leaders of the first district of the Third Ward.

Citing his record in the Board of Supervisors, Mr. Bleakley asked support of those present on the grounds that he is better fitted for the post than his primary opponent, Howard Peake.

Supervisor Bleakley described his work on the board for the last two years and told of his fight to secure a higher equalization rate for Yonkers.

He characterized the campaign of the opponents of the organization designees as one of "innuendo and insinuation" and defied Mr. Peake to present a complete program for county governmental economy.

Hits Passion Appeal

"Our opponents in this primary fight are making the lowest and most despicable appeal in politics—the appeal to passion and race prejudice," Mr. Bleakley declared, asserting that the Jones-Peake faction have no platform for their candidacy.

He ridiculed the idea that Mr. Peake would prove a more successful Supervisor than himself, holding that his own record proved "competency and ability."

Discussing his present work on the board, Mr. Bleakley pointed out that he is now a member of a committee studying plans for reorganization of the county government. The program when completed will effect "real economies," he added.

Other speakers at the meeting were Mr. Davidson and Mr. Pachonka, Smiley Banks, president of the club, and Richard Webb, who briefly outlined the procedure of the organization in selecting candidates to support.

PRESS
Englewood, N. J.
OCT 13 1933

NEGROES HERE WANT G. O. P. TO NAME THEM TEACHERS AND POLICE

Threaten to Desert Party as Republicans Refuse to Make Promises

The Negroes of Englewood have publicly demanded representation on the board of education, the teaching staff, the police force, and, in fact, wherever jobs are to be had.

These demands they have placed squarely at the feet of the Republican party in this city with which they declare themselves dissatisfied because they have not received more jobs in the past. In the words of Robert Stevenson, one of their new leaders, and the colored Fourth Ward campaign leader "we will support the Republicans if they will give us jobs. We have men and women among us who are qualified and we are sick of the everlasting excuse that we are not qualified. The Italian group, the Irish group etc., who stay on the fence, get consideration when it comes to patronage. But the colored people, who have given their vote to the Republicans, sold it perhaps for $5 or Election Day, now intend to get on the fence too."

The demands are being made through the combined efforts of all colored groups, the churches the political factions, and the fraternal orders having formed a Central Committee, which has sent a letter to the Republican Club demanding representation.

Reeve, Weston Lauded

The whole question was aired on Tuesday night at Bank's Hall on First street, whither Irving S. Reeve, Republican candidate for Mayor, had gone for one of his neighborhood addresses. Mr. Reeve and his running mate, Gerritt Weston were lauded by the colored voters, who stated that the Republican party should not sacrifice "two of the most splendid young men ever aspiring to office here" for nothing.

But the attitude of the Negro Republicans was decried by the Republican leaders, and denounced as a threat, a threat that if they did not get jobs and appointments they would sell out to the Democrats. The Negroes asked the Republicans to call a joint meeting with the Democrats to reach an agreement in the matter of colored patronage. But this was indignantly turned down by Henry P. DuBois, who told them flatly that such a thing is impossible, and that the Republican party is glad to know how the Negroes stand so that they can now proceed accordingly. "If you are Democrats, we are glad to know it, for we know what to do now."

Irving S. Reeve declared that he would make no promise. He stated his confidence in the colored people of this city and he pointed out that in all matters they received due consideration. They are not permitted to go hungry; they have 23 of their number on the city payroll; and they are not discriminated against. In these days when it is difficult to find money to pay the men and women already working for the city, he pointed out, it is impossible to place new ones on the payroll. Economy is the word now, and, he said, for no political purpose whatever would he violate his pledge to give the people of Englewood economical government.

Makes No Promises

"I can truthfully say that I have never broken a promise to you," Mr. Reeve said. "You know that my office has always been open to you, that I have given a hearing to every one who has come to me. I am making no promises now. All I say to you on that score is, that I shall continue to have confidence in you.

"If you think the Democrats will give you more, then vote for the Democrats. But we are giving the people of Englewood good, clean fair government. We are helping you where we can. We are doing the best we can for white and colored alike, and if you are fair, you will admit that Englewood has been good to you."

Mr. Reeve referred to Mr. Conklin's statement that he will eliminate the city operated ashes and garbage department which would be a blow to many colored workers. He minimized this though, in the light of the administration's attempt earlier in the year to have the contract taken over privately, but he cited it as an indication of the Democratic attitude.

Albert Moskin, police commissioner, praised Patrolman Charles Jackson, who, he said, is as good as the best on the force. "Men of his caliber are a credit to your race," he said "and I hope that in our next examinations you will be able to send several other applicants as good as he. It has always been my stand that the Fourth Ward should receive 25 per cent of the city's patronage. Right now it is impossible to appoint any new policemen because of the lack of funds. But if you can produce men of quality, when the time comes, he will get fair consideration."

Political - 1933

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
REPORTER

OCT 2 3 1933

SAYS REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS FAILED TO HELP NEGROES

The Republican party has failed to aid the Negroes and that is the reason that many of that race are deserting its banner and are turning to the Democratic party, it was stated in a release issued by the Westchester County Press Committee, of which Percy L. Crippen is the chairman and Fannie P. Watts is the secretary.

"The Republican party is asking why the Negro is deserting them. They wish to know why the Negro in Westchester County should turn and bite the so-called hand that is feeding them.

"Mr. Republican, here is your answer!

"The Negro voter feels that he has more than paid the so-called debt to the Republican party. They feel that for the faithful service they have rendered to this party they have not in turn received any consideration of any note for that service. That the Republican party has refused time and again to give us our just rights in the business world.

"We have had a very hard struggle to educate our children in the public schools only to see them have to go into some home as the domestic servant of some family or as a common laborer, because, Mr. Republican, your silk stocking policy refuses to recognize the Negro as an honest worker in the business world.

"That, Mr. Republican, is the reason that the Negro is turning away from you and is giving the Democratic party his support.

"They have given us more in the last two years than you have in the last 15. They do not make false promises to us. They have given and will continue to give us equal business opportunities as long as we support them.

"This, Mr. Republican, is your answer and will continue to be your answer until your party sees fit to recognize the Negro as a human being, and give him his just dues as such in the business world."

ROME, N. Y.
SENTINEL

OCT 1 8 1933

Republican Colored Club Hears Party Candidates

City candidates were heard by the Republican Colored Club at a meeting held last night in the courthouse. The chairmen were the Rev. E. R. McKissick and Walter R. Bradley. Candidates heard included Arthur C. Tedd for mayor, Charles T. Williams for alderman of the Seventh Ward, Harold Rashford for alderman of the Second Ward, and Fred J .Houser for supervisor of the Second Ward. Party views were outlined and support asked by the candidates.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL

OCT 29 1933

NEGROES AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

"Agree with thine adversary quickly while thou art in the way with him. Matt.: 5-25.

We have been taught from our youth up that the Democratic Party was our political adversary. This erroneous doctrine has been handed down from one generation to the other. Granted, let us see what the Bible tells us to do with our adversaries; it tells us to agree with them quickly. Quickly does not mean fifty years, but as President Roosevelt says, "we need action now;" we are agreeing with our adversary when we are voting and co-operating with him.

The Negroes constitute a powerful minority, hence they are the balance of power in this county and many of them know it, while others are learning it more and more every day. They are going to exercise their power November 7 and tip the scale, thus sending the Republican machine into the sea of oblivion, there to remain until they purge themselves of the very great injustice they have done our group.

The Republican bosses boast of their having 30,000 Negro votes in their vest pockets which can be voted en masse for their party. One of them was bold enough to say that they did not seek the intelligent Negro votes; all they wanted was the bootleggers, crap shooters and Negro preachers, and they could win any election. This is a splendid combination I submit. They will learn to their very great regret that the opportunity they once had to count the Negro vote before it was cast has gone forever; they will have to readjust themselves to new environments and form a new line of approach to obtain a united Negro vote in the future. Many intelligent Negroes have learned that while they had persisted in voting under and living in log cabins, their political masters have been living in mansions.

Someone has said, and said truly, 'That you can fool all of the people part of the time, and part of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time." A great victory has been won for both Democrats and the colored people. The method of attack that was once regarded as the most effective means of obtaining votes has undergone a great change. In other words, the method that was once used to obtain votes has been completely reversed; the old way would be the means now of losing votes. The largest contributing cause that brought about this change is due to the fact that Negro solidarity has been broken and you can no more determine the Negro's politics by the color of his skin than you can his religion. This sudden change has worked a great embarrassment to many of our "Republican friends" who approach colored people presuming their politics, divulge some of their political tricks of attacking the Democrats, proceed to villify and abuse Negro Democrats while talking to one at the same time. What a change, what a change.

Let us keep them guessing our political affiliations and the time will come when we shall not be reckoned as political slaves, but as free American citizens. The Republican machine is so deeply entrenched in the City Hall that there is no power within that will ever be able to uproot it; it requires the combined forces of all patriotic citizens white and colored who wish to see better conditions in governmental affairs to demolish it. The Ryans uprising is a concrete case in question. I venture the prediction that there will never be another movement from within the party that will equal the Ryans movement in potentialities, and the Ryans movement will never come back under the same leadership. This Republican machine is a closed corporation, self perpetuating and no one dare approach them who is not willing to subscribe to their way of thinking and unjust dealing with the voters who put them in power. The Republicans have not been fair in their treatment of their colored constituents and they know it. They have no right to expect any further support from our group. In other words, they have had their day in court in so far as the Negroes are concerned and have proven derelict of duty, and deserve no further consideration from the Negro electorate.

The intelligent, self-respected, taxpaying Negro is demanding his proportionate share of patronage according to his intelligence and voting strength. Any political party that expects to get our votes from now on may as well begin to take notice that the new Negro with whom they will have to deal in the future will never be satisfied with anything less. All must remember that the colored people who have been educated and trained from the same school system that other citizens have been, and that they have hopes, ambitions and aspirations in common with other members of the human family will expect and have a right to expect equal consideration as much so as other members of the human race. All fair-minded citizens will concede to them that God-given privilege. And it will take the same essentials to satisfy us as any other race of people.

It is indeed gratifying to note the trend of advance thought among the leaders of the Democratic Party in regard to the Negroes.

It may be enlightening to many for me to release a communication from one of the livest wires among the coming statesmen in Congress today from Kentucky who has caught the Rooseveltian spirit, and by his permission I am giving a copy of a letter that I received from him some time ago. It follows:

Congress of the United States, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.,

Mr. Jesse B. Colbert, 608 South Sixth Street, Louisville, Ky.,

Dear Jesse: I believe you are correct in the statements set up in your article in The Courier-Journal, and the Negro vote will not be a solid vote but a thinking vote that casts its influence in the interest of good government. It is my conviction that the colored race has more to expect in the future from the Democratic Party than the Republican Party. Up to this time the Republican Party has used the colored race for convenience but has never recognized them in the matter of distribution of patronage or by granting them any other benefits of government. I believe that the Democratic Party will recognize you race to a far greater extent than the Republicans have.

Please call on me when I can be of service.

Very truly yours,
JOHN YOUNG BROWN,
Congressman-at-Large of Kentucky.

Hit the Miller trail, for it lead direct to the City Hall.

JESSE B. COLBERT,
Chairman of the Colored Democratic Committee.
Louisville.

TOMS RIVER, N. J.
SUN

OCT 2 7 1933

Lakewood Negro Clubs Pledge Aid To Candidates

GOP Candidates Get A Rousing Reception At Lakewood Meeting

(By Club Reporter)

The Allied Negro Republican Clubs staged a Republican rally at Pickens' Grove Monday night. William Brown, chairman, gave the welcome address and asked for party loyalty. After which Percy Camp expressed the Republicans good will towards the negro.

James Hensler, candidate for sheriff, proved to the meeting that he was 100 per cent for the advancement of the race in the county. Dr. Clinton O. Fogg, candidate for re-election as surrogate brought a message of encouragement and a record that assures his re-election. John Ernst, candidate for re-election of county clerk, was nick-named Old Faithful by the group for the years of efficient service which he has rendered to the county. These county candidates were assured of the support of the Allied Republican Negro Voters. Mrs. Josephine Applegate made a strong appeal for the entire ticket. Alex Adams candidate for assembly and Harold Chafey for freeholder were not present.

Mrs. Mason, president of the Randolph Club told the group that she and her organization were supporting the group. Mr. Smith president of the Toms River club told the candidates of the great need of negro representation in Ocean county and received a wild demonstration of applause for the great stand he and his club has taken to advance the welfare of the negro in this county. The local candidates were next to be called upon. Judge Berkowitz, candidate for Justice of the Peace, as usual

received a great applause from the group. Edward "Yip" Burdge, candidate for Justice of the Peace brought a message of racial good will to the group. Gordon King another candidate for the Justice of the Peace office, made a pledge to support all of the candidates on the Republican ticket. William Cornelius, candidate for re-election as road supervisor, received the good will of the audience and was assured the support of the group. Elwood Kingsley was well received and spoke in behalf of Dr. MacMillan who was unable to attend and from the applause they will receive the support of the group.

Mrs. Markland, president of the Cannon Republican club proved to the audience that the fight was on and their clubs were going to do their best in a 100 per cent Republican support.

William "Bill" Allidice made the paramount plea for the evening for the candidates on the Republican ticket and was well received. William Washington, president of the Civic Club, pledged support of his organization for the entire ticket. The chairman said it was NRA throughout the land but in Ocean County it was TAM after which Clarence Brown, president of the Thomas A. Mathis Club made a speech which was well received by the group and showed that his organization would repeat and excell the efforts they made in the primary to put the regular Republican ticket over. The speaking of the evening was closed by the editor of the Free Press who in a do or die spirit brought to the group a message of party loyalty. The chairman closed the meeting with words of encouragement, and a united support for the Republican candidates. James Fitzgerald, who with his assistants served a hot and delightful repast around the bon fire of good will and interracial friendship. More county clubs were represented in this meeting than ever before and from all indications this meeting was the keystone for the support of Republican candidacy of Ocean County.

New Rochelle, N. Y.
STANDARD STAR

THE NEGRO VOTE

Toliver Says It Will Go to Stitt and Gallagher This November

Editor, The Standard-Star:—With Election Day rapidly approaching everything seems to indicate that the colored voters are going to cast their ballots for the candidates whom they sincerely believe are the proper men for the offices. It will be the first time in many years that the colored voter is casting aside his age-worn tradition of voting Republican just because Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt were adherents to that particular party.

Meeting after meeting among my people is revealing that the colored vote this year will be overwhelmingly in favor of Edward W. Stitt, Jr., and Francis P. Gallagher. Not solely because they are Democrats, but because they loom on the political horizon as men endowed with integrity, honesty, efficiency and above all, they appear to be men who will treat all persons equal, regardless of their race, political credence or religious endeavor.

The colored inhabitant has long tired of receiving the meagre leftovers. Because his skin is tinged with brownness and his hair is curly does not mean that he should be overlooked. It is true that the colored citizen has not yet got his entire due, but what he has received during the present Democratic administration in this city decisively surpasses all that the Republicans have ever done for them.

It is human nature to support those who show that they remember you after they have been swept into office. Two years ago, Mayor Walter G. C. Otto and his colleagues promised the colored man that, if elected, they would not forget him. They were victorious, and Mayor Otto and his contingent were true blue to their word.

So when the final tabulation is taken this year, do not express surprise when you discover that the customary Republican majority among the colored population has been reduced to a minority.

Respectfully,
RANDELL TOLIVER

NEWARK, N. J.
EVENING NEWS

OCT 27 1933

Colored Republican Club Is Organized in Millburn

The Colored Republican Club of Millburn Township organized last night at the Millburn African Methodisten Episcopal Church in Spring street. Joseph H. Gilbert and Norman Marks of the Millburn Republican Club assisted at the meeting. Wendell Williams was elected president, A. D. Bell secretary and Isaac Snowden treasurer. Meeting nights were set for the first and third Tuesdays of each month. The club also will meet Tuesday at 8 P. M. in the church.

LOUISVILLE, KY
COURIER JOURNAL

OCT 30 1933

FROM A FORMER NEGRO REPUBLICAN.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

I write to you at a time when the welfare of my race is at stake, a time when the principles of good government and our rights as citizens are jeopardized. We who have never known anything but the Republican Party, an emblem handed to our forefathers by the emancipator of our race, Abraham Lincoln. But today traitors to the cause of human rights control the Republican Party and are now at the political table eating a repast of splendor that was set for them by members of our group.

Cinderella in the fairy book was mistreated by her stepsisters and was forced to eat the scraps from the dainty repasts she prepared for them. Today under the leadership of men who flaunt the Republican emblem in our face, (I did not say Republicans because true Republicans are men after the examples set down by our emancipator) we are forced to eat the crumbs that fall from the table of racial equality, political and commercial rights and freedom.

We as educated Negroes can account for our ignorant fathers and mothers being misled by men who claimed to be Republicans but the youth of today should be and is able to think for itself.

I beg of you, fellow citizens, not to vote for a mere name but the principles of right, then your duty as Republican shall be done.

Trust no future, however pleasant,
Let the dead past bury its dead;
Act! Act! In the living present,
Heart within, God overhead.

So let us in the living present according to our needs. All to front elect Miller for Mayor.

J. EDWARD HAYCRAFT,
Louisville. A Former Republican

TRENTON, N. J.
GAZETTE

OCT 24 1933

Colored G. O. P. Women To Meet at Somerville

The 46th quarterly conference of New Jersey Republican Colored Women Voters will be held tomorrow at St. Thomas Church, Davenport Street, Somerville. Sessions will be called in the morning, afternoon and evening, with the morning meeting scheduled for 11 o'clock. Bessie B. Mention is president of the organization.

NEWARK, N. J.
EVENING NEWS

OCT 27 1933

Negro Voters to Meet

A mass meeting of Negro voters will be held tomorrow night at Montgomery Street School under auspices of the Citizens' Republican Association. Every Negro voter in Newark will be urged to register for the election next month. Assistant Corporation Counsel Samuel Bernhaut and Republican candidates for the Board of Freeholder and Assembly will speak.

CANDEM, N. J.
POST

OCT 27 1933

COLORED REPUBLICANS MEET IN HADDONFIELD

The Camden County Colored Republican League will hold a mass meeting at 8.30 p. m. tonight at the U. A. P. A. Hall, Ellis and Potter streets, Haddonfield, to hear and discuss the issues of the coming election Nov. 7th. Jerome Holmes, president of the league, will preside.

Principal speakers of the meeting will be J. Mercer Burrell, Negro assemblyman from Essex county, who is making his initial address to the colored voters of Camden county.

Other speakers will be Mrs. Elizabeth C. Verga, vice-chairman of the Republican state and county committees; State Senator Albert S. Woodruff, Prosecutor Clifford A. Baldwin, Camden City Commissioner Clay W. Reesman, Robert Burke Johnson, member of the Camden Board of Education; Mrs. Anna G. Holl, county committeewoman of Haddonfield; Mrs. Wilda R. Townsend, F. Stanley Bleakly, Frank M. Travaline, Jr., and Isabella C. Reinert, candidates for re-election to the assembly, and Dr. Chas. H. Jackson, candidate for coroner.

Colored voters throughout the county will attend and a capacity audience of 500 is expected. There will be entertainment and refreshments.

NYACK, N. Y.
JOURNAL

OCT 26 1933

Colored Republican Club to Hold Rally in Nyack

The Nyack Colored Republican Club will hold a political rally at the Republican Club rooms, South Broadway, Nyack, Friday night. The principal speaker will be the Rev. Wilfred Finley of Catskill.

Other speakers will include Laurens M. Hamilton, candidate for the Assembly; George Vincent Dorsey, candidate for district attorney; Henry Boss, candidate for sheriff; Dr John C. Dingman and W. J. Wiles, candidates for coroners; Howard Garner, candidate for supervisor; Helen E. Essex, candidate for town clerk; John H. Borger, candidate for justice of the peace; Harold A. Williams, A. J. Slade, Theodore W. Jessup and W. J. Mack, candidates for councilmen; the Rev. W. A. Johnson, pastor of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, and the Rev. Mr. McClellan, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church of Nyack.

There will be a musical program, and refreshments will be served.

HUDSON, N. Y.

OCT 26 1933

REPUBLICAN RALLY HELD LAST EVENING FOR COLORED VOTERS

A Republican rally for the colored voters of the city was held last evening at the Ritz Hotel, with a large attendance of colored voters and others present.

The meeting was presided over by Edward H. Best, candidate for president of the Common Council.

Among those present were Alfred D. Curtiss, of Harlemville, state committeeman; Edward Graham, Republican city chairman; Assemblyman Fred A. Washburn, candidate for re-election; Clarence C. Leggett, candidate for County Treasurer; Grant A. Miller, candidate for re-election as County Clerk; John I. Kittell, candidate for re-election as County Welfare Commissioner; M. Wm. Herbs, candidate for City Treasurer; James P. Rogers,

All the candidates spoke briefly and there was a general discussion of the coming election. Following the meeting, a social time, with refreshments, was enjoyed.

Political - 1933

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL
OCT 17 1933

NEGROES AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

It goes without saying that every person elected to a responsible office in the affairs of government by the Democratic Party in the future will evidently catch the Rooseveltian spirit which pervades the entire country at this time.

Who is he that is so lost to gratitude and true patriotism as to forget so soon the direful predicament in which the whole country was plunged by the Republicans? A state of starvation, bordering on a revolution, at the beginning of our National Administration. Who was he that brought light out of darkness, peace out of confusion and turmoil?

Many honest, hard working persons, who by close economy had saved up enough for the "rainy day," lived to see it swept away from them through bank failures and other catastrophes; their little homes, which they acquired through years of saving and skimping, go under the Sheriff's hammer to satisfy a mortgage.

We need not call his name, for it is written indelibly in the hearts of the American people; but listen, friends, have you realized that a vote against Neville Miller is a slap in the face of Franklin D. Roosevelt? Remember, Miller and every other true blue Democrat is inspired with the Rooseveltian ideals.

The Republicans are spending more money and giving closer attention in the "black belt" now than ever before in the sixteen years they have been in power. They practically spend their time day and night in the Negro districts and why? Since they seem so determined to sleep in our political bed they must either "lie over or get out."

We are demanding an accounting of what they have done with our heritage for the last sixteen years, before we make any more investments. Our right to vote was obtained through blood and tears, pain and death, and is dear to our hearts and has no material value in the markets of exchange.

In their nocturnal visits to the "black belt" they first contact with the Negro preacher; give him a few dollars, pat him on the shoulder, call him Doctor. This gives them access to his little church and congregation, to harangue and vilify "Negro Democrats" and exploit Democratic blunders and mistakes of the past.

Since the Democrats have ceased to make the Negro a campaign issue, the Republicans are at loss for something to be said or done by the Democrats against the Negroes, so as to give them a cause to stir up the prejudices of the more ignorant colored people against the Democratic Party.

Candidly, we believe a great victory has been won in the elimination of racial bitterness against the Democratic Party, due largely to the erroneous doctrine engendered and fostered by professional politicians, in order to hold the colored people in perpetual fear of Democrats. A great deal of this imaginary fear is absolutely groundless and fast disappearing.

In saying this we wish it distinctly understood that we are neither apologists nor sycophants, for we believe in the Negro's enjoyment of every right guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States and will fight for it if necessary, but we try to exercise common sense and reasonable consistency.

We fully realize that it will take a long time before many of our people overcome or outgrow the early training instilled in their untutored minds immediately after their emancipation by a horde of disreputable politicians from the North, who swooped down in the South, made the ex-slaves believe that the Republican Party was Heaven and the Democratic Party was Hell.

We believe now is the time to continue the work of exterminating that baneful teaching between the colored people and the Democrats.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt has wisely said, "The greatest thing the American people had to fear—was fear." That is the crux of our political situation in the South today: the colored people are afraid of the Democrats and the Democrats are afraid of the colored people politically. There can never be perfect confidence and co-operation under such conditions. Let all fear and mistrust between us be forever banished and replaced with confidence and mutual co-operation for the good of all concerned.

We are just beginning to approximate a pure democracy in this country and all fair-minded, liberty-loving people are rejoicing in its approach.

The old line Republican has greatly erred in his presumption that our position is static, hence his method of dealing with us and his style of reasoning and persuasion is antique and fossilized and has no place with modern thought and high ideals. General education and intelligence is the solution of the problem. We are all American citizens, having one common destiny. Our hopes and aims are one. The time for the soapbox politician has passed. The public demands to know the truth and nothing less than the truth will satisfy a waiting world.

Some colored people are silly enough to ask what have the Democrats ever done for the Negro. We confess our surprise to hear such a question asked, but for the sake of argument it can be more easily answered, by asking them another question. What have the Negroes ever done for the Democrats? If the party to whom they have given unrequited devotion and support, since their emancipation, has done practically nothing for them in consideration of their voting strength and population, is it reasonable to expect a party which they have opposed all of their lives and which won not with the Negro vote, but in spite of it, to give you any political consideration? The very thought is absurd and exists only in the mind of one who is a fit subject for the observation ward in an insane asylum.

Now is the time for us to help the Democrats and become a party to their victory, thus placing them under an obligation to us, the largest voting unit of any other nationality in Louisville. Then see what they will do for you. Give them a fair trial before you condemn them.

Hit the Miller trail, it leads direct to the Roosevelt Highway.

JESSE B. COLBERT,
Chairman Colored Democratic Campaign Committee,
Louisville.

UTICA, N. Y.
PRESS
OCT 18 1933

Colored Republicans Hear City Candidates

Rome—The Republican Colored Club held an enthusiastic meeting at the Court House Tuesday evening. Rev. McKissic and Walter R. Bradley, cochairmen, introduced the candidates who outlined their party views.

Arthur C. Tedd, mayoralty candidate, C. T. Williams, candidate for alderman of the Seventh Ward, H. Rashford, candidate for alderman of the Second Ward, and Fred J. Houser, candidate for supervisor of the Second Ward, were among the speakers.

LYNBROOK, N. Y.
NASSAU STAR
OCT 21 1933

Negro Voters Attend Republican Rally

About 150 colored voters attended a Republican meeting held at the Union Baptist church, Hempstead, last night, to hear addresses by candidates and party workers.

The speakers included: Peter Stephen Beck, nominee for justice of the peace; Justice of the Peace George S. Johnson, candidate for re-election; Frederick Hitcherich, candidate for councilman; Assemblyman Edwin W. Wallace; and Frank Graham, former president of the Frank Graham Republican club for colored voters.

Rev. E. E. Chapman, pastor of the church, presided.

TRENTON, N. J.
TIMES
OCT 18 1933

Club for Negro Voters

Organization of the Thirteenth Ward Colored Republican Club was effected last night. Presiding was Edward B. Williams, chairman of the Colored Republican executive committee of Trenton.

Officers were elected as follows: Henry Dillon, president; Attorney Robert Queen, vice president; F. Harold Johnson, secretary, and Vincent Harvey, treasurer.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
NEWS
NOV 4 1933

COLORED REPUBLICANS WORKING FOR MARTENS

Romeo W. Elder, secretary of the Colored Republican club, last night issued the following statement:—

"The Colored Republican club unanimously indorsed Henry Martens for mayor, at a recent meeting and also indorsed the entire Republican ticket. The club is citywide and has placed chairmen and vice-chairmen in various wards in an effort to elect the entire slate. All full-fledged Republicans are asked to join this organization, which stands for education, recreation, citizenship and good government."

CAMDEN, N. J.
COURIER
NOV 6 1933

COLORED REPUBLICANS CAMPAIGN FOR LEADER

W. B. Adams, president of the Third Ward Colored Republican Club, was endorsed last night for the Board of Education at a meeting of the club at 22 South Third street.

Speakers included Congressman Charles A. Wolverton and his father, Charles S. Wolverton. They praised the club members for their work in behalf of civic betterment. A violin solo was given by R. Williams, secretary.

More Dangerous Than Maryland Lynchers

Following the naming of the Republican State ticket last July, The Richmond Planet made this observation:

Planet

"No hope for Negroes is indicated by the Republican State ticket nomination at Roanoke on Tuesday. The party is still Lilly-White and Lilly-White is just another name for Jim-Crowism. Until the Republican party in Virginia experiences a change of heart and brings forth fruit meet for repentance, Negroes en masse should vote against its nominees and support the best candidates offered by opposition parties." 11-11-33

This opinion was fully vindicated by the type of campaign conducted by the Republican party which closed with the ignominious defeat of the G. O. P. in the Tuesday elections. Not since 1928 has a campaign been conducted with such a dastardly appeal to race prejudice, intolerance and bigotry as was the campaign conducted by the Republican leaders of this State this fall.

Richmond Va.

Illustrative of this fact are: Sydney Hampden's article, "Political Equality for Virginia's Negroes," published in the November edition of "Plain Talk," and the anti-Negro tirades published regularly in the Virginia Republican, the organ of the Republican State organization. It would be too dignified even to refer to these diatribes as scurrilous.

In face of the record, any Negro who cast his vote on last Tuesday for the nominees of the Republican party is either lacking in self-respect or common sense, and the strong probability is that he is lacking in both. These Lilly-White Republicans are the most dangerous enemies the Negro has in America, and this does not except the Maryland lynchers.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
NEWS

NOV 2 1933

Colored Voters To Gather Here

Will Hear Rev. Franklin And G. O. P. Ticket

The principal Republican candidates on the town ticket in Mount Pleasant will speak tonight at a rally for colored voters at the Holy Name Hall on College Avenue, starting at 8 o'clock.

In addition to Supervisor Charles J. Marasco, candidate for reelection, and the other candidates on the town ticket, Alvin M. Higgins of Croton, Republican candidate for member of Assembly from the Third Assembly District; and the Rev. C. Lavoisier Franklin, pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church, will speak at this rally.

The rally has been arranged by a committee of colored voters of which Mrs. Alice Williams is chairman.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

OCT 30 1933

Dr. Prince Will Speak Tonight

Noted Diplomat and Linguist Will Speak of Republican Candidates.

Chairman David Rothstein, of speakers' committee, announced Saturday that Dr. John Dyneley Prince, the eminent diplomat, linguist and author who was formerly state senator, will address the meeting tonight of the John McCutcheon Republican league. Dr. Prince has recently returned from Europe. He was the United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Yugoslavia. Dr. Prince resides at Ringwood.

Delegations of foreign-born citizens will attend the meeting. Others are welcome. Dr. Prince will also speak of and for the Republican candidates who will appear in person and be introduced.

District Court Clerk William Emmetts with the assistance of Mrs. Della Pearson have secured several outstanding entertainers. The sporting committee has been allotted time for several fine boxing bouts.

Between acts and bouts "Teddy" Freeman will be assisted by Ralph Robinson and lead in community singing.

Chairman Henry A. Heinrichs, of "pep, attendance and membership" committee, will report his steadily increasing records of membership.

Members who have been in hard luck through non-employment highly appreciate the fact that the league has drawn upon its reserve funds and cleared the indebtedness of members so that no member owes more than the dues for the month of October and a receipt in full will be given all when they pay October dues.

Vice-President Alexander Doig will preside. State Comptroller John McCutcheon will greet all who attend.

Women's Equal Rights Club.

The pioneer Negro Republican organization in this city, the Women's Equal Rights club, will meet at the headquarters, 182 Twelfth avenue, tomorrow evening at which time a mass meeting will be addressed by the candidates.

The program is being arranged by the Junior Republicans, a club of young voters under the leadership of James Claxton.

In the past two weeks several Negro political organizations have been formed with the aim of furthering the efforts of the Republican party.

Women's Civic League.

A short business meeting of the Women's Republican Civic league will be held this evening at headquarters, 51 Ward street, after which the members will go in a body to the meeting of the Hetherington auxiliary. Mrs. Irma Fortune, president, asks all members to be present.

Polish-Americans.

A rally of the Polish-American Republican club, Kosciuszko, Inc., will be held on Friday evening, at Washington hall, 74-80 Godwin street, at 8 o'clock.

The committee on arrangements consisting of Philip Corwith, chairman; Henrietta Ogulewicz, Eugene Frickert, Stanley Schuit, William Jablonski and Stanley Zdiodzinski, have secured State Comptroller John McCutcheon as the guest speaker. Other who will attend and speak are: State Senator John C. Barbour who is a candidate for reelection; Assemblyman Marinus C. Tamboer, candidate for sheriff; Freeholder Candidates Bert Gessler and Matthew Geene; assembly candidates, Maurice A. Kaltz, T. Star Dunning, Jr., Robert H. Davidson and James White; James D. Hetherington, president of the Taxpayers' league, who is candidate for mayor.

The ladies' auxiliary of the club has selected the following to act in conjunction with the arrangements committee: President Henrietta Ogulewicz, Helen Byrnes, Miss Helen Dombrowski, Ella Barbszis, Miss Anna Zeller, Miss Frances Schuit and Mrs. John S. Kosko.

William Emmetts, clerk to the First District Criminal court has secured the services of popular Marion McCurley, Robert Cosby and Roland Hiller, who will render a sketch entitled "The Famous Sharlie and the Baron." Music will also be supplied by the Hawiains. Refreshments will be served at the conclusion of the program.

The regular monthly meeting will be held prior to the rally at which time the members will greet Louis W. Beald, honorary president of the organization who has returned from a visit to Chicago. Various reports of the standing committees will be submitted. In the absence of President Henry W. Warren, the meeting will be conducted by First Vice-President Michael Corwith.

Vigorito Rally.

A rally was held Friday night by the Thomas F. Vigorito Republican league, at 100 Market street, with a capacity crowd attending. Gus Lotito, president of the league, presided. Entertainment and refreshments were enjoyed by all.

Speakers of the evening were: Assembly Candidates T. Star Dunning, Jr., Robert H. Davidson, James White, Maurice A. Kaltz; County Clerk Lloyd Marsh, Mayoralty Candidate James D. Hetherington, Charles Silberman and Nicholas Scalzitti.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL

NOV 5 1933

A NEGRO TO NEGRO VOTERS.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

A writer in The Courier-Journal Point of View, Wednesday, November 1, made a futile attempt to answer Congressman John Young Brown, who said in an ordinary correspondence to me, to quote his exact words "Up to this time the Republican Party has used the colored race for convenience, but has never recognized them in the matter of distribution of patronage." This same writer proceeded to set out "big jobs" the Negroes were holding down in Louisville to the number of 483. Foremost among them were janitors and twelve uniformed policemen. The writer evidently was a Republican for he betrayed the trend of the mind of Republicans who always think in terms of janitors, the mop and the broom when talking about colored people not knowing that all colored people are not in that category of service no more so than all white people. While the number of 483 Negro employes may be illuminating to him I wonder if it ever occurred to him that number (483) is infinitismal as compared to what we are justly entitled to, according to our intelligence and voting strength, which constitute 45 per cent of the voting population of the Republican Party. Suppose that writer would do himself the favor of obtaining some valuable information before he attemots to enlighten an intelligent public on what a school boy should know by simply using a simple rule of mathematics, to wit: there are more than 5.000 jobs in Louisville. If the Negro should get his proportionate share of these jobs to which he is justly entitled according to his voting population he would occupy about 2.250 instead of the measely number of 483.

Take, for instance, the Police Department, about which some Louisville Negroes go into ecstasies. Suppose we had our proportionate share in that department alone, we would have 180 Negro patrolmen instead of twelve. Did it ever occur to this writer that these few Negro policemen were appointed under pressure brought to bear by a few thinking Negroes who were the prime movers in the Lincoln Independent party a few years ago, and which was destroyed by Negro hoodlums at the connivance of a rotten Republican police force?

In fact, the majority of the petty jobs in question which the Negroes have were given under duress of tax-paying property owning Negroes galled under a system of "taxation without representation." Congressman Brown expressed the sentiment of the Democrats, not only of Kentucky but of the Nation. The fact of the matter is, the writer of said article, "It is to laugh," like the party to which he evidently belongs (Republican) is out of tune with modern ideas and advanced thought. We have stated before, the Negro has outgrown the Republican Party. Like bees they are forsaking the pent-up hives, going out in quest of a larger and fuller room for existence.

It was my very great displeasure to listen to the Republican Mayor of Louisville a few evenings ago who attempted to ridicule "Professor" Miller (as he termed him) for mentioning some of the things he wished to do for the Negro race in event of his election. Among them were improvement and encouragement of the deserving Negroes in the higher professions, viz, law, medicine and theology. I said to myself when I listened to Mr. Miller when he expressed himself along that line, that we were complimented in being associated with such high professions, the very highest, namely, law, medicine and theology. I excused His Honor for the ludicrous manner in which he referred to Mr. Miller on the ground that Mr. Miller's reference and association of the Negroes was just the opposite of what Mr. Harrison's view point was until His Honor could no appreciate its full significance. Had Mr. Miller been referring to the crap-shooting, bootlegging, gambling underworld Negro, Mr. Harrison would have understood him, but to associate the Negro in terms of law, medicine and theology, three of the highest professions known to mankind, was foreign to him, hence we excuse him on the ground "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

The trouble with the Republicans, it seems, they can never divorce themselves from their traditional training confusing "charity" with justice. Here is where they blundered when they organized the so-called "charity clubs." Had they attempted to do something that would elevate, instead of degrading the Negroes, they might have avoided the pronounced revolt that is being staged by self-respecting and decent Negroes. The Republicans seem to be hopelessly disabled to differentiate between charity and justice, character and color. We are going to vote them a leave of absence for the next four years in order to give them an opportunity to "brush up" their capacity to discriminate in the essentials of life. As we have been trying to inform our people all along, any further deserving recognition of the Republican Party for our group is begging the question. They have exhausted themselves, and the party is senile and is living not in the present with all its modern possibilities, but in the dead past of failing hopes.

As I see it, the fact that Mr. Miller associated our group with three of highest professions, betrayed the trend of his mind. I for one am perfectly willing to trust a man who entertains that character of thought and believe implicitly that in the event he is elected Mayor of Louisville he will evolve a plan that will contact the Negro with the agencies that will fit and prepare him for the fullest enjoyment of those higher professions and usefulness.

My last pre-election appeal to my people, for whom I have been struggling and fighting for nearly forty years and I defy any man or woman, white or colored, to say that I have ever betrayed them—I am appealing to thinking, self respecting members of my race, to rise in the majesty of your sovereign rights as free-born American citizens and do the unprecedented thing by casting your vote next Tuesday for the straight Democratic ticket. Don't forget we constitute a powerful minority in this city. We can tip the scales in any direction we wish. Use your ballot and use it wisely and you need have no forebodings as to what the results will be. Vote the straight Democratic ticket, it matters not how you are registered.

A word to our fair-minded Democratic friends. You are getting the pick of the Negro race, an element capable of assisting you in building up an ideal city, instead of destroying and demoralizing it. You are coming in possession of an electorate who will be an asset rather than a liability and a credit to any party that is capable of appreciating them.

We are coming next Tuesday between 6,000 and 7,000 strong. We are going to give you a fair and impartial trial by putting you in; and if you don't do any better by us than the Republicans have done in the past, we will put you out precisely the same way as we are putting them out.

Hit the Miller trail; it leads direct to the City Hall.

JESSE B. COLBERT,
Chairman of the Colored Democratic Committee.
Louisville.

Political—1933

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
NEWS

NOV 3 1933

Rev. Franklin Urges Votes for G. O. P. Ticket

Colored Voters Hold An Enthusiastic Rally At Holy Name Hall

A rally, which for enthusiasm has been unmatched during the campaign in Mount Pleasant was held last night at Holy Name Hall, College Avenue under the direction of the Colored Republican Club of the Tarrytowns.

With J. Walter Nelson introducing the speakers the rally got under way shortly after 8:30 o'clock and candidates and supporters of the Republican ticket spoke.

The high point of the rally was the address of the Rev. C. L. Franklin, pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church, who urged the members of the colored race to rally to the support of the Republican ticket. He assailed those who would turn to the Democratic party on promises of receiving favors.

Stick by Party

"Stick by your party," the Rev. Franklin asserted. "Don't jump from one side to the other. It won't do you any good and you won't be satisfied. If I buy a suit and I find I don't like it I don't go out and buy a dress. I buy another suit. And that is the way we should be in our political attitudes. If we don't like the candidates who are offered to us it is not for us to jump to the other side but to bide our time and at the next opportunity insist on men we do like.

"I have been a resident of the Tarrytowns for five years and have made a study of this community. We're all a part of it and we know what the Republican organization has done for us. Let every clear thinking individual stand at the polls next Tuesday and support the Republican ticket.

"Those who did not build up this county to what it is today don't deserve your support. The Republican organization has made this county what it is today and those who had no part in its development do not deserve your support.

"Let this sink in; the Democrats, if elected, will hand out patronage to their own party members, and you, who wish to turn to them because of promises, may as well know that you will be the last on the list to receive attention."

Marasco Speaks

Charles J. Marasco, supervisor candidate, told the gathering that "it is not necessary for me to make a speech here. You are all my friends and I can talk to you in an informal way. I want to first thank you all for your patience in waiting and to extend my respects to the Reverend Franklin for his kindness in coming here"

The supervisor attacked the Democratic charges that he was responsible for the reduction in work relief wages from $4 to $3.20 a day and read a letter from Carl Pforzheimer, director of work relief in the county, absolved the Republican supervisors from this charge by stating that they had nothing to do with it, that the reduction was made by the Work Relief Bureau.

"There goes their charge up into nothing," Marasco said, "as does every other charge they have been making. They have said that the town credit is poor, that we can't borrow money. The fact is Mount Pleasant has a double A rating, the highest that any municipality can have."

Attack Tax Lien Plan

He attacked the plank in the platform on tax liens and stated that the Republican party would not subscribe to any proposal that would work a hardship on the taxpayers in general. He also pointed out that the Republicans can not be responsible for the fact that many men have not been given work since the Democratic party has charge of the money and thus far very little has been given to Westchester to aid the needy.

Other speakers at the rally were: Grace Guthrie, candidate for town clerk; Owen Quinn, candidate for highway superintendent; Victor Materne, candidate for tax receiver; Garret Jones, John Masterson, Alfred Cox and Archer Guion, candidates for councilmen.

Henry J. Logan entertained for a few moments and the community singing was enjoyed with Mrs. Harold Mack at the piano and Judge Albert Southard leading the singing. Judge Southard urged support of the Republican ticket.

Alvin M. Higgins, made a big hit with the audience, when he asked support for the ticket as well as for himself. He is a candidate for the Assembly.

Mr. Higgins attacked the proposal of New York City to make the watershed tax exempt and asserted that if elected he would look out for the interests of the people of Mount Pleasant and the other towns in the Third Assembly District.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y
ITEM

NOV 4 1933

COLORED RALLY TONIGHT

A Republican rally of colored voters will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Potter, Halstead Avenue, Harrison, at 8 o'clock tonight. All Republican candidates are expected to speak.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
REPORTER

OCT 31 1933

GREENBURGH RALLY WILL BE SATURDAY

The rally which is being sponsored by the Colored Republican Club of Greenburgh scheduled to be held tomorrow night at the Greenburgh School on Hillside avenue, has been postponed until Saturday night, it was announced today. The change was necessitated due to the fact that Congressman Oscar De Priest, from Chicago the only colored congressman, who will be the principal speaker, was unable to attend.

He is, it was reported, stopping in New York City to assist the campaign of Fiorello La Guardia, former congressman, and Fusion candidate for Mayor of New York City.

Speaking with Congressman De Priest on Saturday night will be Congressman Charles D. Millard from Tarrytown and the town candidates on the Republican ticket.

BOASTS THAT VA. GOP IS WHITE MAN'S PARTY

Assails Democrats For Being Fair

11-4-33

Peninsula Bureau

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. — A boast that the Republican Party has become the "white man's party" in Virginia, was made here last Monday afternoon by Captain C. C. Berkeley, former commonwealth's attorney, in a radio address in behalf of the campaign of Major Henry A. Wise, Republican candidate for the Senate from Virginia, Major Wise is opposing Senator Harry F. Byrd.

Captain Berkeley asserted that Negroes are permitted to vote in Virginia's Democratic primaries and elections, fifteen years after the Republicans excluded them from their councils and conventions. For this reason, Captain Berkeley held, the Republican Party has become the "real white man's party" in Virginia.

Deplores "Shut Press"

Captain Berkeley stated that he rejoiced in the fact that the man whom he represented, Major Wise, had the courage to denounce the white press of this state for "keeping quiet" on the news of President Roosevelt's appointment of a Texas Negro to West Point, and a Pittsburgh Negro—Robert L. Vann—as an assistant to the attorney general, and for suppressing the news of the banquet given Mr. Vann by the colored citizens of Pittsburgh, and attended by Postmaster General James Farley and other white Democrats.

Capt. Berkeley declared that this banquet was a repetition of the famous DePriest tea at the White House during Hoover's Republican administration.

Capt. Berkeley devoted the major portion of his 15-minute address to an outline of Wise's record, family history, and achievements. Senator Byrd was mocked often during the address.

Calls For "Revolt"

Captain Berkeley closed his speech with exhortation to young Democrats to revolt from the policy which they and their leaders are now pursuing, including the Democratic treatment of Negroes. The captain charged that the young Democrats are now being used like "dumb driven cattle." He called upon them "to stand up like men for the honor of Virginia."

Captain Berkeley was defeated for reelection as commonwealth's attorney by Herbert L. Smith, present incumbent, by an approximate three to one majority in 1924. Since then he has engaged in private practice.

He is well known for his bitter declarations aimed at Negroes.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
NEWS

OCT 26 1933

G. O. P. NEGRO VOTERS TO ENTERTAIN DE PRIEST

Republican Negro voters Friday will entertain Representative Oscar De Priest of Chicago, nationally known champion of Negro interests, who will make a third visit here in successive weeks. A rally in Broadway auditorium in the evening has been planned.

A committee will meet Representative De Priest at the station at 11 A. M. and escort him to the Hotel Vendome, where a reception will be held. After the reception he will visit Republican headquarters. In the evening Representative De Priest and Republican nominees will speak. William Perry, campaign manager for Sherman L. Walker, the party's candidate for supervisor in the Fifth ward, is general chairman of the committee in charge of the mass meeting.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
MORNING UNION

NOV 2 1933

ASKS N. A. A. C. P. TO WORK AGAINST TWO CANDIDATES

Committee's Recommendations on Martens and Hurley Not Acted On; Gordon Again President.

The committee on politics of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Springfield chapter, at the annual meeting in Trade School Hall last night recommended continued opposition to the mayoralty aspirations of Alderman Henry Martens, Republican candidate and the support of Theodore V. Quinlivan, Democratic candidate. The report of the committee, however, due to lack of time, was not voted on.

The same committee urged opposi-

tion also to the reelection of Alderman William A. Hurley (D.) The opposition to Alderman Martens was because of alleged unfriendliness to the Negro race, and to Alderman Hurley because of the recent Montrose Street affair in which the name of Lieut. William J. Hurley, Alderman Hurley's father, appeared on a petition opposing the residence of Negroes in Montrose Street.

George C. Gordon was reelected president of the Springfield Chapter over Dr. Howard P. Kennedy, leader of a growing group of young Negro insurgents, by a vote of 96 to 21. Dr. Kennedy and his group have consistently opposed certain policies of the Dunbar Community League of which Dr. William N. DeBerry is executive secretary, and of which Mr. Gordon also is an officer.

In the other elections, John H Thomas, vice-president, was reelected without opposition; Dr. Bruce T. Bowens was reelected secretary over Dr C. Otis Byrd; Mrs. Lillian W. Higgins was reelected recording secretary over Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson; Atty. Alford H. Tavernier was elected treasurer to succeed Dr. William B. Jones who was not a candidate, and the following were elected to the executive committee: Rev. G. R. Waller, Charles Jones, Rev. Roland Heacock, Rev. E. L. Blake, Rev. William N. DeBerry, Joseph Sawyer, Mrs. Jean Gordon, James Higgins and the secretaries.

The new officers will be installed at the first meeting in January. The next meeting of the branch will take place Wednesday, Dec. 6, in Trade School.

In his retiring address Mr. Gordon recommended that committees be appointed to protect the Negro's interest in public works to be done by the city with Federal aid, to visit the schools and take an active interest in Negro education, a committee on politics to stress the importance of registration and voting, and a committee on employment to secure work for Negroes in the department and chain stores and protect against any discrimination in an anticipated increase of business due to the NRA.

Mr. Gordon, referring to a statement published by Romeo W. Elder, Negro Republican, who said, "We hold that the position that has been taken by the officers and directors of the Springfield chapter, N. A. A. C. P. (in indorsing candidates) was for a monetary gain, snap judgment, or due to a lack of understanding of the purpose of the organization," called upon Mr. Elder to prove those charges. Applause greeted his challenge.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
NEWS

OCT 24 1933

COLORED REPUBLICANS RAP THE N. A. A. C. P.

The Springfield Colored Republican club, through its secretary, R. W. Elder, last night issued the following statement:—

"We wish to take issue with the Springfield chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the matter of its indorsement of certain candidates in the local campaign. This action is against the policy of the National association, which has never entered into politics."

It was indicated that further statements would be forthcoming from the club in this matter.

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD STATESMAN

OCT 12 1933

Cotter Pledges Priority For Veterans On Jobs

'Other Things Equal,' Ex-Service Man Should Have Advantage, Mayoral Candidate Declares—Attacks 'Political Parasites' Holding Needless Jobs

Speaking before two audiences at crowded meetings last night Alderman Frank B. Cotter, Republican nominee for Mayor, reiterated the economy program on which he is seeking the support of the electorate.

His first speech was delivered before a group of nearly 300 members of the Veterans' Civic Association at the Polish Community Center on Waverly Street.

"There are some people," he said, "who appear to have been startled at the idea that some city salaries might be reduced. I have attacked salaries and I have tried to make it clear that I don't mean to attack the wages of the fellow down in the $5 bracket. There is plenty of room for reduction in the higher brackets. I believe that there are many men in this city and even in this room who could do the work of the Commissioner of Public Works for a lot less money than that official now receives.

Hits 'Political Parasites'

"It must be clear to you that there are many services which the city does not today require to the same extent as it did formerly. There is no building going on now but the Building Department continues to employ the same staff that it did in boom times, and so it goes through the entire municipal organization.

"It is my purpose to abolish the many jobs held by political parasites. Then the financial markets will once more be open to our securities and the city will be able to obtain funds with which to carry on its government."

The candidate pledged a policy of fair consideration for all veterans.

"Other things being equal," he said, "the veteran who applies for a job should have a definite advantage over the applicant who is not a veteran. The veteran wants and expects a square deal. When we are elected he will get it."

Sees Issues 'Beclouded'

At the meeting of the B. K. Bruce Republican Club at 2 Maple Street, Alderman Cotter told an audience of about 50 Negro voters that "the present administration has failed to recognize the present need for relief for the overburdened taxpayer and ntpayer.

"Every payroll that is not met," he said, "is a hardship not only for the employes of the city but for the merchants."

Former Community Service Commissioner Kristen Kristensen, candidate for Comptroller, accused the Democratic administration of attempting to becloud the true issues of the campaign.

"The real issues of this campaign," he said, "are the questions the people themselves are asking. They want to know when the closed factories will open, when city employes will be paid, when merchants will receive what the city owes them, when taxes will be brought down to the present economic level and what the actual financial condition of the city is.

Condon Reviews Career

"Those are the questions we will try to answer for you. Mr. Cotter offers the only real solution to the problem they present—city economy. I stand squarely on that platform."

Nathan Pollard, president of the Bruce Republican Club, introduced the candidates. William F. Condon, candidate for reelection to the Assembly, reviewed his six years of service in the State Legislature and asked support for reelection on his record. Alderman John J. Condon, nominee for Common Council President, stressed the importance of electing Republican representatives to the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors.

The candidates paid a brief visit to a party at the Fifth Ward Republican Club given by Joseph A. Gonda and James J. Campbell, nominees for Alderman and Supervisor, for a group of young men who compete in athletic games in Prescott Park. The group welcomed the candidate by singing the Cotter campaign song.

OSSINING, N. Y.
CITIZEN SENTINEL

NOV 6 1933

Gerlach Scored By Cleric At Negro Rally

Lavery Says Negroes Hold Balance Of Power In County

Any colored citizen who votes for Herbert C. Gerlach is a traitor to his race for he has already demonstrated that he has no sympathy for anything that might advance or motivate the ideals which are becoming an integral part of our lives, Dr. Thomas S. Harten, pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church of Brooklyn, told listeners at a mass meeting of the Westchester Colored Democratic Club at Ossining yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Harten, who spoke on a program along with other Democratic candidates from the town and district, pointed out that during the present local administration, negro citizens had gone without the promises which have been made by previous Republican candidates. In particular they stressed the Playland Beach controversy claiming that "the entire resort has been governed on principles which have been worked to our disadvantage.

" 'I die that you may have life,' Jesus Christ said on the cross," Dr. Harten said, "but with the present attitude which has been assumed by the Republican party and the ever ready willingness to discriminate against us, it seems that he has died in vain."

"There should be a physical emancipation as well as a spiritual emancipation, I always tell other ministers when they insist that it is not my place to dabble in politics. We can get nowhere without it," he said.

In closing the speaker declared that Mr. Gerlach in refusing to receive the committee which attended him in an endeavor to secure equal rights at Playland, and aid them in their demands, had forfeited all hopes to the support of the Negro race in Ossining.

Hugh Lavery, candidate for Third District Assemblyman, introduced by Florenz Hough, leader of the Ossining Colored Democratic Party, pointed out that the balance of power in Westchester was held by the Negroes.

"It is in your power," said Mr. Lavery, "to strongly influence the results of the coming elections. Whether you choose to take away the power which you have already vested in the Republican Party and give it to men who are sworn to protect your interests is a matter which must be left entirely to your own way of thinking. Think, however, of the children which you are bringing up. Don't let them be divested of the common rights which you have lost by deprivation and discriminations."

Other speakers on the program were Ralph Wiley, president of the Ossining Democartic Club; Florenz Hough, Brandes Tolivar, president of the Westchester Colored Democratic Club and Henry Lyons, of Greenburgh.

Political—1933

Republican

Party Affiliation.

Colored G.O.P. Officeholders Uneasy as Vare Gang is Shorn of Power

Few Democrats Express Apprehension Concerning Attitude of New Leader Towards Colored; Magistrate Henry Leaves the City.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—With the Democratic party in the saddle, veteran Republican organization workers here are ticklishly walking the slack rope of uncertainty. Colored office-holders in City Hall are reacting in various manners to the sweep to power of Democracy.

Colored employees in the coroner's office have expressed the belief that they will be among the first to have their heads lopped off when the ax begins to swing.

One employee in City Council chambers confided to the AFRO, shortly after the returns were available. "It don't make much difference to me. I've been sick and tired of all the stuff we've had to take up here for a long time. The job will be good riddance. Anyhow, the Democrats can't do a whole lot worse by Negroes than the organization has done."

Will Lose Jobs

Another employee, a transcribing clerk in the Recorder of Deeds office, asserted last Friday, "Hundreds of Negroes will lose jobs when the Democrats start cleaning house, and Negroes will never get them back again. The Republican organization, with all its faults, was fairer to Negroes than Negroes were to themselves."

It was reported to the AFRO, by a person close to the defeated colored candidate for the magistracy, John C. Asbury, that on the night before the election Asbury had spent over $100 in a last-minute effort to clinch the 30th ward, of which he is leader.

"I'll snow Henry under in the 30th ward," Asbury is reported to have commented. It was further reported to the AFRO that Asbury felt more keenly the loss of the 30th ward than he did the loss of the election to office. Asbury, however, will remain leader of the ward until next May, when election of a ward leader will take place.

In the meantime, Magistrate Henry, beaming a smile of victory, apparently none the worse for the intense campaign through which he has just come, left the city last weekend with Mrs. Henry for West Virginia, his wife's home.

"I'm going down there to just eat, sleep and rest, and to get away from all this excitement," Magistrate Henry told the AFRO shortly before he left the city.

In connection with Democratic patronage for colored supporters of the party there is uneasiness on the part of many of them. Some have expressed apprehension concerning the personal attitude of John B. Kelly, newly crowned leader of the Democratic party here, towards Negroes.

"He was reared in a section of the city—Falls of the Schuyhill—where the kindliest feeling towards Negroes has never been in evidence. That may have colored his attitude towards Negroes considerably," this observer commented.

However, Magistrate Henry has expressed complete confidence in the fairness and political level-headedness of the new leader of Democracy here, as has also Dr. J. Max Barber, titular head of the colored Democrats here.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Eagle

OCT 24 1933

King Says Fusion Would Complete Fulton St. Subway

Immediate completion and operation of the Fulton St. subway was foreseen "if voters use their franchise intelligently in the coming election," by Arthur E. King, Fusion candidate for Alderman in the 17th A. D., who spoke last night at a meeting of the Colored Voters League of Kings County, held at the 17th A. D. Republican Club, 78 Herkimer St.

"Business interests in the section are solidly behind this project and people are disappointed at the lack of speed in finishing it shown by the incumbent city administration," he declared. "With new men in positions of power, there is no doubt that residents of the district will obtain a little action."

The Rev. Dr. S. L. Corrothers, pastor of the Ralph Avenue A. M. E. Zion Church, who presided at the meeting, urged support of the entire Fusion ticket in the "coming poor man's fight against political machines."

Progressive ideas which will give "a square deal to all" will be the result of "a Fusion landslide in Brooklyn," according to Donald C. Strachan, Fusion candidate for Assembly from the 17th A. D.

A return to "practical, honest-to-goodness government run with a business eye to economy and efficiency" was advocated by Maj. Walter E. Corwin, Fusion candidate for sheriff, who scored Tammany's slogan of "honest mistakes" to "explain the misdeeds of the past four years."

"The only mistake Tammany made was to become so overbearingly bold that even the long-suffering people of New York City realized that it was time to call halt," he said.

Other speakers included William R. Bayes, Fusion candidate for the Supreme Court bench; the Rev. Dr. Sam Washington, pastor of Union Bethel A. M. E. Church; the Rev. Dr. W. B. Wiatt, pastor of Mt. Sinai Baptist Church, and Matthew Spiero and S. R. Zack, members of the Fusion Campaign Speakers' Bureau.

YONKERS, N. Y. HERALD

SEP 15 1933

Negro Voters Urged To Back Jones In Race

Race Leader Tells Rally in 3rd Ward Davis Practiced Discrimination

A group of Negro voters of the First District of Third Ward, augmented by a number of fellow-citizens from other sections of the city, gathered at the Memorial A. M. E. Zion Church last night for a mass meeting in support of the candidacy of Alderman Walter G. Jones and Howard D. Peake for the Republican nomination for Third Ward Alderman and Supervisor respectively.

The Rev. R. S. Oden, pastor of the church, and John Lee, a Negro leader of the Seventh Ward, who presided, attacked former Council President John S. Davis, organization designee for the Aldermanic nomination, accusing him of discrimination against Negro residents of the ward.

F. W. Mortensen, president of the Glenwood Protective Association, urged support for Mr. Jones in the primaries as one who has labored for the best interests of the ward as a whole.

Cites Dump Fight

He described the fight waged by the Glenwood Association against the use of Trevor Park for dumping and incinerator purposes and said that Alderman Jones had always supported the association in these contests.

"We received no help from Supervisor Bleakley," he asserted. "He ducked it, and so did former Alderman Davis. Walter Jones is fearless and honest. It is for the best interests of the city as a whole to have him in office."

Mr. Mortensen also praised the candidacy of Mr. Peake whom he described as an aggressive and forward-looking citizen.

Mr. Jones devoted his entire speech to the qualifications of Mr. Peake.

'Taxes All Paid Up'

"He was born here and lived here all his life," said Mr. Jones. "He pays his taxes here—and by the way, his taxes are all paid up—and he will serve you well and see that you get economical county government."

Mr. Peake spoke briefly, declaring that if he is nominated and elected he will be at all times accessible and eager for the advice and aid of his constituents.

Clarence Godbold, who is opposing George Davidson for election as leader of the First District of the Third Ward, asked the audience to support him in a write-in campaign on Primary Day.

Charges Discrimination

Mr. Lee opened his address by declaring that no question of party regularity is at issue in the primary contest now pending. Any regular Republican may choose the candidate he prefers in the primaries, he said.

He then voiced the charge of discrimination on which the current drive in opposition to Mr. Davis is said to be based.

"Five years ago," he said, "Mr. Davis asked a fellow member of the Common Council to help in a deal to erect a new school so that colored children could be segregated in School Six and white children sent to the new school. That shows what is in Mr. Davis' heart. He is not our friend and we need friends in high places."

The speaker urged opposition to the candidacy of Paul Bleakley for renomination as Supervisor because "he has endorsed all that Davis has done and he said he was not worried about the vote of the First District because when the time comes the Negroes of the First District will vote as they are told to."

Stenographer Present

The Rev. Mr. Oden began by commenting on the presence of Vincent Cashin, court stenographer.

"It is well that we are speaking from prepared notes," he said, "for I see a court stenographer here taking down what we say."

Mr. Oden referred to the charge of discrimination outlined by Mr. Lee and quoted newspaper stories published in 1928 reporting the charges as voiced against Mr. Davis by former Fifth Ward Alderman William J. McGeory.

He also charged Mr. Davis with allowing Wood Place, Cottage Place and Irving Place to be zoned as a manufacturing district when those three streets are known as a Negro residential section. This situation was later corrected by Mr. Jones, he said.

The speaker alleged that Mr. Davis had refused to improve the three streets and that they went without improvement until Mr. Jones had the work done. He said that Mr. Davis had asserted that he had the Negro vote "in his vest pocket."

Mr. Oden attacked the ward committee's action in first endorsing Mr. Jones and then withdrawing the endorsement and giving it to Mr. Davis as "unjust." He declared that Mr. Davis did not seek a ward nomination until he learned he was not to be named for city-wide office.

Rockville Center, N. Y. NASSAU DAILY REVIEW

OCT 21 1933

150 COLORED VOTERS ATTEND G. O. P. RALLY

Candidates Speak At Hempstead Meeting

About 150 colored voters attended a Republican meeting held at the Union Baptist church, Hempstead, Thursday night, to hear addresses by candidates and party workers.

The speakers included Peter Stephen Beck, nominee for justice of the peace; Justice George S. Johnson, candidate for re-election; Frederick Hitcherich, candidate for councilman; Assemblyman Edwin W. Wallace and Frank Graham, former president of the Frank Graham Republican club for colored voters.

Rev. E. E. Chapman, pastor of the church, presided.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

OCT 13 1933

White Dictator May Rule Negro Republic to Climax Monopoly of Raw Rubber

By STEWART BROWN,
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Geneva (UP)—The white dictatorship, which is facing the Negro Republic of Liberia, if it accepts the joint United States-League program of national reconstruction, is a direct consequence of America's desire to free itself from British and Dutch raw rubber domination.

By the Stevenson restriction act of 1922 the British succeeded in artificially raising the raw rubber [illegible] by restricting production in [illegible]es which produced about [illegible]ve per cent. of the world's [illegible]nts.

U. S. Uses Seventy Per Cent. of Rubber.

Rubber interests in the United States, which consume approximately seventy per cent. of the world's output were indignant. Arguing that the added tire cost was passed on to car owners and that the United States should have an independent supply for "national emergencies," the Firestone interests succeeded in getting Washington's official support for the development of rubber plantations in Liberia.

In return for a ninety-nine-year lease on 1,000,000 acres of land at six cents per acre, the Firestone interests loaned the Liberian government $2,500,000 at seven per cent. interest. In 1926 the Firestone company started planting rubber trees and now has about 53,000 acres under cultivation.

Revoked Act.

But in 1928 Britain revoked the rubber restriction act and Liberia found, as also did a league commission, that she has squandered a large portion of her Firestone loan on "unproductive purposes." She had difficulties in meeting interest charges and feeling ran high against the Firestones.

The Firestone contracts, plus historical and racial difficulties of the Liberians to govern themselves efficiently and then the world depression, brought Liberia to financial and economic ruin. For months her public employes have not been paid and since 1932 she has refused to pay the service on her Firestone debt.

The league, after an investigation suggested by the United States, attempted to draft a plan of assistance which would include concessions by the Firestones. Finding that fixed charges on Liberia's loan absorbed fifty-five per cent. of its budget, the league suggested Firestone should pay fifty per cent. rental per acre instead of six cents. The league also found forced labor existed in Liberia and took steps to stamp it out.

Firestones Rejected Plan.

The first plans of the league were rejected by the Firestones, who demanded fuller control over Liberian affairs in return for any concessions. The league finally bowed to the present plan whereby the Firestones agree to underwrite the cost of the proposed program and reduce the rate of interest from seven to five per cent. in return for the appointment of a chief advisor to Liberia with full powers which only can be vetoed by the league council.

League circles do not like the plan but feel it is the best that can be obtained.

The United States is historically responsible for the foundation of the Liberian republic. It was founded in 1822 by free American slaves assisted by American anti-slavery societies. American religious and education societies have taken much interest in developing the country.

The population of the country is entirely Negro. Nearly 20,000 of its citizens are American born.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
TIMES

SEP 27 1933

COLORED G. O. P PLANS DRIVE

A revival of Republican activities among colored voters in Washington and nearby States is the plan of the Blaine Invincible Republican Club for its fall program.

The executive committee has elected J. Franklin Wilson chairman of a subcommittee to study means of carrying on a campaign in the coming congressional elections.

Francis Wells, director of the Republican State committee of Washington during the last presidential election, and chairman of the executive committee of the club, has made several trips into nearby States, accompanied by Wilson.

Plans for completing the program will be perfected at a meeting this fall.

A REPULSIVE REPUBLICAN

A correspondent who signed himself C. O. Vardaman, claiming to be a Southern Republican, writing from Birmingham, Ala., had a letter in the New York Herald Tribune, in which he protested against an editorial "The Scottsboro Verdict" as "repulsive in the extreme." Claiming that he had not heard the trial mentioned by a man on the street in Birmingham, one hundred miles from Decatur, he said that it never has created "the tense situation" referred to in the editorial. He also wanted to inform the Northern editor that "you are making it extremely difficult for us to make any progress along party lines so long as such staunch Republican papers as the Herald Tribune insist on venting their spleen against the South".

Then he made the exceedingly broad statement that "these Negroes are not being persecuted, they are being tried by the same courts and under the same laws that have convicted many white men for the same crime." This does not wholly agree with the opinion of the Birmingham Post, a Southern white daily, which in an editorial headed "A Questionable Trial", said: "The record of this trial, when it comes to review by the United States Supreme Court, will not be a favorable commentary on Alabama judicial procedure". Did Mr. Vardaman write a letter to this Democratic Southern editor telling him that he found his comment "repulsive in the extreme?" Hardly.

Mr. Vardaman may be as he claims a Southern Republican and an officer in his local club, but he is clearly so for patronage or revenue only, having nothing in common with the original principles of the party, like many of his stripe in the North. But he waxes impertinent in the following appeal:

> The I. L. D. never wanted to interfere in a case to protect a white man from such a crime, and you have listened to their propaganda and their lies and you were made a sucker as a result. Do you think you have a right to accuse any one else of prejudice after such an editorial? If you want to do the Negroes a favor and see justice done you might recall their attorney and send some one here to defend them that has better connections and a little more sense.

As an apologist for Southern injustice Mr Vardaman could not be a lowlier bootlicker His letter explains why Southern Negroes in many states prefer to vote for Democrats instead of so-called Republicans.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
NEWS

NOV 6 1933

DR KENNEDY SCORES "SPECTER IN POLITICS," NEGROES FOR QUINLIVAN

To the Editor of The Daily News:—

According to the Springfield newspapers, there exists in this city a colored Republican club. No one has ever seen it, no one has ever heard it, no one has ever felt it—we read about it in the newspapers through its prophet. Many of us have sought it, but to date no one has ever found it. It is some invisible force trying to make itself felt but afraid to come out into the open. Some colored people have tried to explain it by the fact that it is the soul of some departed organization; other say it is Mr Martens's shadow reaching out stealthily for colored votes next Tuesday. Whatever it is, it is supernatural, and the colored voters of Springfield have had too much supernatural stuff already from the Republican party. As far as they are concerned, I think their prophet is Theodore Quinlivan. If the phantom colored Republican club does not believe this, all they have to do is to hold a little rally and the one or two people who may go there will not lose much time in letting them know it.

When it comes to the election of a mayor of Springfield, colored voters are far above listening to the mandates of a specter organization. They want a person, or a group of persons, that they can see, reach out and feel, try to influence them.

This phantom colored Republican club, I suppose, will have at least one more seance before election. What this next trance will reveal, nobody knows, for spirits work in mysterious ways. Then, like the supernatural Republican party, it will disappear, who knows but for eternity?

H. R. KENNEDY.
Springfield, November 4, 1933.

Political - 1933

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

TIMES
Glasgow, Ky
NOV 9 1933

COLORED VOTERS RESENTED IDEA THEY WERE IGNORANT

Colored voters here resented as a reflection on their intelligence the promises made them by a Republican white speaker Monday night. And they showed their displeasure in their failure to vote. In his address, a new brick school was promised, a reclassification of the colored section was pledged, and lower taxation rates were held out, provided, however, colored voters came out and supported the Republican ticket. "We have some sense," said a well-known colored man. "We all know the school authorities and not the legislature will attend to school problems. As to taxes, that is purely a matter of local concern only."

HERALD
Bridgeport, Conn
NOV 12 1933

Press

POLICY AND G. O. P.

The Mouthpiece, Hartford publication for colored persons edited by suave R. R. Burt, supported the republican ticket this past campaign and did it in backhanded but perhaps effective style.

Reporting a whispering campaign among Negroes that republican victory would mean end of the colored policy racket, and reporting that 75 per cent of Hartford's colored population plays policy, it went on:

"The number racket is just like speakeasies, gambling houses and many other law offenders. It will continue; people will play, whether the democratic or republican party is in power. So there is no need for a person to change his vote from a republican to a democrat so that he can continue to play numbers, and anyone so doing has very little manhood. . . . If one 'banker' goes, another will come. So vote your republican ticket just the same. The number racket will still be here after November 7th."

Burt has not always been constant in his political loyalties.

WE CAN TELL 'EM WHY

In choosing Kansas City, Missouri, as their place of meeting, Republicans who are to see why their party has declined, are going to have the perfect laboratory for finding out about the Negro's desertion of the G. O. P. Call

Twelve years ago Negroes in Kansas City gave Republicans more than 80% of their votes. In 1932 they gave less than 30%, a change of 10,000 votes. Great though this shift was, it came about gradually. Any alert intelligent leadership would have detected the trend. The trouble is that Republicans take Negroes for granted. 9-22-33

The Republican party here was bound to lose its Negro support in time. It could not keep it and at the same time withhold a fair share of the spoils of party victory.

A second factor in the swift decline of Republican strength among Negroes in Kansas City was its alliance with the Ku Klux Klan a few years ago. Democrats were not outspoken friends, but the Klan, though it never went Negro baiting in Kansas City, yet included us in its list of public enemies. Both could not stay in the party, and with Republican leaders segregating Negroes as they did at the Garden theatre rally, black voters got out. Kansas City, Mo.

Republicans knew what stalwart supporters Negroes could be by the way they clung to the G. O. P. for sentiment's sake after it had quit sharing with them the fruits of victory. Yet in Kansas City they put their relations with Negroes on a cash basis! What if Negro leaders did want to handle the cash on election day! That Eden lost has never been regained. Cash was a game at which two could play. Today the once huge Republican majorities in Negro wards are gone.

Hitler is not the first politician to rally his forces by directing attention to something which can be the target of hate. Local Republicans did that, when the one side of a factional fight blamed the other for having nominated a Negro as alderman of the old 8th ward. No folly could be worse than a party insulting its followers!

All the time the G. O. P. has been trying to hold Negro support without giving back representation locally, the national organization has been doing exactly the same thing. Coolidge is famous for prosperity, but Negroes only knew he was president by reading his name in the papers. Hoover was too busy. Harding died too soon. McKinley and Taft were hopeful of binding up the Civil war cleavage and made no appointments of Negroes that would give offense to "the best people of the South," who were, had been and still are Democrats. Teddy Roosevelt was the only bright spot in all the recent years of Republican national supremacy, and even he could not mend all that the others had neglected.

Everywhere above the Mason Dixon line Democrats have hung out the welcome sign to Negroes in local politics. Republicans still depend on the bloody shirt. No wonder they are needing a clinic to find out what is the matter with the party. Let them come to Kansas City and see with their own eyes.

There must be mutual benefits, if political alliances are to hold. Republicans must learn, that the Negro, if he is to serve, must be fed.

YONKERS, N. Y.
RECORD
SEP 16 1933

Bleakley Won't Accept Godbold As District Head

At a meeting last night at the Douglas Republican Club in the Third Ward, Supervisor Paul L. Bleakley, as Republcan leader of the Ward, declared that even if Clarence Godbold should be elected he (Bleakley) would not recognize him as district leader. Godbold is conducting a write-in campaign for district leader and is campaigning for the nomination for Supervisor.

Supervisor Bleakley urged the re-election of George Davidson, the Negro district leader, and during his speech remarked that he would refuse to recognize Godbold, if elected, stating that if Godbold, as district leader, came to him he would refer him to Davidson.

At the same meeting former Council President John S. Davis, candidate for Alderman in the Bleakley wing, denied charges made at a meeting of Negro voters that he had discriminated against the Negroes of the Ward. He explained that the new school in the Third Ward was opened with a view of taking care of the residents of the north end of the Ward.

During a question-and-answer session, a man in the audience asked Davis why he had waited five years to deny the charge. Davis became angry and walked down the aisle toward the questioner and for a time it looked as if the meeting would end in a riot. He did not answer the question.

Other speakers were Richard Webb, George Davidson and Geo. Pachonka. Smiley Banks presided.

CHICAGO, ILL.
POST
News
NOV 10 1933

LAUDS NEGROES FOR ATTENTION GIVEN POLITICS

Prof. H. F. Gosnell Claims Their Participation Exceeds Whites.

"The Negroes in Chicago have shown a higher participation in elections than have the whites," Harold F. Gosnell, associate professor of political science at the University of Chicago, declared today. He added that in his belief Negroes of differing levels of cultural attainment and brought together as a political unit by "hostile acts of a white world."

Prof. Gosnell analyzes these findings in a paper in the current American Journal of Sociology.

Big Factor in G. O. P. Primary.

In 1930, forming only 8.2 per cent of the adult population of the city at large in 1920; 77 per cent, against 68 per cent in 1930.

Negroes are not a Wall of Prejudice.

"In the colored community unskilled laborers, domestic servants, Negroes in politics yielded these findings or kind from the standpoint of cultural attainments, they are brought together by antagonistic acts of white people, says Prof. Gosnell.

Taking up his second major general conclusion mentioned above—namely, that, although Negroes living in the south side are not of one classification of fact, which support his general conclusion that Negroes are not indifferent to politics, as has been charged, but are more diligent voters than are other groups.

In the 2d ward, which contains the highest proportion of Negroes, 72 per cent of the republican primary voters.

Political - 1933

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

TIMES

Glasgow, Ky

NOV 9

COLORED VOTERS RESENTED IDEA THEY WERE IGNORANT

Colored voters here resented as a reflection on their intelligence the promises made them by a Republican white speaker Monday night. And they showed their displeasure in their failure to vote. In his address, a new brick school was promised, a reclassification of the colored section was pledged, and lower taxation rates were held out, provided, however, colored voters came out and supported the Republican ticket. "We have some sense," said a well-known colored man. "We all know the school authorities and not the legislature will attend to school problems. As to taxes, that is purely a matter of local concern only."

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The Mouthpiece, Hartford publication for colored persons edited by suave R. R. Burt, supported the republican ticket this past campaign and did it in backhanded but perhaps effective style.

Reporting a whispering campaign among Negroes that republican victory would mean end of the colored policy racket, and reporting that 75 per cent of Hartford's colored population plays policy, it went on:

"The number racket is just like speakeasies, gambling houses and many other law offenders. It will continue; people will play, whether the democratic or republican party is in power. So there is no need for a person to change his vote from a republican to a democrat so that he can continue to play numbers, and anyone so doing has very little manhood. . . . If one 'banker' goes, another will come. So vote your republican ticket just the same. The number racket will stil be here after November 7th."

Burt has not always been constant in his political loyalties.

WE CAN TELL 'EM WHY

In choosing Kansas City, Missouri, as their place of meeting, Republicans who are to see why their party has declined, are going to have the perfect laboratory for finding out about the Negro's desertion of the G. O. P. Call

Twelve years ago Negroes in Kansas City gave Republicans more than 80% of their votes. In 1932 they gave less than 30%, a change of 10,000 votes. Great though this shift was, it came about gradually. Any alert intelligent leadership would have detected the trend. The trouble is that Republicans take Negroes for granted. 9-22-33

The Republican party here was bound to lose its Negro support in time. It could not keep it and at the same time withhold a fair share of the spoils of party victory.

A second factor in the swift decline of Republican strength among Negroes in Kansas City was its alliance with the Ku Klux Klan a few years ago. Democrats were not outspoken friends, but the Klan, though it never went Negro baiting in Kansas City, yet included us in its list of public enemies. Both could not stay in the party, and with Republican leaders segregating Negroes as they did at the Garden theatre rally, black voters got out. Kansas City, Mo.

Republicans knew what stalwart supporters Negroes could be by the way they clung to the G. O. P. for sentiment's sake after it had quit sharing with them the fruits of victory. Yet in Kansas City they put their relations with Negroes on a cash basis! What if Negro leaders did want to handle the cash on election day! That Eden lost has never been regained. Cash was a game at which two could play. Today the once huge Republican majorities in Negro wards are gone.

Hitler is not the first politician to rally his forces by directing attention to something which can be the target of hate. Local Republicans did that, when the one side of a factional fight blamed the other for having nominated a Negro as alderman of the old 8th ward. No folly could be worse than a party insulting its followers!

All the time the G. O. P. has been trying to hold Negro support without giving back representation locally, the national organization has been doing exactly the same thing. Coolidge is famous for prosperity, but Negroes only knew he was president by reading his name in the papers. Hoover was too busy. Harding died too soon. McKinley and Taft were hopeful of binding up the Civil war cleavage and made no appointments of Negroes that would give offense to "the best people of the South," who were, had been and still are Democrats. Teddy Roosevelt was the only bright spot in all the recent years of Republican national supremacy, and even he could not mend all that the others had neglected.

Everywhere above the Mason Dixon line Democrats have hung out the welcome sign to Negroes in local politics. Republicans still depend on the bloody shirt. No wonder they are needing a clinic to find out what is the matter with the party. Let them come to Kansas City and see with their own eyes.

There must be mutual benefits, if political alliances are to hold. Republicans must learn, that the Negro, if he is to serve, must be fed.

YONKERS, N. Y.

RECORD

SEP 16 1933

Bleakley Won't Accept Godbold As District Head

At a meeting last night at the Douglas Republican Club in the Third Ward, Supervisor Paul L. Bleakley, as Republican leader of the Ward, declared that even if Clarence Godbold should be elected he (Bleakley) would not recognize him as district leader. Godbold is conducting a write-in campaign for district leader and is campaigning for the nomination for Supervisor.

Supervisor Bleakley urged the re-election of George Davidson, the Negro district leader, and during his speech remarked that he would refuse to recognize Godbold, if elected, stating that if Godbold, as district leader, came to him he would refer him to Davidson.

At the same meeting former Council President John S. Davis, candidate for Alderman in the Bleakley wing, denied charges made at a meeting of Negro voters that he had discriminated against the Negroes of the Ward. He explained that the new school in the Third Ward was opened with a view of taking care of the residents of the north end of the Ward.

During a question-and-answer session, a man in the audience asked Davis why he had waited five years to deny the charge. Davis became angry and walked down the aisle toward the questioner and for a time it looked as if the meeting would end in a riot. He did not answer the question.

Other speakers were Richard Webb, George Davidson and Geo. Pachonka. Smiley Banks presided.

CHICAGO, ILL.

POST

News

NOV 10 1933

LAUDS NEGROES FOR ATTENTION GIVEN POLITICS

Prof. H. F. Gosnell Claims Their Participation Exceeds Whites.

"The Negroes in Chicago have shown a higher participation in elections than have the whites," Harold F. Gosnell, associate professor of political science at the University of Chicago, declared today. He added that in his belief Negroes of differing levels of cultural attainment and of differeng interests tend to be brought together as a political unit by "hostile acts of a white world."

Prof. Gosnell analyzes these findings in a paper in the current American Journal of Sociology.

Big Factor in G. O. P. Primary.

Negroes in 1930, forming only 8.2 per cent of the adult population of Chicago, formed probably nearly 17 per cent of the republican primary vote, Prof. Gosnell says.

Wall of Prejudice.

"In the colored community unskilled laborers, domestic servants, Chicago, for example, are not of one classification or kind from the standpoint of cultural attainments, they are brought together by antagonistic acts of white people, says Prof. Gosnell.

Taking up his second major general conclusion mentioned above—namely, that, although Negroes living in the south side are not of one classification or kind from the standpoint of fact, which support his general conclusion that Negroes are not indifferent to politics, as has been charged, but are more diligent voters than are other groups.

In the 2d ward, which contains the highest proportion of Negroes, 72 per cent of the city at large in 1920; 77 per cent, against 68 per cent in 1930.

gamblers, policemen, prostitutes, clerical workers, bootleggers, teachers, mail carriers, lawyers, business men, clergymen and others," he says, "are all surrounded by a wall of prejudice erected by the white world. A discriminatory act or threat against any member of the group, whatever his standing may be, is regarded as an attack on the entire group."

"The politicians," he continues, "have found that in the south side area it is easy to spread a rumor about the racial attitudes of a given candidate."

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
NEWS

OCT 19 1933

Colored Club Cheers Higgins

Candidate Given Rousing Reception At Peekskill

Probably the most enthusiastic welcome ever given a slate of candidates was extended Tuesday night by the Peekskill Colored Republican Club to Alvin M. Higgins, Republican nominee for the Assembly from the Third Assembly District, and the Town of Cortlandt Republican ticket at a rally in Jordon Hall in Peekskill.

The Colored Republican Club has a membership of about 350 in Peekskill. Tuesday night 350 or more Negro voters from this section of the Assembly District pledged active support to Mr. Higgins and the Cortlandt Republican ticket.

Higgins had once before spoken to the Colored Republican Club of Peekskill and the members were ready for him with a welcome accorded to few candidates to office. They cheered when he was introduced until it was necessary for him to ask for quiet and during his address he was frequently interrupted by loud applause.

With little regard to political attachment, Mr. Higgins urged the importance of solid affiliation with one or the other of the major parties to advance the interest of the Negro race in the North.

Political - 1933

Party Affiliation

Republican.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

OCT 2 1933

Colored G. O. P.
Elects New Officers

The Passaic County Colored Republican league met at its new headquarters, 73 Paterson street, Friday night. This organization was formerly at 22 Bridge street but owing to increasing membership, was forced to move in larger quarters. A program for the coming election was outlined and enthusiasm was revealed in prospective victory of the G. O. P. ticket.

Mrs. Viola Adams and Gema Powe, county committeewoman and county committeeman of the Fourth ward, Second district, were speakers of the evening. Election of officers were: Howard Jackson, president; John A. Huggs, justice of the peace, vice-president; Mrs. Viola Adams, financial and recording secretary; H. Jones, treasurer. Gema Powe installed the officers. David Hocutt was chosen steward of the spacious club rooms.

The public is invited to inspect the new headquarters. The ladies' auxiliary will still be under the guidance of Mrs. Viola Adams. Meetings will be cintinued weekly until after the fall election.

Essex County Boss Attends Negro Meeting

9-28-33

Salmon Offers Poor Reason for Dropping Mercer Burrell

NEWARK, N. J.—(DNS)—For the first time in many years Jessie Salmon, Republican organization boss of Essex County, attended a meeting of colored voters at County Republican headquarters at 17 Academy st., Tuesday of last week. Rev. F. C. Terry presided at the meeting which included a number of persons generally recognized as Democrats.

Dr. Walter Darden, who has never been officially known to take part in Republican organization politics, was elected chairman and T. E. Russ was elected secretary. Walter White, sergeant-at-arms of the County Committee, and Dr. Thomas Wright, one time Exalted Ruler of Pride of Newark Lodge of Elks, were also present. White was recently the victim of a prejudiced action by some official of the County Committee when his salary was cut from $25 per week to $7.50 while the executive secretary and the clerk, both white, were retaind at the same salaries.

L. H. Hopkins, formerly claimant of Democratic leadership in Newark, spoke against the leadership of Joseph Heimberg in the Third Ward. He claimed that he could prove that Heimberg doublecrossed the colored people of Newark and opposed the renomination of Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell, who was Newark's favorite. Chairman Salmon attempted to explain his part in the sidetracking of Assemblyman Burrell and said that he had favored a second term for the legislator but he was poderless when a white leader from Montclair said that 1,000 colored voters in Montclair wanted Dr. George Bell.

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN-PILOT

SEP 27 1933

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 25, 1933.

RESENTMENT AGAINST the "attempt of the leaders of the Republican party to cajole the Negro under guise of political friendship."

Editor, Virginian-Pilot:

As a Negro who has thrown off the yoke of Republicanism, I desire, through your columns, to say a few words with reference to the speeches delivered at Portsmouth on last Thursday, by the Honorables Henry A. Wise and J. Powell Royall.

Mr. Wise is an aspirant under the Republican banner for the senatorial toga of Senator Byrd, and as such launched his attack on the Democratic party of Virginia, for soliciting the black vote in the recent primary. He also alleged that he and others identified with the G. O. P. were solicted.

It is very strange that the New Negro, who has emancipated himself politically, should be shown such unselfish consideration by Mr. Wise and his cohorts. Can it possibly be they have forgotten the base ingratitude manifested toward our group, with Mr. Hoover's approval during the 1928 campaign, when mongrelized Ku Klux Klan, Lilly White and the allied racial and religious forces combined to ostracise and humiliate a race which had remained loyal for over a half century? What about the political expediency which then made us outcasts?

The argument advanced by Mr Wise at Portsmouth is strikingly similar to that of John S. Wise, now a citizen of New York, in the trial of Superintendent of the Public Schools vs. the Pilot, predecessor of the Virginian-Pilot. Said Mr. Wise in Portsmouth among other things, "that when I was over age, serving in the World War, Senator Byrd was building a machine, not to protect, but to plunder Virginia." Said Mr. Wise at Norfolk, "when I was too young to shoulder a musket, I was bleeding on the battle fields of Virginia while Massie was speculating in cotton and tobacco at Richmond."

The former Mr. Wise thinks it a very grave offence for Senator Byrd to have been born in West Virginia, and on this account has no earthy right to dictate to the people of his State. This, in my opinion, is a remarkable theory. Would Mr. Wise be foolish enough to criticise the people of Illinois for having as a representative in the Senate, J. Hamilton Lewis, who was born in Virginia?

No matter where Senator Byrd was born, he enjoys the distinction of being one of the nation's most progressive statesmen, and we Negroes will not forget that under his administration as Governor, an anti-lynching law, sponsored by him, was enacted by the Legislature of Virginia, while the Dyer anti-lynching bill was done to death by filibuster in the national legislature.

As a Virginia-born Negro, proud of my nativity as was Thomas Jefferson himself, I resent with all the earnestness of my being, the tardy, yet futile attempt of the leaders of the Republican party to cajole the Negro under guise of political friendship.

J. M. HARRISON.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 25, 1933.

N. Y. EVENING POST

OCT 3 1933

Vote Recount Denied
Republican Aldermanic Nomination Aspirant Loses Fight

George W. Harris, Negro candidate for the Republican Nineteenth District Aldermanic nomination, has lost his fight today for a recount. Supreme Court Justice Dore yesterday refused the application after counsel for Fred R. Moore, Negro editor and Harris's opponent, contended that not enough ballots to affect the result had been improperly counted.

OSSINING, N. Y
CITIZEN ~~SENTINEL~~

OCT 7 1933

Colored G. O. P. Hears Talkers
Coffey Stresses Need For Gerlach's Reelection

Three guest speakers were present at a meeting of the Colored Republican Welfare Club which was held last night at the Republican headquarters in the Fish and Marvin Buiding.

Judge William F. Coffey, candidate for Westchester County treasurer, spoke on the taxes, and the necessity of retaining Herbert C. Gerlach, present supervisor, as supervisor of Ossining.

Bert Tompkins, candidate for councilman for a four-year term, spoke on the work of the Councilmen, and what they represented in the government.

Benjamin G. Vernon, Republican candidate for Town Clerk, spoke on the duties of Town Clerk.

Mr. Vernon, Mr. Tompkins and Chester L. Tompkins are associate members from the Young Men's Republican Club, who are associate members of the Colored Republican Welfare Club.

Chester Tompkins is candidate for councilman for a two-year term. The Rev. Henry E. Duers, chaplain of the club, was present.

After the meeting, home-made cake and coffee were served to the guests and members. A large attendance was present.

TRENTON, N. J.
TIMES

SEP 21 1933

Colored Republicans Plan for Luncheon

In preparation for an extensive program of activities for the coming months, members of the Colored Republican Executive Committee of the city of Trenton met last night. It was decided to hold a luncheon meeting during the latter part of October, with Robert Burke Johnson, Negro member of the Board of Education of Camden, and Maurice Roberson, Gloucester County court attendant, as the guest speakers.

Edward B. Williams, chairman of the committee, appointed the following committee in an effort to have a 100 percent registration in the city: Mrs. Agnes L. Kemp, chairman; Attorney Robert Queen, Frank Howard, George Walker, Vincent Harvey, William Turner, P. H. G. Logan, Mrs Martha Harvey, William Baker and A. J. Carmichael.

PATERSON, N. J
NEWS

OCT 3 1933

Passaic County G. O. P. Colored League Meets

Opening its new headquarters at 73 Paterson street, where it moved from 22 Bridge street to get the advantage of larger quarters, the Passaic County Colored Republican league elected officers at its last meeting. Those elected were: Howard Jackson, president; John A. Huggs, vice-president; Mrs. Viola Adams, financial and recording secretary; H. Jones, treasurer. David Hocutt was chosen steward, while Gema Powe installed the officers.

Speakers of the evening were Mrs. Viola Adams and Gema Powe, county committeewoman and county committeeman of the Fourth ward. Meetings will be continued weekly until the fall election.

BALTIMORE, MD.
POST

OCT 3 1933

G. O. P. CHAIRMAN ASKS NEW DEAL FOR NEGRO VOTE

Allen Urges Ritchie to Seek Repeal of Declaration of Intention Act

SAYS STATUTE IS UNFAIR

Declares Only Three Colored Workers Now Employed In City Street Dept.

If Governor Ritchie and the Democratic Party are interested in giving the Negroes a square deal that interest can best be manifested by the repeal of "the unfair declaration of intention act of 1902 at the expected special session of the Legislature," Wendell D. Allen, chairman of the Republican City Committee asserted in a letter to the Governor made public today.

Referring to the fact that he has just received an invitation to address a meeting of the Young Negroes Progressive League Nov. 8, and that the series of talks proposed by this organization includes addresses by prominent Democratic officeholders Mr. Allen went on to say:

"I am glad to see that these gentlemen finally, although rather late have awakened to this unselfish and lofty interest in the Negroes of Baltimore, especially since 400 Negroes were allowed to work in the Street Cleaning Department under Mayor Broening, while now there are only three Negroes remaining in even these menial positions."

'Message Can't Wait'

The G. O. P. city chairman explained in his letter to the Governor that his "message to the Progressive League cannot wait until Nov. 8, because Nov. 5 is the last day for about 15,000 Negroes in Baltimore to declare their intentions to become citizens so they may be able to register in 1934 in order to vote in the general election in November 1934."

Mr. Allen's letter continued:

"Republicans have been alert with citizens, regardless of color, in assing the unfortunate necessity ormer non-resident citizens de claring their intentions at least one year before the election.

"The whole Republican organization, the Republican City Committee, the state chairman, Mr. Tal and the Republican leagues and clubs have been busy for weeks interesting these disfranchised citizens in declaring their intentions, this work being necessitated by the present unfair law."

Allen Gives Instructions

"Under the inhospitable declaration of intention act," Mr. Allen declared, "residents of Baltimore, white and colored, of course, who were born out of the state or who have returned after acquiring a residence elsewhere . . . should go to Room 1 in the basement of the courthouse (one of the Superior Court offices) before Nov. 5, 1933 and there declare their intentions to become citizens of Maryland and receive an appropriate certificate so they may register and vote in 1934."

Mr. Allen pointed out that the "double affidavit law" passed in 1926 to supersede the declaration of intention act had been held invalid and that accordingly the original measure is still in effect.

'Thousands Disfranchised'

In bespeaking the Governor's help to "ease the painful and heartrending struggles of my good personal friends, Mr. Ennis and Mr. Dailey" (Robert B. Ennis, president of the Elections Board, and Gilbert A. Dailey, collector of customs, both of whom are on the Young Negroes Progressive League's program), Mr. Allen concluded:

"And may I also respectfully suggest that one of the finest things you could do in the short remaining period of the governorship would be to use your influence with the Legislature to repeal the unfair and unjust declaration of intention act? Your failure to do so will continue to disfranchise next year literally thousands of citizens of Maryland, white and colored, unless they declare their intention before Nov. 5 of this year."

NEW YORK TIMES

OCT 12 1933

REPUBLICAN DRIFT TO M'KEE GAINING

Committee for Recovery Ticket Being Formed and Will Have Many Leaders.

R. J. MULLIGAN SWINGS

Federal Official Sees Party Lines Wiped Out—Tammany Warned on Paper Ballots.

By JAMES A. HAGERTY.

With organization Democrats throughout the city declaring for Joseph V. McKee, independent candidate for Mayor, there became evident yesterday a similar drift among Republicans.

United States Marshal Raymond J. Mulligan, former Republican leader of the middle part of the Third Manhattan Assembly District, came out for Mr. McKee, as did Horace A. Demarest, a Republican leader in the Jackson Heights section of Queens, and Milton Sittenfield, former law associate of Samuel S. Koenig, former New York County Republican Chairman. A Republican committee for Mr. McKee and his associates on the Recovery party ticket is in process of formation by Alan Fox and Louis Boehm, former president of the Riverside Republican Club. This committee is expected to contain the names of many Republicans of prominence.

Equal Division in Brooklyn.

There were no further open developments in the Brooklyn Democratic situation and it appeared that the Assembly district leaders at present were divided twelve to twelve for Mayor O'Brien and Mr. McKee. Of the thirteen leaders who called on John H. McCooey, county leader, on Tuesday, James J. and Thomas J. Heffernan were reported to be sticking to Mr. McCooey and the Mayor. Nearly every Democratic Assembly and Aldermanic candidate in Brooklyn has filed as a Recovery party candidate. To this Mr. McCooey was said to have given his assent, although still insisting that he and the organization would continue to support Mayor O'Brien.

Mr. McCooey was ill of a severe cold at his home yesterday and did not visit his headquarters all day. Over the telephone he said he intended to cast his fiftieth ballot as a voter on election day for Mayor O'Brien.

"The choice of the regular Democratic organization of the city was John P. O'Brien," he said. "He should be every Democrat's choice. He should be McKee's choice. He is my choice, first, last and all the time, and he will be elected. Mr. McKee is not the choice of the regular Democrats and he should not receive their votes."

The Kings County Democratic executive committee will meet Monday, when there may be a showdown. The Brooklyn revolt, it was said, may be followed by one of the Tammany leaders in Manhattan, although this is the last thing the managers of the McKee campaign wish at this time.

McKee Warns Tammany.

Mr. McKee warned Tammany against forcing the use of paper ballots.

"There was a lot of fooling with the election last year," he said, "and a number of people went to jail. I think those who are in charge of our election machinery ought to go very slowly because there is an aroused citizenry in this town and, if they think that by trickery or otherwise they are going to get the support of the people, they are going to get the surprise of their lives. The makers of the machines say they can handle the election adequately with the machines and there is no reason for ballots."

Mr. McKee said he had not been in touch with Charles S. Colden, regular Democratic candidate for Borough President of Queens, who failed to file as a Recovery party candidate after petitions for him had been circulated. The inference was that some of Mr. McKee's supporters had intimated to Mr. Colden that his nomination on the Recovery party ticket would not be welcome.

Astor Announces Aides.

Vincent Astor, chairman of the executive finance committee, announced the appointment of seven additional members. They are Leroy Baldwin, Walter Beinecke, Louis Boehm, J. Chester Cuppia, George G. McCormick, Mortimer W. Loewi and Benjamin Rosenthal. Joseph P. Farley of Flushing, who received more than 30,000 votes for the Democratic nomination for Borough President of Queens, announced his support. Others join

NEWARK, N. J.
EVENING NEWS

OCT 5 1933

Negro Citizens Organize As Republican Group

The Colored Citizens' Association, meeting last night at Republican headquarters, formed a permanent organization under the name of the Citizens' Republican Association. Officers elected were: President, Dr. A. T. Darden; vice president, L. H. Dancey; secretary, Thomas Russ; treasurer, Dr. J. W. Hawkens; sergeant at arms, Walter White; chaplain, F. C. Terry; publicity committee, C. C. Easton, L. O. Wyche and Bertram Blood. Dr. C. S. Donell is chairman of the by-laws committee.

The next meeting will be Wednesday night at 102 West Market street.

CAMDEN, N. J.
COURIER

OCT 27 1933

COLORED REPUBLICANS MEET IN HADDONFIELD

The Camden County Colored Republican League will hold a mass meeting at 8.30 p. m. tonight at the U. A. P. A. Hall, Ellis and Potter streets, Haddonfield, to hear and discuss the issues of the coming election Nov. 7th. Jerome Holmes, president of the league, will preside.

Principal speakers of the meeting will be J. Mercer Burrell, Negro assemblyman from Essex county, who is making his initial address to the colored voters of Camden county.

Other speakers will be Mrs. Elizabeth C. Verga, vice-chairman of the Republican state and county committees; State Senator Albert S. Woodruff, Prosecutor Clifford A. Baldwin, Camden City Commissioner Clay W. Reesman, Robert Burke Johnson, member of the Camden Board of Education; Mrs. Anna G. Holl, county committeewoman of Haddonfield; Mrs. Wilda R. Townsend, F. Stanley Bleakly, Frank M. Travaline, Jr., and Isabella C. Reinert, candidates for re-election to the Assembly, and Dr. Chas. H. Jackson, candidate for coroner.

Colored voters throughout the county will attend and a capacity audience of 500 is expected. There will be entertainment and refreshments.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
MORNING UNION

OCT 24 1933

LOCAL N. A. A. C. P. HIT BY COLORED CLUB

Indorsement of Candidates in Municipal Primary Is Attacked.

The Colored Republican Club of Springfield, at its meeting last night went on record as condemning the Springfield Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People for indorsing candidates in the municipal primary.

A statement by R. W. Elder, secretary of the club, said the members believed that such action by the local chapter was not in keeping with the policies of the National association which, he said, permits chapters to advise their members to vote for the best men but does not allow them to indorse candidates.

Party Affiliation

HIGH POINT, N. C.
ENTERPRISE

JUL 7 1933

CITIZEN COMPLAINS

High Point, N. C.,
July 6, 1933

Editor The Enterprise:

The writer has always been opposed to a partisan form of government in our municipal affairs believing better results could be obtained from men chosen for their integrity rather than party affiliation. Two years of party government in High Point has verified this statement.

A recent happening, insignificant in importance to the city at large, but is an excellent example of the odiousness of partisan minicipal government; a man who has lived all his life in High Point, a tax payer, a good citizen, a man with six small children, and for eight to ten years held a position at the City Abbatoir. He was affiliated with the Republican party and was fired by this administration and replaced by a colored man from Winston-Salem at exactly the same salary. No fault could be found with the white man's work and no excuse of economy can be given for sending to Winston-Salem for this Negro, since he is being paid the same salary. This is partisan government in city affairs.

I am,

Respectfully,
A CITIZEN.

CAMDEN, N. J.
COURIER

JUL 25 1933

HANNA EXPLAINS 'STATUS OF NEGRO IN POLITICS'

City Commissioner Frank B. Hanna spoke on "The Negro's Station in Politics" before 50 members of the Third Ward Colored Republican Club, at their headquarters, 229 Benson street, last night.

W. B. Adams, president, presided. Dr. A. J. Cooper also spoke.

The club voted to ask Congressman Oscar De Priest, of Chicago, to visit them soon.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD

JUL 25 1933

G. O. P. THREATENED WITH NEGRO BOLT

Marquess Charges Vare Slights Race Handing Out Patronage.

By JOSEPH H. RAINEY

"Negroes are dissatisfied with the treatment afforded them by the Republican organization of this city. It will not be a difficult task for the Democratic Party to add many of the 72,000 Negro voters to its ranks at the coming election."

That statement was made yesterday by John M. Marquess, exalted ruler of Quaker City Lodge, 720, of Negro Elks, made to a large group of Elks at the Quaker City Home, Christian st. near 20th.

Marquess said Negroes here are determined to have one of their number designated for Municipal Court Judge and will accept no compromise. He said William S. Vare discussed the possibility of electing a Negro Judge with several of his henchmen, who rejected such a move.

Holds Patronage Is Slight.

The outcome was the indorsement of John C. Asbury, leader of the 30th ward, by Vare for magistrate. Asbury is the only Negro ward leader in Philadelphia.

Although there is a large percentage of Negroes in the 4th, 7th, 14th, 20th, 30th, 32d, 44th and 47th wards they receive little political patronage from the organization, according to Marquess.

He said the appointment of Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh attorney and editor, to the position of Special Assistant United States Attorney by the Roosevelt Administration has done much to gain the faith of Negroes in this State for the Democrats.

"Thousands of Negroes in this city and State voted a Democratic ticket at the last Presidental election," said Marquess. "Unless the Republican organization wakes up it's going to find the majority of Negroes here voting for a Democratic Governor."

Reads Pinchot's Telegram.

A telegram, received from Governor Gifford Pinchot, was read by Marquess. It said Herbert E. Millen, local Negro attorney, would be given serious consideration by Pinchot for the Judgeship left vacant by the resignation of Thomas J. Regan.

Marquess said that he had written Pinchot asking that Millen be considered for the post in behalf of 15,000 Negro Elks and Daughter Elks of this city representing Quaker City and O. V. Catto lodges and Phyllis Wheatley, Quaker City and Keystone temples.

The John Langston Law Club, Baptist Ministers' Conference and African Methodist Episcopal Ministers' Conference are also seeking the appointment of Millen, who is president of the local branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

CAMDEN, N. J.
COURIER

AUG 8 1933

FULTON ADDRESSES COLORED G.O.P. CLUB

Samuel E. Fulton, president of the Camden Board of Education, last night addressed members of the Third Ward Colored Regular Republican Club, 329 Benson street, on "Organization."

Addresses were also made by W. H. Willis, T. McGriff and Dr. A. Cooper, vice president of the club. W. B. Adams, president, presided.

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD

AUG 24 1933

4th Ward Negro Unit Backs G. O. P. Ticket

The Fourth Ward Negro Republican Club has endorsed the Republican city ticket, it was announced today. Endorsement was voted at a meeting at 10 Culver Street Monday night. Bunny Jones and Mrs. Georgia Mann, executive committee members, offered the resolution of support. A. D. Boydon presided at the session.

Republicans Bolt Leadership Of White Newark Chairman

NEWARK, N. J.—(DNS)—Republican leaders headed by James H. Lindsay, last W[illegible] at the Joseph [illegible]burg Association and adopted a resolution against supporting any ticket sponsored by the white county chairman, Jesse Salmon.

This act on against Salmon is due to his unsympathetic action toward the regular Republican voters in the past five years and which was brought to a head when he dropped Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell from the ticket this year.

Many firey speeches against Salmon and his colleagues were made. Rev. Page M. Beverly pointed out that many County and [illegible] institutions with a large percentage of Negro patients have not a single Negro employee. He mentioned in particular the State Home for Girls, Graystone Park, and Vineland.

Alexander Braithwaite, demanding to be quoted, bitterly assailed the Republican party, branding Assistant U. S. District Attorney Oliver Randolph as a "hand picked leader", and James Keating, secretary to the chairman, as a Klansman. Mr. Braithwaite further stated that 'Salmon slapped our faces when he put the best Assemblyman we ever had off the ticket, what are we going to do in return?"

RESOLUTION SENT

The following resolution was sent to the County chairman acquainting him with proposed actions:

"We, the undersigned citizens, representatives of the several wards of the city propose and submit the following:

"Whereas, it has been made plain that the present County Chairman is out of sympathy with the hopes and aspirations of the regularlly enrolled colored voters' view of the Republican party:

"And whereas the present County Chairman has refused and wholly failed to recognize and support colored voters in their fight to secure appointments when patronage is distributed:

"Be it further resolved, therefore, that the undersigned, after the general election in November, refuse to support the County Chairman and any ticket supported by him;

"And we further resolve to work in every district and ward in the city of Newark and County of Essex in furtherance of the express resolution embodied herein."

——Register and Vote——

OSSINING, N. Y.
CITIZEN

AUG 16 1933

Negroes Plan For Formation Of G. O. P. Club

Organization Takes Name Of 'The Colored Republican Welfare Club'

A new Colored Republican Club is being formed in Ossining, according to Weston Hoffman of Durston Avenue.

"There has been a drastic need for such a club," Mr. Hoffman said today. "It is to be called 'The Colored Republican Welfare Club.' We aim to serve the public in many ways. We feel that some of the things we can set out to accomplish are:

"To aid in encouraging better feeling between different races; to improve citizenship; create opportunities for deserving people; aid other worthy organizations; help reduce crime; work for civic advancement; discourage prejudices; eliminate the belief that America is the melting pot of all nations, and substitute the fact that one element in this country is dependent on the other; seek direct party representation as an organized unit."

Mr. Hoffman declared the club would work in conjunction with law enforcement agencies, churches, other Republican clubs and civic organizations.

"The new club will also sponsor a historical group so that members may become acquainted with the history of the Negro in America," Mr. Hoffman added.

A meeting for organization is to be held in the near future.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

SEP 2 1933

Colored Republican Committee Elects

At a special meeting of the Colored Republican County Committee at the Colored Elks' Club, 735 Ocean Av., last night Alderwyn S. Thomas and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Thomas were elected to the committee to serve for the next year.

Thomas was elected over James W. Roberson and the Mrs. Thomas elected is no relative to Alderwyn S. Thomas, who was elected with her.

NEW YORK WORLD

SEP 8 1933

FEARS LOSS BY G. O. P. OF ITS YOUNG VOTERS

Tuttle Tells Harlem Rally Party Must Change Leaders.

If the Republican party in New York County does not change its leadership its young men and women will drift away and the party will sink into complete helplessness, Charles H. Tuttle, former United States Attorney, declared at an anti-Koenig rally in Harlem last night.

"The leadership must be changed," he declared, "or the party will lose the respect of Republicans, independents and Democrats alike."

Other speakers who addressed Negro voters in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 W. 138th St., were Mrs. Ruth Pratt, Gustave Hartman and Chase Mellen, Jr., who is opposing Samuel Koenig as county Republican chairman.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

That the Republican party should heed the hand writting on the wall and accordingly change the traditional name of Grand Old Party to the more modern one of Grand New Party, is the concensus of opinion among influential adherents of the organization throughout the nation.

Proof of this was strikingly reflected recently in suggestions advanced by prominent citizens in the east to the effect that the new name be assumed by the organization for the potentially helpful effect it is calculated to produce in coming campaigns.

That the Republican party is desperately in need of a thorough house cleaning from top to bottom is the unalterable conviction of thousands of faithful members of the party of Lincoln, McKinley and Roosevelt.

This, they claim, (and with a measure of sound reasoning) has become imperatively necessary in view of present day social and political needs of the nation.

Drastic reforms in its attitude toward its Negro followers, it is pointed out, must be effected by the party before it can hope to regain its lost prestige among members of our group in Indiana.

G. O. P. leaders in this state, must keep in mind the legitimate claim on the part of colored voters to a much wider participation in its affairs than heretofore.

The yong Negro's just aspirations in the cardinal matter of greater representation on programs having to do with the party's resurrection in this state must be recognized if the Republican organization is ever to again come into its own in this commonweath.

We are stating here an indisputable fact which leading Republicans must not ignor if plans now being formulated in interest of the organization are to be productive of any good in Indiana.

Failure by the party to heed such warnings as are now being offered in this article was responsible for the greatest defeat ever suffered by at the polls by Republicans in Indiana.

Colored citizens very properly gave unforgettable proof of the fact that they are tired of the broom and spittoon type of representation grudgingly handed out to the race by ungrateful Republicans in return for years of unflagging patriotism and devotion to the principles enunciated by the G. O. P. throughout its many years of existence.

A persistent evidence of the deep seated contempt for the political aspirations of our people that prevailed in Republican ranks since the Emancipation Proclamation seventy years ago. And it is timely to state here that the Negro will stand for no more of such political humbug and tomfoolery.

And should the suggested Grand New Party succeed in taking up the work of the present G. O. P., there must be no more of the objectionable and criminally costly system of appointing to places of trust and responsibility any more of the ignorant Uncle Tom types of Negroes to represent the political welfare of our group in the United States.

We are not unmindful, however, of the duty which devolves upon better thinking members of the race to see to it this disgraceful misfit method of Negro representation is discarded for one far less inimical to our political progress.

Neither are we unmindful of the fact that many such abuses were piled upon our heads largely as a result of previous indifference of the more intelligent class of our people to politics and its many peculiarly tricky manipulations.

Now, there is still much room for the Republican party in the American political field.

But it must first wash itself clean; play squarer in its transactions with its best friends; put a stop to its old condemnable habit of intentionally or unintentionally blocking the path of our people's climb to their rightful place in the political sun by means of mock representation through appointments involving the worse type of ignorant and objectionable types of Uncle Tom types of Negro politicians procurable before the party can hope to stage a come-back.

BRONX HOME NEWS

NEW HAVEN, CONN
TIMES

OCT 11 1933

Colored G. O. P. Meeting

This evening at 8 in the hall in 76 Webster street, there will be a meeting of the Colored Republican club. Judge Weiner will address the members, and Alderman Alfred Modeste will preside.

NEW HAVEN, CONN
REGISTER

OCT 10 1933

Colored G. O. P. Club Meets Tomorrow Night

The Colored Republican Club will meet tomorrow evening at 76 Webster Street at 8 o'clock. A brief business session will be held following which Judge Joseph Wiener, of the municipal court, will address the club. Alderman Alfred Modeste, president of the organization, requests the attendance of all members.

SEP 24 1933

Claiming Victory in Primary, Mellen Group Appoints Leaders of Eight Koenig Districts

Asserting that they elected 1,599 of the 2,964 members of the Republican County Committee at the primary election on Tuesday, supporters of Chase Mellen, Jr., yesterday made public the names of the persons chosen to be leaders of the districts in which they defeated supporters of Samuel S. Keonig. Five of the districts are in upper Manhattan.

The uptown districts where the Mellen voters won are the 13th A. D., where Joseph Miller has been chosen to succeed Valentine J. Hahn; the 19th A. D., where Dr. Mark Rivers, colored, will succeed Charles W. Fillmore; the 21st A. D., west, where David B. Costume will take the place of Jacob Weissbaum; the 22d A. D., where David Krause will succeed John A. Bolles, and the 23d A. D., where Harold Forstenzer will replace Jacob Friedman.

Other districts where Mellen supporters won include the Third where Robert McLellan was chosen to replace Raymond J. Mulligan; the Ninth, where Morton Baum, successful Aldermanic candidate, will replace Samuel McKee; and the Tenth, where James A. Hatch will succeed Clarence H. Fay.

Keonig Scores Defeat

Koenig's supporters claim 22 of the executive committee, instead of the 20 conceded to them by Mellen, and have thus far refused to admit that the Mellen claims for the county committee are correct.

The Mellen forces claim that they have 14 of the 34 members of the executive committee, as well as a majority of the county committee. The claim advanced yesterday by the Mellen forces that they had 1,599 county committee members was less than the claims that have been advanced prior to that time. The later claim was based on a check-up of the returns made public on Friday night by the Board of Elections.

Meeting Tomorrow

A meeting will be held tomorrow by the present members of the executive committee, some of whom were defeated, but who will still function until the new committee is organized, at county headquarters, 105 W. 40th St. A statement will be issued by Koenig at that time which will indicate his attitude.

On Tuesday night organization meetings will be held in the various districts and new leaders elected or old leaders re-elected, in preparation for the county committee meeting at Mecca Temple on Thursday night, it was announced yesterday.

Political -1933

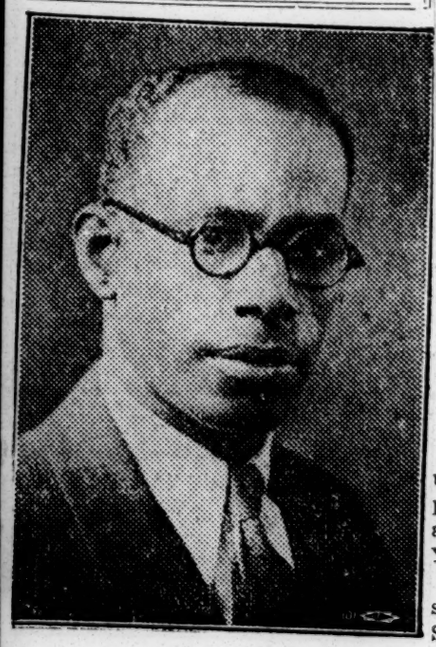
Party Affiliation.

Socialist.

SAN DIEGO CAL. UNION
MARCH 24, 1933

Will Speak

Frank Crosswaith of New York City will speak Tuesday night at Lincoln school.



SOCIALIST PARTY SPONSORS TALK

"Wage Slavery vs. Chattel Slavery" will be the subject on which Frank Crosswaith, noted negro speaker, will lecture at Lincoln school Tuesday evening. Crosswaith is a professor at Rand school of social science, New York City, and comes here on a lecture tour which has included the highest type of university and forum audiences.

He is distinguished not merely as a speaker but for his exceptional service to the working people of this country, both white and negro. Best known for his work in organizing the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, editor of Negro Labor News service, Crosswaith also has been active in the difficult Pennsylvania mining fields and among Jewish workers in New York City.

In the 1932 campaign he was a candidate for congress from a New York district on the Socialist ticket and was indorsed by outstanding citizens of both races, especially by the negro clergy.

The meeting at which Crosswaith will speak is under auspices of the Socialist party. It will begin at 8 o'clock and will be open to the public without charge.

HEYWOOD BROUN QUITS SOCIALISTS

He Expected to Be Expelled Anyway, Columnist Says, for Addressing Communists.

PLANS A RADICAL PARTY

Would Be Democratic, Not Red—"United Front" in Scottsboro Protest Caused Split.

Heywood Broun, newspaper columnist, resigned from the Socialist party yesterday and announced his action in his column in The New York World Telegram.

In his penthouse apartment-workshop at 120 West Fifty-eighth Street, Mr. Broun told reporters that he had resigned because he expected to be brought up on charges and expelled. He explained that he had spoken at two Communist meetings on the Scottsboro case in defiance of Socialist party orders against a "united front" with the Communists.

After his first offense, Mr. Broun said, he received a letter from Julius Gerber, executive secretary of the Socialist party of New York City, addressed to "Dear Comrade Broun," and signed "Fraternally yours," urging him not to address a Communist meeting at which he was a scheduled speaker Thursday night in the Bronx Coliseum.

Mr. Broun added that he not only went ahead according to schedule, but told the meeting that he thought the Socialists were wrong in not joining the "united front" proposed by the Communists.

Mr. Broun said the "disappointing" vote polled by the Socialists in the last Presidential election indicated something seriously wrong with the party. The very name of the party, he thought, was a handicap, as was its "Marxian jargon." Moreover, it had suffered a "black eye" by its actions in England and Germany, especially the latter, where "despite its strength, it has taken Hitler lying down."

The columnist said he did not know exactly where he was going politically, but that it would be to the left, to something more radical than the Socialists. It would not be the Communists, he continued, "because I hate the Communists and still think democracy is the sensible way." He added that he might start a party of his own, even if it was just a "one-man" party.

Mr. Broun said that he was brought up on charges and acquitted last Summer after a complaint by the Young People's Socialist League against an enthusiastic article he wrote about Alfred E. Smith during the Democratic convention at Chicago.

Mr. Gerber said that since Mr. Broun's "personal views are above the principles and discipline of the party, it is best that he and the party be relieved of responsibility for each other."

"One cannot consistently be a member of a political organization like the Socialist party," Mr. Gerber went on, "and parade for a Democratic candidate, speak at Communist meetings and vote for whatever candidate one feels like supporting."

Santa Barbara, Calif.
PRESS

MAR 30 1933

CROSSWAITH TO SPEAK

Frank Crosswaith, negro socialist and teacher in the Rand School of Social Science, New York, will speak in Recreation Center at 3 p. m. today. He edited the Negro Labor News Service for two years. He founded the Trade Union committee that has organized negro workers in many industries.

New Rochelle, N. Y.
STANDARD STAR

JUL 29 1933

NEGRO'S VIEWS TO BE TOPIC FOR SOCIALISTS

An address by Alvin D. Wight on "A Negro Looks at Politics" will be a feature of a mass meeting at the corner of North Avenue and Main Street tonight under the sponsorship of the Socialist Party. Leonard Bright, candidate for councilman, also wil lspeak, discussing "Municipal Government for the Workers or for Business Men." Questions will be answered by Socialist leaders in an open forum to be conducted at the conclusion of the talks.

Forsaking All "Isms"

Heywood Broun, columnist of the New York World-Telegram, and a leading member of the socialist party up to a recent period, has sent in his resignation from the party, and now faces the world, a man without a political country.

He admits that if he had not resigned he would have been expelled, and therefore he simply "beat the other fellow to it."

It all came about because Mr. Broun, who, to do him credit, is in sympathy with what he believes to be the lowly and poorly protected, made a speech at a communist meeting, held to protest against the trial of the Scottsboro Negroes.

He received a letter from Julius Gerber, secretary of the socialist party, warning him that the party had not yet taken action, and that it was improper for Mr. Broun to participate in meetings on this subject until the party made up its mind to present a united front.

He was specifically warned not to take part in another communist meeting to be held for the purpose of protesting against the Scottsboro affair.

So Mr. Broun decided to go ahead and make the speech and let the socialist party shift for itself hereafter.

He resigned just before he would have been fired.

Mr. Broun's observations may not be entirely without interest. He said, in discussing the matter:

"Tre trouble with all radical parties is that they speak in that proletariat-capitalist-Marxian dialect. It's pretty tough stuff to peddle. I've said for years that Ring Lardner ought to write the Socialist platform in language the people can understand.

"It isn't fair to say that Roosevelt is a Fascist, because he came in through regular Democratic means. Some of his changes have been Socialistic, but out of chaos nations nearly always move to the right.

"The trend of the country now is toward a benevolent, Federal autocracy, a sort of Mussolini dictatorship. Of course, the middle class will support it, even though it is dissatisfied. The ideal setup for a revolution would be to have a war and have the returning and dissatisfied army overthrow the government. Of course, if a man like Norman Thomas were elected he could do it. The Constitution could be amended so it would be easier to amend, and a president can appoint as many members of the Supreme Court as he pleases. I still think democracy is the best way; a majority can always overrule a minority, even though the minority is better organized."

In a general sense we will let Mr. Broun speak for himself. His declaration that democracy is the best thing after all, may cause surprise, but not consternation.

We shall venture to take issue with him only on the comparatively unimportant statement that "a majority can always overrule a minority."

The real fact is that the power of the organized minority is one of the greatest evils in our democratic system, and now that Mr. Broun is no longer hampered by any of his old doctrines, it is hoped he will concentrate on fighting that evil.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 27 1933

SOLOMON TO HEAD SOCIALISTS' TICKET

Brooklyn Lawyer and Former Assemblyman Nominated for Mayor by Party.

LAIDLER FOR CONTROLLER

F. R. Crosswaith, Pullman Porters' Organizer, Named to Run for President of Aldermen.

Charles Solomon, a Brooklyn lawyer and former Socialist Assemblyman, received the Socialist party nomination for Mayor last night at the party's city convention in the Rand School.

Others nominated were: Dr. Harry Laidler, co-director with Norman Thomas of the League for Industrial Democracy, for Controller, and Frank R. Crosswaith, Negro, one of the organizers of the Pullman Porters Union, for President of the Board of Aldermen.

A letter from Mr. Thomas was read at the meeting in which the Socialist leader pledged his support of the city ticket. Commenting on the fusion movement, Mr. Thomas wrote that "no party which seeks the support of Koenig Republicans can base its opposition to Tammany on moral grounds."

Mr. Solomon emerged as the Mayoralty candidate from a field of five, which had been narrowed to himself and J. B. Matthews, secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. After Mr. Solomon had received 101 votes for the nomination and Mr. Matthews 14, the nomination was made unanimous on motion of Mr. Matthews.

Mr. Solomon, a native New Yorker, was admitted to the bar in 1922. He was elected to the Legislature for a general disloyalty during the post-war period. He was re-elected and served in the Assembly in 1920.

Socialist Assemblymen rejected by the Legislature for alleged disloyalty during the post-war period. He was re-elected and served in the Assembly in 1920.

New York American

SEP 25 1933

RALLY STARTS CITY CAMPAIGN OF SOCIALISTS

Ovations for Norman Thomas and Other Speakers; Crowd Jams Space in Town Hall

Before an audience that filled every seat in Town Hall and overflowed into the aisles, the Socialist Party opened its city campaign yesterday.

Ovations greeted Norman Thomas, Charles Solomon, the candidate for Mayor; Harry W. Laidler, candidate for Comptroller, and Frank Crosswaith, Negro candidate for Aldermanic President, who were the chief speakers.

The Democratic and Fusion tickets both came in for scorn from the speakers, as did the reported independent candidacy of Joseph V. McKee. Solomon, declaring himself "utterly and absolutely opposed" to cuts in civil service wages in city economy programs, warned against the kind of economy that "would impair the city's social services."

He asserted the Fusion movement was dominated by the bankers, and that F. H. LaGuardia, head of the Fusion ticket, was "a political tight-rope walker, trying to be all things to all people."

Thomas, in an attack on the bankers, declared the city was forced to pay much too high an interest rate on debt service charges.

He also assailed McKee's record on the Board of Estimate, declaring that for seven years McKee voted with the Tammany bloc.

The Socialist campaign will continue for six weeks, closing with a rally at Madison Square Garden on Nov. 5.

JAMAICA, N. Y.
LONG ISLAND PRESS

SEP 28 1933

THOMAS HITS CITY VETO OF STOCK TAXES

Socialist Leader Speaks at Meeting in Richmond Hill

More than 200 Richmond Hill residents heard Norman Thomas, former candidate for the presidency, and other Socialist leaders assail Tammany, the Fusionists and the G. O. P. last night. The occasion was the mass meeting called in New Civic Hall, 113-10 Liberty avenue, to recruit additional members for the new Richmond Hill branch of the Socialist Party.

Mr. Thomas was particularly bitter against the administration for what he termed a betrayal of its trust in vetoing the stock deal tax measure this week. The only alternative to such a tax, he said, was a sales tax and a 2-cent subway tax, both of which would be a burden on the working class.

"What would be the policy of the party on the stock exchange tax," a reporter asked him after his address, "if it should gain control of the city government in the next election?"

"We should appeal to the President to ask Congress to pass a national tax, making proportional rebates to local communities, thereby eliminating the possibility of evasion of local taxes by moving to another locality."

James Oneal of Richmond Hill, candidate for borough president, David Trevas, candidate for assembly in the 5th District and Walter G. Hodge, aldermanic nominee, followed Mr. Thomas on the platform and appealed for concerted action in the forthcoming election.

Frank R. Crosswaith, Negro, candidate for the aldermanic presidency, the other scheduled speaker, arrived late, owing, he said, to the intricacies of the Queens transit lines.

Crosswaith appealed for a united combat on "the tyrannic rule of wealth."

"It is cruel," he said, "to condemn a newly born child to a life of poverty amid plenty, of starvation in a world of thriving crops, a barefoot existence in a world where one factory alone produces over 132,000 pairs of shoes daily; a life in a world which turns out so many silken garments every day that people must wear rags, a life in which so many towering sky-scrapers are built that the unemployed workmen must sleep on newspapers in parks and cellars."

Alabama.

Political-1933

suffrage.

More Negro Voters In Birmingham

I. L. D. Fight in Scottsboro Case Bringing Militancy, Credited

Birmingham, Ala.—Two hundred and fifty new Negro voters succeeded in registering from one neighborhood in the city of Birmingham during the last registration for the coming city elections, it was announced last week. It has been reported that the Negro registration throughout the city this year is much larger than in any recent years.

This increase is attributed by local Negro residents to the militant fight the International Labor Defense has been making in the Scottsboro case. The fight by this organization, and by the Communist Party for Negro liberation has brought hope and readiness to struggle.

In pats years, local residents state Negroes have refused to face the terror which always confronted them in any attempt to register. In the recent registration, though many Negroes were permitted to register each one was asked two questions:

"Do you know anything about the Communist Party?" and

"Are you a member of the Communist Party?"

Many were told if they kept away from "those Reds" they would be 'treated right." The ruling class here in Birmingham is aware of the growing influence of the revolutionary movement, and is forced to make these concessions, seeking to halt the increasing organization and militancy of the Southern Negro and white workers under revolutionary leadership.

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette
April 27, 1933

THE OPEN FORUM

RHODES PROTESTS REGISTRATION OF NEGROES

To the Editor:

I have this day addressed the following communication to the Honorable Mayor, Board of Commissioners, Registrars and Judges of Election of the town of Bessemer City regarding the city election to be held in the town of Bessemer City on Monday, May 1st, 1933.

As a good citizen of our town, this is to inform each of you that on account of the large number of colored people registered for the purpose of casting their ballots in this election, there must be something dead up the branch.

Now, for the best interest of all our citizens (both white and colored) of our town, we respectfully ask that you only allow those of the colored race to undertake to vote who have been regularly voting in general elections for national, state and county officials, and who can pass all the qualifications as set forth in the general election laws of our commonwealth.

This serves as notice upon each of you that we will challenge every colored person undertaking to vote in this election, who has not been a regular voter in general elections.

Yours for good city government,
C. J. RHODES.

Bessemer City, April 27.

NEGROES ENROLL IN ALA. ELECTIONS

Birmingham Officials Quiz About "Reds"

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (By Mail).—Two hundred and fifty new Negro voters succeeded in registering from one neighborhood in the city of Birmingham during the last registration for the coming city elections. It has been reported that the Negro registration throughout the city this year is much larger than in any recent years.

This is attributed by local Negro residents to the militant fight the International Labor Defense has been making in the Scottsboro case.

In past years, local residents state, many Negroes have refused to face the terror which always confronted them in any attempt to register. In the recent registration, though many Negroes were permitted to register, each one was asked two questions:

"Do you know anything about the Communist Party?" and "Are you a member of the Communist Party?"

Many were told if they kept away from "those reds" they would be "treated right."

SOCIETY DEBATES 15TH AMENDMENT

Newly-Organized Group Of Jones Law School Has First Meeting

Tuesday night the first debate of the newly organized Walter B. Jones Debating Society of the Jones Law School was held in the lecture room of the school at 7:30. The subject for the debate was: "Resolved, that the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution be Repealed."

Debaters for the occasion were: Edward E. Cobb, J. Wade Sellers, and John Harris, for the affirmative, and Robert F. Park, J. Render Thomas, Jr., and Dennis Sullivan, for the negative.

Arguments on both sides were ably presented, the affirmative standing staunchly on the ground of state's rights and racial inequality, whereas the negative took the stand that a nation which bases suffrage on the criterion of racial prejudice cannot endure, and further that it was a Federal question as to discrimination of races, and that a situation as harmonious as it now is should not be disturbed.

The judges for the debate were: Judge Walter B. Jones, dean of the Law School; J. Haden Allredge, president of the law class and head of the transportation department of the Alabama Public Service Commission, and William Inge Hill, Montgomery attorney and president of the Montgomery Junior Chamber of Commerce. The judges awarded the decision to the negative side.

The regular business meeting of the society was held while the judges were deliberating as to the decision. The next meeting of the debating society will be held on Tuesday, August 15, at 7:30 p.m.

Robert F. Park, Dennis Sullivan and Edward E. Cobb were appointed as a committee to select subjects for future debates and secure judges for those debates.

Considerable interest was shown in the debate by the attendance, not only of members of Jones Law School, but by the number of prominent visitors present.

BOARD QUARRELS ON REGISTERING OF NEGRO VOTER

Flare-up Marks Final Day of Six-Day Session of Local Registrars

A flareup bordering on the burlesque broke out among the three members of the Mobile county board of registrars Saturday just before it concluded a six-day session for transfer and registration of voters at the courthouse.

It came when a negro voter was registered by Mrs. Sarah E. Sossaman and Pat Collins over the protest of Chairman W. B. Herrin.

Herrin objected to the negro's registration on grounds that he had not satisfied him as to "his personal history" and answers to questions concerning government propounded to him by the chairman for qualification as a qualified voter.

"We were satisfied," chorused Collins and Mrs. Sossaman.

Herrin began to write a formal objection to the registration on the negro's application blank when Collins intervened with:

"I don't know whether you have a right to write all over those papers."

"I'm writing my name," retorted Herrin. "You can send me to jail for it if you want to,' he added.

"You don't have to write your name, we will write ours," said Collins.

Herrin and Mrs. Sossaman engaged in a debate over whether the constitution made any distinction over applications of white and negro voters.

"My goodness, who would know how to go about impeaching a probate judge?" she interjected. 'Why many a white man could not answer the questions you asked," she declared.

Mrs. Sossaman said the negro in question had removed residence from another state, but claimed to have lived here for the past 17 years.

No estimate as to the number of transfers and registrations were available pending a compilation of figures by the board this week.

Everyone admits the possibilities of a want ad are unlimited; reader interest is naturally there. Place your message where results are sure. Jackson 42, ad-taker.

NEGRO BARRED

Court Refuses To Rule On Validity Of Registration Rule

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The Supreme Court refused Monday to pass on the validity of the Louisian constitutional provision under which the state voters are registered. The provision was challenged by Antoine M. Trudean, a New Orleans Negro.

Trudean, born in Washington, and 20 years a resident of New Orleans, in June 1931, was refused registration by the Parish of Orleans.

Educated in the public schools and a business college he was manager of an insurance company, and had been a voter under a previous registration.

Under the Louisiana constitution an applicant to be registered as a voter must explain clauses in the state or federal constitution to the satisfaction of the registrar.

Trudean declared Charles S. Barnes, the registrar, had arbitrarily declared he was without a perfect understanding of the clause read to him, and had refused to register him.

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals sustained the provision, holding the citizen registration had the right to submit his qualifications to a jury, and that his constitutional rights were amply protected.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
JOURNAL & TIMES

OCT 13 1933

Reapportionment

(Oneonta Southern Democrat)

The present representation is not based on population. We people of the white counties are willing to let you people of the black belt count all your negroes, all your whites, and all your foreign-born just as we do and base the representation on this. Isn't that fair?

Now let us see how this works. Let us take nine counties that under the present plan have two representatives each and see how they compare with nine other counties that have only one representative each. Here are the counties with two representatives each with the population, white, blacks and foreigners included, as given in the federal census, 1930: Bullock, 20,016; Clark, 26,016; Hale, 26,265; Lowndes, 22,878; Perry, 26,385; Russell, 27,377; Sumter, 26,926; Wilcox, 24,880, and Henry, 22,820; total 223,563.

Now take the nine counties with only one representative each: Coffee, 32,556; DeKalb, 40,104; Limestone, 36,629; Monroe, 30,070; Marshall, 39,802; Geneva, 30,104; Houston, 45,935; Cullman, 41,051, and Covington, 41,356; total 337,607.

Now is it fair for the 223,563 people in the first group to have 18 representatives while the 337,607 people in the second group have only nine? There you have a third more people with only half the

representation.

In this comparison we have said nothing about the voting strength. We have counted the negroes the same as the whites although there are 158,496 negroes in the first group and only 59,732 in the latter group.

This question is going to be an issue in the next campaign. The white counties have the votes and they are going to elect a governor who favors reapportionment upon a population basis.

We call upon the citizens of all counties of the state who are in favor of fairness to demand of their candidates for the legislature and the senate that they vote to remedy this condition and carry out the mandates of the constitution.

'White Primary' Called For '34; Convention Out

Platform Advocates Desert Their Plan In Advance Of Committee Meeting

Referendum Dead

Cy Brown Resigns From Party Council; Vacancy Filled By John P. Kohn

Carefully built plans to use the State Democratic Executive Committee's power to take issues out of the 1934 gubernatorial race crumbled in the helter skelter caucuses of Friday night and yesterday morning, and when the committee met yesterday afternoon, the coterie of members said to have been behind the "convention-platform-liquor referendum" movement, brought forth resolution calling a white primary in compliance with Alabama's newest primary law. This was adopted and nothing else was done.

Various interpretations were placed upon the turn events took in the committee meeting, the most prevalent being that it was a setback for Bibb Graves in his campaign for a return to the executive mansion. It was believed in many sources that the movement to have a convention write a platform for the party's nominee was born of the wish to spare Graves from declaring himself on the liquor issue. The feeling was generally apparent among political observers after the meeting that Mr. Graves would be forced to take a positive stand on this question.

Jerome Fuller, who directed the Democratic campaign in the Fall of 1930, and who more recently was identified with the secret caucus in Birmingham where the platform plan was brought forth, submitted the resolution calling the primary.

Ruse Voted Down

Immediately after it had been read and before a motion could be made for its adoption, Committeeman T. E. Buntin moved that the resolution be submitted to a subcommittee which would retire, make such changes in it as deemed proper, and report back to the committee.

Mr. Buntin's motion, which came to naught, furnished the only thing in the meeting approaching a controversy. There was a little informal debate, a sketchy application of parliamentary rules, and the Fuller resolution was adopted.

Whether the move by Buntin to have the resolution referred to a subcommittee was in the plans of the platform advocates did not become apparent. Chairman Pettus, reputed leader of the movement, maintained a suave poise in the presiding officer's seat and nothing in his words or manner indicated that he was displeased with events unwinding before him. No record vote was taken.

The committee's resolution reverses the Democratic primary for white voters, bars bolters as in 1929, fixes March 1 as the last day for filing declarations of candidacy, and sets forth qualifying fees. Candidates for remunerative offices are to post 2 per cent of a year's salary carried by the post sought. Candidates for membership in the committee are to pay $10, for the House of Representatives $25 and for the State Senate, $35.

Kohn Succeeds Brown

In the midst of the discussion of the Buntin resolution, Cyrus B. Brown, candidate for probate judge in Montgomery County, tendered his resignation which was accepted after various expressions of opposition. Thereupon Mayor William A. Gunter presented John P. Kohn, young Montgomery lawyer, as the choice of Third district committeemen to succeed Mr. Brown. Mr. Kohn was accepted by the committee with felicitous speeches all around.

Just before the committee adjourned, Committeeman Charles Adams moved that the body adopt a resolution wishing for Gov. Miller a speedy recovery from the illness which has confined him to his bed for more than a month. The resolution, however, was never adopted. Committeeman Buntin raised an objection to its consideration on the grounds that "the committee floor was no place for taking up partisan matters." Mr. Buntin did not make clear why he considered a wish for the Governor's recovery a partisan matter, but the committee was getting restless and a vote was never taken on the motion by Mr. Adams.

The only speeches made before the committee were in connection with the resignation of Mr. Brown and the appointment of Mr. Kohn to take his place. All were felicitous and those who crowded into the Jefferson Davis ballroom to see the fireworks went away disappointed.

The shower of statements by prospective candidates for Governor expected to follow the committee meeting had not appeared last night. Judge Leon McCord, of Montgomery, whose name was on many lips yesterday, said he would issue a statement for publication in morning papers of Wednesday, telling his decision. Conjecture as to whether he would run for Governor was divided yesterday and the only answer the genial senior magistrate of the Montgomery circuit furnished in his actions was the telling of numerous funny stories which kept hotel lobbies resounding to laughter.

From a source close to the judge last night came word that he would not run. But word came from many sources close to the judge during the day and some were he would run and some were that he would not.

CONVENTION FOR PARTY IS AROUSING INTEREST

A circuit judge in Virginia, a Democrat, has held in a recent decision that negroes cannot be excluded from a Democratic primary in that State where such primary is paid for and conducted by the State. His decision follows closely the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Texas case and the words used by the Virginia jurist follow:

"The party itself, in a State conducted primary, cannot deny its privileges to those who subscribe to its tenets and principles, nor can it make, lawfully, discrimination because of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

The Virginia decision, coming on the heels of the Texas decision by the U. S. Supreme Court, has added interest and more importance to the meeting of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee in Montgomery on Dec. 16 and at which a proposal will be made to choose the next State committee in a convention and not by election in a State conducted primary.

George Bondurant, member of the State committee from Birmingham and a leading North Alabam alawyer, has pointed out in a statement that he believes the selection of a party committee by a convention will obviate the point made by the U. S. Supreme Court in the Texas case. And Mr. Bondurant went further and said it would be foolish for the State committee in Alabama to go along and take a chance of having the primary system disrupted. It was stated also by Mr. Bondurant that he was not wedded to the idea of a platform to be written by the convention when it is called to select the State committee. However, he said he saw no objection to such a plan.

Chairman Edmund W. Pettus gives as the chief reason for the proposed convention, the necessity of doing something to prevent Alabama's primary from being subjected to the same attack as was made in the Texas case. However, Mr. Pettus wants to go furthen than choosing a State committee by the convention plan and have the convention adopt a platform after the primary which platform will have to be the guide of the winning candidates for all offices from governor down. Such a platform would bind the next governor and every member of the Legislature because every candidate for these places would have to take an oath before qualifying that he would obey the will of the convention as expressed in the platform.

The agitation against the convention plan for making a platform has reached all portions of the State. North Alabama is stirred up against it. The Huntsville Times, The Limestone Democrat, The Birmingham Post, The Anniston Star and many other daily papers in that section are fighting the movement.

Discussing the convention movement The Anniston Star in a recent editorial said:

"With regard to the proposed convention, which is to be considered at a meeting of the State committee at Montgomery on Dec. 16, The Anniston Star is of the opinion that it is untimely and unwise. There are many thoughtful persons who believe there is a 'nigger in the woodpile' of the proposed negro exclusion measure. As a consequence, if it be carried out, it would tend to divide the Democracy of the State at a time when we are just beginning to heal the wounds that resulted from the candidacy of Al Smith for the presidency and the subsequent bolt of Senator J. Thomas Heflin."—Atticus Mullin in The Montgomery Advertiser.

Political - 1933

California

Suffrage

SAN DIEGO, CAL.
SUN

FEB 4 - 1933

POLICE CHIEF RECEIVES OKEH OF COMMITTEE

Negro Group Deplores Removal Talk of Newsom Ouster

By L. E. CLAYPOOL

As spokesman for a large section of San Diego's 5000 Negro voters a committee appointed for the purpose announced adoption today of resolutions endorsing Chief of Police R. P. Newsom and condemning reported demands by a Chinatown political leader for the chief's removal.

The committee of Negro citizens is headed by George A. Ramsey, proprietor of the Douglas hotel and owner of other valuable property on Market-st. Others on the committee are E. W. Anderson, Joseph Robinson, W. N. Galbreth, potentate of the Negro Shrine, and C. H. King, master of Fidelity Lodge No. 10 of Negro Masons.

All Tax Payers

"All members of the committee" Ramsey said, "are well-to-do taxpayers here and law-abiding citizens. We represent the Negro population of the city and deplore the proposal of a leader of an alien people numbering not to exceed 225 votes here to have our chief of police removed.

"At a meeting last night our committee was appointed to draft a resolution assuring Chief Newsom and The Sun of our hearty support of the chief. He is a splendid man and a fine official. The Negroes of San Diego feel safe with him on the job and we commend him to the highest degree. We do not want politicians of any kind dictating his removal or interfering with him."

The Negro group met at their Masonic lodge hall Friday night and appointed the committee.

Law Abiding

"We have heard frequent runors of proposals to remove Chief Newsom," said Ramsey. "We hope it will now be clear that at least one large section of the population along Market-st and south of Market-st is for him and demand his retention. If you will examine the records you will find a very small percentage—perhaps not more than three per cent—of the people arrested for crime here are Negroes. We are law-abiding and believe in law enforcement."

Political – 1933

Suffrage.

Delaware.

WILMINGTON, DEL
NEWS
OCT 30 1933

ASSAILS NEGROES WHO SELL VOTES

Asserts Proper Use of Ballot Powerful Weapon to Advance Race

Philadelphia Pastor Speaks on Problem; Need of Junior High School Stressed

"Any Negro who sells the vote on his ballot should be treated as a social outcast and not even spoken to by his friends," the Rev. Robert W. Bagnall, Negro pastor of St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, said yesterday afternoon in addressing a mass meeting in Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, Sixth and Walnut streets.

The meeting was sponsored by the Wilmington Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to obtain more members for the association. The Rev. Arthur R. James, pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church, president of the branch, introduced the speaker. L. A. Redding, who was in charge of the entertainment committee, gave a brief talk on the purpose of the association.

Urges Wise Use of Vote

Along with his denunciation of "vote selling Negroes," Dr. Bagnall said that one of the most important things the Negro race could use as a weapon to obtain the new schools and other improvements that the Local Branch desired was the ballot. He advised the audience to vote for the person who promised the Negroes the things they desired and if their candidates got into office and the promises failed to materialize, then vote for another man next time.

One of the things brought out at the meeting was the need of a Junior High School for Negroes. The association claims that the Howard High School is overcrowded to such an extent that classes are being held in the cafeteria and the auditorium. No. 29 School is in a likewise condition and it is thought that a junior high school would remedy this condition.

Another suggestion made by the Rev. Bagnall was that Negroes of this city join the local branch of the association and band together to elect a Negro State representative to represent their race at Dover. He said all of the projects that the association have in mind can be accomplished only with the support of the Negro population of this City and State.

The program consisted of community singing, a piano solo by Miss Sadie L. Jones, Invocation by the Rev. Thompson and offerings by the Harmony Quartette and the Bethel Choir.

Political - 1933

Surface

WASHINGTON, D. C.
POST

FEB 26 1933

Negro Voters' League Installs New Officers

The National Democratic Negro Voters League last night installed its recently elected officers, Armond W. Scott succeeding F. O. Williston as president. John H. Clinton, of Texas, was named first vice president; Mrs. Ora Fisher, of North Carolina, second vice president; Adam E. Patterson, of Illinois, third vice president; George Francis, Indiana, secretary, and J Louis Taylor, Maryland, treasurer.

James H. W. Howard was named chairman of the executive committee, and his residence, 1715 U street northwest, designated as headquarters during inauguration week of the Negro Press Association and visitors to the inaugural ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEWS

FEB 24 1933

A. W. Scott Named Head of Negro Voters' League

Aimond W. Scott, Washington lawyer and former grand exalted ruler of the Colored Elks, was elected chairman of the National Democratic Negro Voters League last night at its annual election meeting in its headquarters, 811 Florida-av nw. Other officers elected were:

John H. Clinton, Texas lawyer, Mrs. Ora M. Fisher, of North Carolina, and Maj. A. E. Patterson, of Illinois, vice chairmen; George Francis, lawyer, of Indiana, secretary; J Louis Taylor, Maryland lawyer, treasurer and J. H. Howard, chairman of the executive committee.

Plans to care for the large number of colored Democrats expected here for the inauguration are being made by the newly elected officers

FEB 24 1933

WASHINGTON, D. C.
HERALD

Headquarters Fixed For Negro Voters

Headquarters for visiting members of the National Democratic Negro Voters League during the inauguration will be at 1715 U St. N. W., it was announced yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
TIMES

FEB 27 1933

D. C. Attorney Heads Negro Voters' League

Armond W. Scott, attorney, has been installed as president of the National Democratic Voters League, succeeding F. O. Williston, of North Carolina.

Other officers named for the ensuing year include John Clinton, of Texas; Mrs. Ora Fisher, of North Carolina, and Adam E. Patterson, of Illinois, vice presidents; George Francis, Indiana, secretary, and J. Louis Taylor, of Maryland, treasurer.

Political - 1933

Florida

Suffrage

MIAMI, FLA
NEWS

APR 10 1933

NEGROES AND POLL TAXES

To the Editor of the Miami Daily News:

Since one-third of our voting population is out of work and out of money, we should abolish the poll tax as a qualification for voters. Our county and city officers and employes, drawing their regular boom-time salaries, can afford to pay poll tax and will do so, of course. Other corporation employes will do likewise. But this gives them too much advantage over the voters not able to pay. The other bad effect of this poll tax business is that many unscrupulous voters, able to pay, prey upon office-seekers by inducing them to pay their poll tax upon promise of their support at the polls. Because a good citizen is unable to get work or money to pay his poll tax is no good reason why he should not be permitted to vote.

And this reminds us of the fact that during the last few days of last week a certain few candidates for the city commission were seen soliciting signatures of some negroes who ventured up to the registration books preparatory to voting on May 2. Whether this would indicate that the negro "voters" are more able to pay their poll tax or that those candidates have promised to do the good Samaritan act for them is a matter for each guesser to figure for himself.

But from various sources we hear rumors of "you watch my smoke if—." At any rate, we were of the opinion that this is a white man's town and that the Democratic party was a white man's party and the Republicans down here have been shouting "Yes, you and me both." So we are somewhat puzzled to know what it all means. Perhaps it's because there are some 27 white men seeking three jobs and that some of them fear there are not enough white votes to go around. That, or perhaps some of them think they have more friends among the black than the white race. Guess we'll know more about it May 2 or 3.

R. EMMET JONES.

Miami, Fla., April 6, 1933.

MIAMI, FLA.
HERALD

JUN 9 1933

VOTERS REGISTER DESPITE WARNING

Several Qualify For Election After Cross Is Burned

FORT MYERS, Fla., June 8.—The fiery cross burned last night in Safety Hill has not entirely discouraged prospective negro voters, as C. C. Jones, secretary of the election board, said that several had registered today. The cross, erected by four white robed figures, was believed to have been placed there as a warning to negroes to refrain from voting in the coming election.

There has been no official investigation of the affair so far. Chief of Police W. A. Wells said that no action had been taken today by the police department, while nothing has been done at the sheriff's office.

Colored Voters Group Elects Officers

The Colored Civic Alliance, composed of a number of the colored voters of the city, met at the Friendship Baptist Church last night and elected officers.

Those named were Dr. J. A. Parker, president; D. S. Days, Sr., vice-president; J. C. Metts, treasurer; O. W. Perry, secretary, and Rev. L. D. King, assistant secretary.

Gainesville, Fla., News
August 31, 1933

COLORED ELECTION HELD

A number of Gainesville's colorored voters met last night at the Friendship Baptist church and elected Dr. J. A. Parker president of the Colored Civic Alliance.

Other officers chosen at this time were: D. S. Days, Sr., vice-president; J. C. Metts, treasurer; O. W. Perry, secretary; and Rev. L. D. King, assistant secretary.

PENSACOLA FLA. VOTERS WIN PRIMARY CASE

Reporter

11-11-33

Birmingham, Ala.

Pensacola, Fla.—Pensacola citizens have won their fight for the right to register and vote in the Democratic primary by a decision of the Florida Supreme Court, just rendered. The case started in 1928 and was financed by local citizens in the Voters' League, by the Pensacola branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and by a contribution from the national office of the N. A. A. A. C. P. The case was known as H. D. Goode vs. Bell, Johnson and Riera, election officials. The State Supreme Court's decision was on the basis of the victory of the N. A. A. C. P. in the first Texas white primary case in the United States Supreme Court in 1927.

Florida Negroes Vote Under Armed Guard

Constitution 12-6-33 Atlanta, Ga.

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Dec. 5.—(UP)—National guardsmen maintained order as hundreds of negroes voted in a city election here tonight for three and a half hours after regular poll closing time.

On complaint of Mayor E. H. Armstrong that "stacked election boards" were discriminating against negro voters, Governor Dave Sholtz issued an order requiring election officials in two precincts where the negro vote is heaviest to keep polling places open until the last negro in line at 6 p. m. had been given an opportunity to vote.

New York Evening Post

DEC 5 1933

National Guard Out In Florida Election

Negroes Delayed at Polls in Daytona Beach, Is Charge

DAYTONA BEACH, Dec. 5 (AP).—National Guard troops were mobilized in the local armory here today in connection with an election of a Mayor and City Commissioners.

The situation arose over alleged attempts of election boards to slow up by elaborate questions the Negro vote, which hitherto has exercised a large influence on elections here. Only a few Negroes had voted up to 1 o'clock, although long lines stood outside the polling places in certain precincts. Dr. Guy A. Klock is opposing E. H. Armstrong, incumbent in the Mayoral race.

TROOPS GUARD FLORIDA VOTERS AS MAYOR WINS

Afro-American

12-16-33

Baltimore, Md.

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—With National Guardsmen on duty at two precincts in this city's black belt, 550 colored voters were given a three-and-one-half hour extension of time to cast their ballots last Tuesday in the city election, with Mayor-Commissioner E. H. Armstrong being returned to office.

The two guarded precincts proved to be the balance of power in the election. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune is the leader of colored voters here.

Voting officials instituted an elaborate system of challenging the voters in the two precincts, slowing the process down until, at closing time of the polls at 6 p.m., there were 550 voters in line, still waiting to cast their votes.

Judge J. C. B. Koonce then issued an order forcing the poll officials to extend their closing time until all persons in line at 6 p.m. had voted.

As large crowds gathered at the voting places, the troopers were called out, to prevent serious disorders and to aid in the balloting.

The two precincts have previously been influential in swaying local elections. Last Tuesday's tactics by voting officials were thought to have been an attempt to curb that power.

The defeated candidate threatened to challenge the election on the grounds of "carpet-bag government."

RACE VOTE SAID TO BE DECIDING FACTOR AT POLLS

Courier 12-16-33
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Dec. 14—(ANP)—Much has been written and said in an academic sort of way about the efficacy of Negro activity in local elections in the South. Today, Tuesday, December 5 a demonstration is being made in this city of what a potent factor the Negro voter might become if be forced himself to be considered by the white factions which control local Democratic machinery.

In the election today, Mayor Edward H. Armstrong is a candidate for re-election and Dr. Guy B. Klock is seeking to unseat him. There are two precincts in the city which have a large number of Negro voters, precincts 8-B and 8-C. Mayor Armstrong has a large colored following and the Negro vote is the deciding factor in the choice of the 7,595 qualified voters in the city.

Less than two weeks ago, the Democratic primary was held, Negroes took part in it in large numbers. They were encouraged by both Mayor Armstrong and Dr. Klock, but it was learned that most of the Negro vote in the primary had gone to Mayor Armstrong.

Klock had been told that if he made the right appeal to the Negro he could receive 1,500 black votes. He got only 150.

Since the primary the Klock men have been clamoring for a white primary and election and taking every step, legal and illegal, they could to prevent the same Negroes whom they encouraged to vote in the primary from voting in the general election.

Yesterday Mayor Armstrong informed Gov. Dave Schlotz that an open and flagrant attempt was being made to keep voters in Daytona Beach from exercising their franchise. Armstrong told the governor:

"The plot to hinder the voting was instigated by the police department. The police strong-arm, black jack squad has been placed on duty in Precinct 8-0."

Such high-handed tactics were employed by the Klock faction to prevent Negroes from voting that an attempt was made to have the governor take charge of the polls through the national guard. The guard was mobilized in the local armory. Attempts to obtain warrants for arrests of Klock faction vote law violators were frustrated by the absence from city and country of judges qualified to issue warrants.

This morning the hand of the Klock faction was clearly seen in the manner in which Negro voters were treated at the polling places. On primary day, 500 Negroes had voted by eleven o'clock when the Klock element was expecting some support.

But this morning, only 45 Negroes had been allowed to slip through. The device used by the Klock supporters was questioning. Each Negro voter was questioned for from 15 to 18 minutes. All kinds of questions were asked to delay the vote. Negro voters stretched in a line two blocks long from the polling place.

The following is the regular list of questions asked:

What is your name?
How do you spell it?
Where were you born?
How long have you lived in Florida? In Daytona Beach?
When did you become a resident of Daytona Beach?
When were you last convicted of perjury, larceny or bribery?
Where do you live?
Where did you live before?
How many places have you lived in?
Have you registered?
Have you your poll tax receipts?
Let me see them.
Have you ever lived in Ormond?
Have you ever voted in Ormond?
Do you know you will be sent to Raiford Prison for 20 years if you make a misstatement?
Who paid your poll tax?
Did you pay your poll tax?
Did you sign an application for poll tax?
Where do you work?
How long have you worked there?
Who lives next door to you?
Are you known by any other name?
How old are you?
When were you born?
Have you a birth certificate?
Was one issued according to law?
Do you understand about ballots?
State the different addresses at which you have lived.
Have you been promised a job?
Are you registered in any other precinct?

The Daytona Beach Sun-Record reported: "The trouble began this morning when each Negro was challenged when he tried to vote. A long list of questions, apparently designed to slow up the Negro vote, was asked each voter before he was allowed to cast his ballot. One political observer said one of the questions asked was: "What did you have for breakfast this morning?'"

Warrants were obtained for the polls officials, but they defied the sheriff to arrest them, and although the armory was filled with guardsmen and stocked with tear gas, the governor refused to give orders for a move until life was in jeopardy.

Political-1933 General

Suffrage

Stop—Look—Listen!

The most imperative need of this day as far as Negroes are concerned is the stern use of the ballot. The utter disregard of his rights and the neglect of his well being by those in authority are directly traceable to his impotency politically. Inter-racial committees, protest meetings and such organizations as the N.A.A.C.P. are all useful to a certain degree, but none of these can ever be as effective as the voting power of the Negro group properly asserted and utilized.

The Constitution of Virginia, article II section 18, provides that every citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, who has been a resident of the State of Virginia one year, of the county, city or town six months, and of the precinct in which he offers to vote, thirty days before the election in which he offers to vote, and who has registered and has paid six months in advance of the election in which he offers to vote, poll taxes for the three consecutive years before the year in which the election is held, shall be entitled to vote.

The law further provides that every citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and who has lived in the State of Virginia one year, in his city, county or town six months, and in his precinct thirty days and has paid his poll taxes for the three consecutive years before the year in which he applies for registration, shall be entitled to register if he, unless physically unable to do so, makes an application in his own handwriting, without aid, suggestion or memorandum, in the presence of the registration officers, stating his name, his age, the date and place of his birth, his residence and occupation at the time and for the past two years, and whether he has voted before, and if so name the State, county or city and precinct in which he voted last.

The law further provides that if he is called upon to do so, he shall answer under oath and in writing any and all questions affecting his qualifications as an elector, submitted to him by the registration officer. Under a ruling of the Virginia Court of Appeals the registrars are prohibited from asking any technical questions involving interpretations of the Constitution and are limited in their inquiry to information concerning qualifications as voter.

Poll taxes for the years 1930, 1931 and 1932 must be paid to the city treasurer, Mr. H. L. Hulce, room 105, City Hall, before May 6, 1933. Applicants may apply daily, excepting Sundays and holidays, for registration to Mr. W. S. Woodson, room 411, City Hall.

Is there any justifiable contention that these laws are discriminator or that they disfranchise any Virginian who has the sense and the will and the ambition to vote? Of course The Planet assumes that the laws are administered without prejudice and pledges its best efforts in opposition whenever discrimination is proved. Qualify and vote otherwise blame yourselves for bad government, bad laws and bad officials.

NEW YORK MIRROR

MAR 23 1933

The DAILY WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Trade Mark.

By DREW PEARSON and ROBERT S. ALLEN

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The czars of patronage in the Roosevelt administration have now emerged as "Big Jim" Farley, Postmaster General; Frank C. Walker, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, and Louey Howe, the man behind the scenes for Roosevelt.

The motto of this group is: "Money talks."

"Big Jim" keeps a card index file of big campaign contributions. What he has in mind is 1936. Money has to be raised for the next campaign; also to pay off the present deficit. "Big Jim" has to raise it. Therefore, with Jim, money talks. Democratic Treasurer Walker, who also has to raise it, seconds him.

Postmaster General Farley.

CONGRESSIONAL RESENTMENT.

Resentment against this triumvirate is smouldering, grows more bitter daily. Some of the resentment is based on pure patronage rebellion, some is based on just cause.

Most of it comes from Congress where every member of the House and Senate is deluged with applications for the spoils of victory. Job-seekers are so numerous that some Senators have to dodge out the back doors of their offices to escape the mobs. The fact that Farley and his triumvirate will not act increases the congestion.

What has aroused many others in and out of Congress, is too careful scanning of the contribution list. Jobs have got to be awarded on merit, not money, say the critics, if the "New Deal" is to be consummated.

DOOMED EUGENE.

Suave, silky Eugene Meyer is hoping against hope that President Roosevelt will continue him as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. Independently wealthy, still in the prime of life, Meyer years ago deserted money making for public affairs, wants to continue this career.

Party designations mean nothing to him. He is as ready to serve a Democrat as a Republican; in fact, began his public career under Woodrow Wilson.

But the rotund little banker seems doomed to disappointment. Meyer's term as a member of the Federal Reserve Board does not expire until 1938, but his much-prized post as Governor is soon open for replacement. And President Roosevelt has him definitely slated for the axe.

WIDELY UNPOPULAR.

There are a number of reasons. One is that Roosevelt considers Meyer too hard-boiled and reactionary a type of banker to fit in with his "new deal." Another is that Meyer is associated intimately in the public mind with the repudiated Hoover administration.

Finally, the Federal Reserve Governor is too great a liability politically for the Democrats to assume. Few men in high public office today equal the unpopularity of Eugene Meyer. To scores of Congressmen, thousands of farmers, Eugene Meyer is the personification of hated Wall Street, the "international bankers," the ruthless "money powers." They demand his elimination from high councils. And President Roosevelt is prepared to bow before this clamor.

HOUSE CLEANING.

In fact, the Chief Executive has instructed Secretary of the Treasury Woodin to "clean out" the Federal Reserve Board.

That the President means business is indicated by an incident occurring in the Federal Reserve Board offices recently. Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Omaha newspaper editor, highly esteemed Western Democratic leader, suddenly appeared there, explained that he was looking the place over in response to an invitation from President Roosevelt.

Eugene Meyer.

Governor Meyer heard of the call and its purpose. He was startled. It was news to him, and he became nettled. In the past, Presidents considering new members to the Board had consulted him. President Roosevelt's failure to do so did not sit well with Meyer. In fact, it sat so badly that he jammed his hat on his head, went over to the White House.

SIGNIFICANT.

What satisfaction — if any—he got for his ruffled feelings is not known. But en route back to the Treasury, a guard accosted him at the door, wanted to know his mission.

"I work here," Meyer replied.

The skeptical guard had to get an O. K. from his Captain before he would let the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board into the building.

NEGRO MISTAKE?

Franklin Roosevelt polled a larger Negro vote than any other Democratic candidate since the Civil War, but Negro leaders are beginning to wonder if that was not a mistake.

Incensed at Hoover's treatment of Negro Gold Star Mothers, the disbandment of the Tenth Cavalry (famous Negro regiment), and the conduct of affairs in Liberia, Negro leaders welcomed Roosevelt's promise of a "New Deal."

Now, however, three things have happened which make them skeptical. One is the appointment of Norman Armour, white career diplomatist, as Minister of black Haiti, where a Negro envoy was wanted. The second is the sending of Gen. Blanton Winship, aide to Calvin Coolidge, as plenipotentiary to Liberia, which hitherto has had a Negro envoy. The third is the statement by Secretary of the Navy Swanson that the Virgin Islands, 90 per cent black, will be turned back to Navy rule.

Probably more important than any of these is the fact that Walter White, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been trying for weeks to see Roosevelt, has been consistently side-tracked by Roosevelt's aides.

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NEGROES GET FEDERAL JOBS

(Red Buck Bryant in The Charlotte News)

It is difficult for the average student of political movements to realize just what the migration of the southern negro to the west, north and east means to states where they vote. In the south, as a rule, negro voters supported Republican candidates. In their new homes they are dividing their votes. In a number of states their vote was vital in 1932.

President Roosevelt and Chairman Farley of the Democratic national committee are going to place leading negroes in good positions.

To understand the significance of the negro vote in the last election one has but to consider the facts. It is estimated here that Michigan has 100,000 negro voters. Illinois, 300,000; Indiana, 150,000; Kentucky, 125,000; Ohio, 200,000; Pennsylvania, 250,000; New Jersey, 100,000; New York, 250,000; Massachusetts, 100,000; Delaware, 30,000; Maryland, 50,000; Connecticut, 30,000; Rhode Island, 15,000; West Virginia, 75,000; Tennessee, 80,000; Colorado, 20,000; California, 100,000; Iowa, 30,000; and Wisconsin, 65,000.

More than 1,000,000 negroes went from South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi and other states to the north, east and west just after the World War. Since, a great many more have gone.

North Carolina did not contribute largely to this migration. It was said at the time that the schools and employment there were satisfactory.

Vann thinks that North Carolina is the best state in the union, but he likes Pittsburgh for his work. He writes with a glibness and ease seldom found in papers nowadays. His Courier wields widespread influence.

Southern newspaper correspondents have criticized the President for appointing Vann but they have not moved him; it is understood he will name others to important jobs.

HERALD

Anderson Ind

JUL 7 1933

Negro Voters

Indianapolis Times

The Negroes are not free yet—not entirely, as the Twenty-third annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People shows. But they have been making better strides toward the liberty which the Constitution decrees.

The last important step resulted from the supreme court decision upholding the right of Negroes to vote in Primaries, a privilege long denied them in certain southern states. But in many places in the last—their first—primary they were barred. Relatively few seem to have voted where the doors were freely open to them.

In Dallas, Tex., Negroes were permitted to vote. Six voted at Beaumont. A few who tried to vote at Fort Worth were turned away. At Port Arthur two Negroes attempted to vote, but were ordered away from the polls. The same was true in several other important cities. At Sherman sixteen Negroes voted.

Hundreds of Negroes voted in North Carolina. In South Carolina they were barred by a grotesque rule providing that no one could qualfy as a Democratic voter who had not voted for Wade Hampton as governor in 1876 and voted the Democratic ticket continuously since.

In Tennessee the state primary board refused to exclude Negroes. In Miami, Fla., 200 Negroes paid their poll taxes, but did not vote, becaue of intimidation.

The results of the first voting appear discouraging. But confirmation of the right is of extreme importance. The start toward actual voting has been made.

The rest will depend to some extent upon the determination of the Negroes themselves to exercise their suffrage.

Boon

NEGRO VOTERS

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The results of the first voting appear discouraging. But confirmation of the right is of extreme importance. The start toward actual voting has been made. The rest will depend to some extent upon the determination of the Negroes themselves to exercise their suffrage.—N. Y. World-Telegram.

The above editorial from the New York World was reproduced in LaFollette's Progressive. The LaFollettes, former Governor Phil and Sen. Bob, seem crazy about negroes. They had a lot of slushy, crazy stuff in their paper about the Scottsboro case in Alabama. According to their deductions those Alabama negroes were wingless angels. They may be innocent, they may be guilty. That is a matter for the courts of Alabama to decide and not for a lot of negro-loving politicians in Wisconsin, New York and Chicago.

But in the matter above discussed, that of negro voting, it is much regretted by the people of the South that a great newspaper like the New York World would publish to the world such stuff as appears in the editorial quoted herewith. The southern negro is about the happiest and best contented human being on the globe. He lives on his sunny, native heath among the white folks he loves and respects and honors. He knows his cotton patch. He knows his mule and his 'possum dog and he knows "de boss's" chicken roost. Give him his fat back, his bacon, his pork sausage, his corn bread, sweet 'tatoes, possum, 'lasses and water melons and voting has no appeal to him.

The southern negro understands cotton and corn and mules and dogs and chickens and Ford cars but he does not understand the science of government. That is something he can not see. Something he can not understand, that he can not "master." And he never bothers about it except when some cracked-brained, pale-faced, selfish, misguided political misfit somewhere in the north wants to "agitate" him and get him all upset and make him believe that he is being mistreated. The negro and the white man can live together in the South, both happy and contented, so long as each maintains the proper relation toward the other. Voting in primary elections in the South is not a part of the negro's proper relation to the white man and it will not be permitted in a well governed state under a well regulated system. And for this the state and the nation are better off and the negro is better off and the New York World is better off but probably is not able to see it.

A negro's philosophy is well illustrated by a story that Sam Jones used to tell on himself in his lectures. He said he preached one night to the negroes and at the close of the sermon and old negro woman, who Jones said would have weighed 300 dressed, and she was dressed, came up and said, "Brudder Jones I sho is glad you preached. I sho did 'joy dat sermun. Your preaches more lik a negro dan any white man ever heard and youse got a white skin but thank God youse got a black heart." The editor of the New York World is probably disappointed because he was not born a negro. He can at least qualify on the "inside" as the old woman said to Bro. Jones. But the editor of the New York World and the white skins that constitute the membership of that association he speaks of are not as good people as the average southern negro. We want to see colored man make progress, grow and develop, but we don't like to see a New Yorker "buttin" in when he does not know the problem.

Political-1933

General.

Suffrage

Inviting Trouble

Regulation of the franchise is essentially a function of the state, and we are not yet prepared to declare categorically that the time has come when the federal government should invade this field of state rights.

But incidents like the farcical election in the Sixth congressional district of Louisiana, in which Huey Long and his marionette of a governor brazenly attempted to rob the people of their right to choose their own representative, goes far toward raising the question in its most acute form if something should not be done to prevent a repetition of this outrage.

Telegraph

12-7-33

While the argument may not be constitutionally sound, it has frequently been suggested that the federal government had a special interest in seeing to it that congressional elections might much more properly come under the supervision of the government at Washington than could any election for mere state offices. To whatever extent this may be true the federal government had a right to look with many misgivings upon the high-handed procedure followed in the Louisiana election of Tuesday.

Macon

Here in the South, in a special degree, for reasons which are entirely familiar, the primary has long since become the real election. In Georgia, and probably in a majority of the states, all the safe-guards of the law are thrown about the primary which are set up for the protection of the regular election. In this state the strengthening of the law as applied to primaries was one of the reforms which will always be associated with the vigorous ascendency of Hoke Smith.

Without undertaking any special inquiry into the subject, we have no doubt but what the same thing is measurably true in every other state.

It is only when we consider the paramount importance of the primary that we realize how utterly arbitrary and reckless was the action of the Long machine in Louisiana in issuing the call, through the puppet governor, for a regular election with only one name, that of a woman, arbitrarily placed on the ballot.

There was ample time before the next session of Congress for the Louisiana governor to have gone through the regular routine of holding a primary, in which any candidate, otherwise qualified, might have appealed for the suffrage of the people. Viewed especially in the light of the past, in which the Long machine has dominated Louisiana politics, it was perfectly clear that this election was mere thimble-rigging.

There was ample evidence that large numbers of the citizens and voters of the Sixth congressional district were deeply stirred by the dictatorial conduct of Long and the governor. The blank ballots, distributed for the election in many counties, were burned and every possible obstacle was placed in the way of carrying out this solemn farce which purported to be an election.

A representative from the Sixth congressional district of Louisiana speaks and votes not only on those questions which are of special interest to his own constituents, but takes part in shaping the legislation under which the American people as a whole must live and move and have their being. It is unfair to Congress and to the United States as a whole that a congressional representative should be chosen in this unrepresentative manner.

The government has already gone far in many directions towards invading the rights of the states and in some quarters the cry for a return to the simplicity of Jeffersonian democracy has gone up in unmistakable terms.

But, putting it in its mildest terms, if there is any excuse anywhere for any further encroachment by the federal government on the rights of the state, it is in this field of election.

Such would be the fruit of the corrupt rule of machine politics as exemplified by the recent conduct of Huey and his henchmen.

Political-1938 General

Suffrage

SUFFOLK, VA.
NEWS HERALD

OCT 27 193

WHAT MADE SOLID SOUTH SOLID

From yesterday's always interesting column, "Those Good Old Days," being a compilation of the news of fifty years ago culled patiently from the pages of the old Suffolk Herald, we lift the following four-line paragraph: "According to the commissioner's books, there are 1,700 white voters in Nansemond county and 1,685 colored." That may have no significance to the present generation, but to the old-timer of the eighties or even those of more than a decade later, it speaks volumes. It tells the tragic story of a state in travail and bloody sweat.

Let's see, fifty years ago was back in 1880, years before most of those who read this were born. Nansemond county's voting population as between the races was typical of others in most of the sections of the state lying east of the Blue Ridge. Because of Carpetbag legislation no restrictions were thrown around the ballot and so heads counted regardless of what was in them. Thus was created bitter resentment and antagonism, which, sad to say, have not been entirely eradicated even unto this day. We are relating the facts of history only when we say that out of this grew a perilous situation because it arrayed race against race. The pity of it is, that neither white nor black of the south was responsible for it. It was the aftermath of war which always lays its cruel fingers upon the throats of the vanquished and the helpless.

We have come to learn that putting the ballot in the hands of freedmen before they were prepared for it was not only an injustice to the white race, who by the very nature of things had to bear the brunt of reconstruction and rehabilitation, but to the newly enfranchised Negroes who were made the tools of designing white politicians who sought to ride into office on their convenient backs. Nothing went farther, in our mind, to retard recovery in the south than indiscriminate enfranchisement of those incapable of intelligent use of the ballot. The result was that eventually it caught all in its cruel pinchers, white and colored suffering alike in that tumultuous era.

Out of this maelstrom of political conflict came the cry, "this is a white man's country." It became a slogan that swept over the south like a blighting whirlwind. In its name wrongs were righted and wrongs committed and between them the scales are probably about evenly balanced. But out of the stress and storm and turmoil came the "Solid South." Happily a new day has dawned, the victory won. Race and political prejudices are dead or dying and with the pressure removed men's minds travel in normal channels once more. The south has been redeemed and redemption meant justice for the black man whose rights are just as secure as any other citizen. But when one of the newer generation asks why the "Solid South," point him to the real reason as cited above.

RALEIGH, N. C.
TIMES

NOV 7 193

U. S. SUPREME COURT AGILE IN LEGAL SIDE-STEPPING

A recent refusal of the Supreme Court of the United States to pass on the "understanding clause" of the Louisiana Constitution is in line with a long established policy of the highest tribual not to apply too strict a construction to the devices designed by many Southern States to control the indiscriminate exercise of the suffrage by masses of Negroes; or amounting to the same thing, to pass upon hypothetical questions as to voting requirements, after the event of an election.

The particular petition was carried to the Supreme Court by Antonie M. Trudeau, a New Orleans negro, who declared it was impossible to have the Louisiana State courts pass on the question and asserted it was of great importance to the negro race in Southern States, many of which have similar provisions, for the Federal courts to assume jurisdiction. He asked that it be determined "whether the provision requiring applicants for registration as voters to explain sections of the State or Federal Constitution to the satisfaction of the registrar was valid." As a result of the enforcement of the clause, his brief declared, many negroes were being illegally deprived of their right to vote.

Shades of the ancient "Grandfather Clauses" by which Southern States first essayed to take the suffrage into the hands of their white population, the Civil War amendments to the contrary! It will be remembered that these provisions set up a racial discrimination by giving the vote to all whose grandfathers enjoyed the suffrage before 1868, while all others were put to an educational test involving their ability to read and understand a section of the Constitution offered them by the election officials. As will be remembered, the thing worked like a charm, and though the Supreme Court declared the device unconstitutional, it found a way to take the sting out of its ruling by failing to discover a method by which it could undo what had been done in an election or to decide in advance for future elections who should be permitted to vote. All the empty victory accomplished was to establish the possibility of punishment for some particular election official as for misdemeanor.

The present case differs from the "Grandfather Clause" because the requirement does not in theory or by necessary impication apply to only one of the two races. The white, as well as the negro voter, is required to be able to give a sound interpretation of the Constitution, something that our Supreme Court repeatedly requires of applicants for license, rejecting them when they fail. There is high comedy, of course, in asking so much erudition from a mere voter —and more in constituting a mere registrar the judge in such case. But that is the law, and nothing has been more soundly dinned into our ears than that if a law is on the books, it deserves the obedience and support of all concerned.

This latest decision is of even more particular interest to North Carolina on account of the invasion by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with its plans to crash the gates of the Law School at the University and to secure as high pay for negro as for white school teachers—looking in both instances to the Federal courts as enforcement agencies.

But the chances are that when the time comes, undignified as it would be for a Supreme Court to "duck," what it will do in all probability will amount to just that.

N. Y. SUN

JUN 24 1939

Office-Holding Rights.

An interesting fact, often overlooked in the narratives of the time and in comments thereon, is that, as it was originally passed in each house of Congress, the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States included the words "to hold office" after the words "to vote." The form first adopted by the House of Representatives read as follows:

"No State shall deny or abridge the right of citizens to vote or hold office on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Representative DAVID B. HENDERSON of Missouri was the author of this draft. Senator HENRY WILSON of Massachusetts felt that the principle should be extended. He proposed and the Senate approved a resolution in the following language:

"No discrimination shall be made in any State among the citizens of the United States in the exercise of the elective franchise, or in the right to hold office in any State, on account of race, color, nativity, property, education or religious creed."

The House refused to concur with this. The Senate rejected an invitation to a conference, but passed a new amendment in the form which now stands in the Constitution, except that the words "or to hold office" were added after "to vote." The House then shifted to substantially the ground formerly taken by the Senate, passing a resolution which prohibited disqualification from holding office as well as from the right to vote on account of "race, color, nativity, property, creed or previous condition of servitude." This, in turn, was rejected by the Senate. The form eventually adopted was the product of a conference.

The history of the amendment is enlightening because it demonstrates that omission from the amendment of a clause forbidding States to bar the enumerated classes was deliberate. There was no intention that the right to vote should imply a right to hold office. The subject is timely because of its possible relation to the Negro extradition case which has arisen in the United States courts in Massachusetts. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has reversed the district Judge who held that because Negroes are barred from juries in Virginia a requisition from Virginia should not be honored in the case of a Negro accused of a capital offense.

If a juror is a public official the right of a State to draw racial or other lines in jury service appears to fall clearly within the protection of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Political—1933 Georgia

Suffrage.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution

DR. GREEN OPPUSED TO 'LAME DUCK' BILL

Says Proposal Would Allow Negroes To Vote in Fall Primaries.

Any action on the part of the state to regulate the Atlanta municipal primary as is contemplated in house bill No. 643 to force fall elections to eliminate the lame ducks, would react to abolish the primary in its entirety and would give negroes the right to vote in such primary, it was announced Friday by Dr. Samuel Green, chairman of the city democratic executive committee.

Dr. Green said he has sought the advice of "at least five leading attorneys of the city, and I have been advised that when the state attempts to regulate a primary, it immediately and automatically becomes a general election.

"Such a procedure would have the effect of abolishing the white primary in Atlanta and give negroes the right to vote in any such primary. The same principle was applied by the state of Texas to a primary, and the supreme court of the United States held negroes had a right to vote in such a primary and declared the primary illegal because negroes were refused the right to cast their ballots.

"I am not opposed to the plan to hold late primaries, but I do feel that the white primary should be preserved in Atlanta and believe that the Fulton and DeKalb delegations in the Georgia assembly feel the same way."

The bill to which Dr. Green alludes provides that all city primaries in cities of over 200,000 population must be held not earlier than September 1 of any year, or later than October 31.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution

April 15, 1933

On Negro Suffrage.

ATHENS, Ga., April 14.—A study, "Negro Suffrage in Georgia, 1867-1930," written under a Phelps-Stokes fellowship by Ralph Wardlaw, formerly of Athens, has been published by the University of Georgia. It is concerned with the historical, political and sociological treatment of the development leading to the present status of negro suffrage, with a consideration of the equity and durability of laws existing today.

THE COUNTY UNIT SYSTEM.

The political system in Georgia is described as "highly unethical, and the only one of its kind in the country," in a recent address in Atlanta by Dr. Cullen B. Gosnell, of Emory University, president of the Southern Political Science Association.

12-9-33

Dr. Gosnell points out that in the democratic nomination, tantamount to election in Georgia, the 121 smallest counties can control the result with 242 county unit votes, considerably more than a majority, although these counties contain only a small part of the population of the state.

Atlanta Ga.

The 36 smallest counties have a combined population of 308,000 people and are represented in the general assembly by 46 members, while Fulton, the capital of the state, having a population of approximately 340,000, is represented by only three members.

The smallest county in the state, in the matter of population, has only 2,744 inhabitants and casts less than 400 votes, but its two county unit votes give it a voting strength one-third as great as Fulton with its 20,000 or more voting average. It is, therefore, possible for one vote cast in the smaller county to "kill" 50 or more votes cast in Fulton.

The same situation, in lesser ratio, exists in all of the city counties of the state and in the country counties having large populations. As a matter of fact, there are so many counties in the state having large farming and small community populations that the unequal political power of the small-voting counties lessens the value of more rural than urban votes.

In last year's primary elections for senator, governor and other statehouse officers, 10 counties in the state cast less than 300 votes each. Probably half of the counties of the state individually cast more votes than the aggregate of these 10 counties, but they received only two, four and six unit votes, respectively, as against the 20 such votes of the group of smaller counties.

Such an elective system is not only not conducive to good government but, in the last analysis, it deprives the greater portion of the voters of the state of the inalienable right under the federal constitution to cast a ballot on an equality with that of any other citizen.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED?

Constitution

8-10-33

Atlanta, Ga.

With civic organizations and leaders waging an active campaign to swell the registration lists for the approaching municipal primary, the majority of the voters of the city continue to maintain their attitude of apathy and indifference to their duty as citizens.

With a voting population of considerably more than 30,000, there are less than 12,000 registrations, despite the fact that the books close within ten days.

If the failure of the voters to participate in September's primary results in the election of unqualified officials and if the city government, as a result, is faced with the alternative of impaired credit or higher taxes, those who failed to vote will have nobody but themselves to blame.

Any voter who does not take enough interest in the welfare of his city to vote is not entitled to protest if things do not go to suit him.

There should be not less than 25,000 registrations when the books are closed. To attain this there must be an immediate and material increase in the daily number that go to the slight trouble necessary to qualify as voters.

REGISTER NOW!

Despite the fact that the registration books for September's municipal primary close on Saturday, only this week has more than one-half of the city's voting population have qualified to participate in this vitally important election.

Constitution

8-13-33

Atlanta, Ga.

If the people of the city are so indifferent to the welfare of the community in which they live, they will have only themselves to blame if the right kind of men are not elected to direct the affairs of the city government.

Inefficient city officials are bad enough in normal times, but under existing conditions councilmanic incompetence means a threat to the city's credit.

It takes but a few moments to register at the conveniently located registration booths provided in every part of the city.

Considerably less than 15,000 names are now on the registration lists.

There should be not less than 25,000.

A full vote is the best assurance that able and unselfish men will be named to public office.

20,000 Registration In Atlanta Is Near

Constitution

8-4-33

Atlanta Georgia

The 20,000 registration goal for the municipal primary was fast approaching Wednesday as the Atlanta League of Women Voters and 40 allied organizations pushed the drive for a heavy registration.

In fact it appeared that the limit will be passed before the books are closed Saturday noon. An addition of 500 Wednesday pushed the total to about 17,500 with two full days yet to go and half the day Saturday not included.

REGISTRATION LIST AUDIT DEMANDED

Constitution

8-13-33

Atlanta, Ga.

Milam To Ask Thorough Probe; Sunday Baseball Referendum Is Denied.

Thorough purging of the city registration list of 21,000 names for the September 20 primary will be demanded today in council, it was announced Wednesday by Councilman Aubrey Milam, of the eighth ward, as the Fulton county grand jury prepared to investigate charges of irregularities and as the sub-committee of the city democratic executive committee voted not to ask a referendum on Sunday baseball and movies.

Milam's announcement came on the heels of additional charges that the names of non-residents—some of whom live as far as 40 miles from Atlanta—appeared on the list, in addition to the admitted fact that minors are included in the list of those eligible to cast ballots and that the names of deceased persons also are among those listed.

"I think council should take whatever steps are necessary to purge the list of every person not entitled to vote," Milam said. "No matter what action the grand jury may take in the premises, it is up to council to take every precaution to insure a fair and honest primary for the selection of municipal officials.

"It is my intention to ask council to take the name of every minor, nonresident, deceased person and every one who has not paid city and county taxes from the registration list. That is the least council can do."

Boykin Launches Probe.

Solicitor-General John A. Boykin Wednesday afternoon turned his attention to the registration list, having virtually closed a probe of the police courtesy card matter in which cards were issued in exchange for advertising to the police yearbook.

He indicated that open frauds will be prosecuted vigorously, but that in instances where minors registered out of enthusiasm or for a "thrill," there might be some leniency.

By a vote of seven against to five for, the sub-committee of 17 of the democratic committee Wednesday night declined to place a referendum on the ballot to ascertain the reaction of Atlanta voters to Sunday baseball and movies. Sub-committee members, however, said the matter would be presented again.

The committee declared vacancies to fill board of education places in the second and third wards to succeed William C. Slate and John T. Davis, deceased.

Entry lists for the two positions will remain open until noon, Wednesday, September 6. Fee was set at $25, the same charged for other board positions.

Webb Quits Race.

Leroy Webb, qualified for the board from the seventh ward, formally withdrew, Dr. Samuel Green, chairman of the democratic committee, announced Wednesday, leaving Dr. Noah W. Baird, Mrs. Grady Andrews and D. M. Therrell as candidates.

All city-wide candidates in the primary were invited to speak at a meeting of the Morningside Civic league, at Morningside school, at 7:45 o'clock Friday night. C. C. Tate, vice-president, issued the invitation.

When the effort to seek a referendum on Sunday movies and baseball failed in the sub-committee meeting Wednesday night, the committee discussed proposals to seek referenda on propositions divorcing schools from financially independent, or placing them again under council through abolition of the board. No vote, however, was taken, it being decided to defer action to a meeting to be held next week at which time another effort will be made to obtain approval of the baseball and movie measures.

NEGROES URGED TO CAST VOTES

Baptist Convention Hears Report Endorsing the NRA; Deploring Communism

A report urging that Negroes be "taught how to vote, when to vote and for whom to vote," endorsing the NRA, calling repeal of the Eighteenth amendment a "challenge to the church," favoring church participation in politics, and deploring "radical invasion" of Communists, was adopted by the General Missionary Baptist convention of Negroes here yesterday.

"We feel that the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment is a challenge to the church to preach and teach temperance as never before, and that our churches should go back to the old way of organizing more temperance societies so that we might have a chaste and sober society," the report admonished. ". . . We feel that the church has been too much divorced from politics, so that we have today too many demagogues in our legislatures and not enough statesmen, so that our people should be taught how to vote, when to vote and for whom to vote.

Protests Communism

"We also recognize that the communists are attempting to make radical invasions on our group; and while mass protest is a forceable method of defense, we feel that we cannot sanction any organization whose policy and spirit is to overthrow law and order."

The Macon, Ga., conference, meeting in St. Paul's A. M. E. church, heard a number of addresses on church work; opened the conference institute; and observed the missionary anniversary last night.

The Central of Georgia conference is meeting at Bethel C. M. E. church.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
November 17, 1933

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MACON, GA.
TELEGRAPH

NOV 12 1933

Should Make Lyles Comfortable

There should be only the deepest sympathy felt for Ike Lyles, the young white man of East Macon whom Judge Charles H. Hall sentenced to the chaingang for 12 months disregarding the jury's recommendation of mercy.

There should be only the highest admiration, too, for Judge Hall's positive and uncompromising stand in this matter of discouraging illegal voting, or the attempt to illegally vote. Lyles was convicted in connection with the recent race for water commissioner.

For many years it has been an open secret in Macon that all kinds of monkey-business was indulged in primary elections, it being a matter of seeing which side could slip in the most phony voters to win an election.

Much has been said about it, but nothing has ever been done about it, until this Lyles case. It is claimed by those best informed that illegal voting is made possible by the fact that checkers with voting lists are allowed to operate at the different polling places. And when the election day is pretty well spent, it is easy to refer to these checking lists in the hands of partisans, and by picking out certain names of people who are known to be out of town or who probably won't come to the polls, the phony voter can cast as many votes as he can get names and can turn his coat or get a different one.

In the case of Lyles, it appears he didn't remember the street of the man whose name he was trying to vote in, and gave the wrong address, thereby getting caught. If the partisan checkers were not allowed around the polls, they wouldn't be able, probably, to furnish such an accurate tally on who had voted. Still, a great job has been done in sending up one man as an example. He is going to tell the world of what happened to him, and that will help the world.

A well-known Macon man tells the story of Macon politics of 40 years ago—and maybe politics of today. He says a great reform wave took hold of the town, and he among other big church members attended many meetings of the reformers, to pick out a ticket and to organize to get votes. He subscribed $300 with which to reclaim Macon. On election morning he complied with orders to take a hundred dollars out to Findlay's foundry and persuade voters as to the necessity for reform.

An old Negro was picked out for corruption in the name of the Lord, and, approaching the old darkey he asked if he wanted to sell his vote.

"Yes, sir," said the prospective reformer at a price.

"Well, how much you take for your vote?"

"I sell hit fer er dollar," said the old man.

"Well, here is a dollar, and you go over there and vote this ticket, and the dollar is yours." The old Negro wrapped the silver dollar in four or five white rags and tucked it carefully away in his pocket.

"Yes, sir; whut's my name?" he asked.

"What's your name?" Ain't you got no name?"

"Yes, sir, I got er name. But I done voted in hit. Ef you go right over to dat gentleman there he'll give you er name for me."

Whereupon the church man and reformer crawled back into his deep-sea-going hack and returned to headquarters. Turning in his $99 he told the managers to get somebody else to go out to Findlay's foundry and reform the city—that he had found an old kinky-headed Negro out there who knew more about the business of buying votes than he would ever know, and that he was through.

That is a story not only humorous but illustrative of the trickery and corruption that has surrounded the ballot. It is pathetic that Lyles should not have had notice that a real reform was in the air. If the church man and reformer about whom the story is written does his part he will go out and commiserate with Lyles, try to keep him comfortable, and think of John Bunyan's or somebody's else often quoted lines, and but for the grace of God he'd be in that chaingang instead of Lyles. And in the meantime Lyles ought to tell who paid him to try to vote twice.

CAMPAIGN FOR REGISTRATION

Would that every eligible man and woman in this county could see the necessity of becoming qualified to vote. This great neglect is not only a reflection, but a real deterrent to racial progress in this locality. In this county there should be not less than ten thousand of our men and women on the registration list. With such a number qualified to cast a vote, and soundly on any question, the result would be beneficial to our group. It means that there would be a more equitable sharing of public work, ample school facilities, especially the erection of the needed high school building, well located playgrounds and a swimming pool, better treatment by the police and other benefits that should be accrued. It seems difficult to impress upon our people the necessity of qualifying in order to more easily obtain civic benefits. This lesson must be carried directly home to the rank and file and it can be done if a systematic plan is adopted and worked out, not spasmodically, but continuously. First, the leaders of thought should become imbued with the movement and each one of them become qualified, thus being in a position to urge others to do likewise. It is gratifying to note that the recently organized civic body is planning to get behind such a movement. In this effort hearty support must be given, and no let-up be had until every eligible man and woman is a registrant. It is opportune to inaugurate such a campaign.

Illinois.

Political—1933

Suffrage.

NEGRO-VOTERS HELP DEFEAT BIAS JUDGE

CHICAGO.—Negro voters in Southern Illinois voted almost solidly against Judge James S. Baldwin who was defeated for a seat on the state supreme court because of the sentence of death imposed by him two years ago on Hazel Johnson for the killing of a Wabash railroad detective at Decatur, Ill. At the time of the Johnson trial Judge Baldwin's sentence to death was attacked by white and colored people alike as "savage." It left deep resentment among colored voters throughout the southern and central parts of the state. In the recent election they shifted their votes to the Democratic candidate in large numbers.

The Decatur Daily Herald says: "The death sentence Judge Baldwin gave Hazel Johnson . . . apparently injured him politically among the Negro voters of the district . . . the Republican camp charged that letters went to every Negro voter in the district urging retribution." The Decatur branch of the N. A. A. C. P. was active against Judge Baldwin at the time of the trial and again in 1932 when he was mentioned for a federal appointment which he did not get. It assisted in the recent campaign against him.

Political - 1933

Indiana

Suffrage

EVANSVILLE, IND.
COURIER

JUN 1 1933

COLORED CLUB TO HEAR TALKS ON REPEAL VOTING

A meeting of the Colored Civic club has been called for 8 o'clock tomorrow night at the Hill Funeral home in Lincoln avenue. Members will be instructed on how to vote on the June 6 wet and dry election. The Rev. J. W. Polk and Herbert Goins will speak.

TERRE HAUTE, IND
POST
Tribune

NOV 29 1933

STATE HOUSE OFFICIALS GREET COLORED VOTERS

Colored voters of Terre Haute held a dinner at the armory last evening and among the guests last a number of state house officials, and the colored citizens holding appointments in the state house at Indianapolis. F. C. Wright was chairman, and Dr. R. E. Hoover was in charge of the dinner. F. H. Hawkins, one of the secretaries in Gov. McNutt's office, brought the governor's greetings.

The 14th Amendment, Giving Negroes Citizenship, Written By Hoosier Congressman

Recorder 9-23-33

Indianapolis Indiana

LEBANON, Ind. — Stephen Neal, who framed the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which made the "Negro" a citizen, was born in this town and lived here until a ripe old age. Owing to his extreme modesty and habitual reticence the fact that Mr. Neal was the author of the 14th amendment to the Constitution was not generally known, and the fact was made public by ex-Congressman Godlove S. Orth about 1899.

In the history of the world, dating back beyond even the signing of the Magna Charta, no code of rules adopted by a people, or laws enacted by a nation contain such a broad, comprehensive view of human liberty as is crystalized in these 800 words. It has been said that though all of the Constitution of the United States, with the exception of theses few short sentences, was obliterated they would be sufficient to hold a people in successful government. In this amendment, for the first time in the history of the world a natural citizenship was established which did not recognize race, color or previous condition. Coming when it did, it served as the solution of the great problem which confronted the nation at the close of the war.

Briefly summarized, the provisions of the 14th amendment are these:

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed.

3. No person shall be elected to be a member of congress or president or vice president or to hold any office, civil or military, who shall have engaged in an insurrection or rebellion against the United States government. But congress shall have the right, by a two-thirds vote of each houses, to remove such disability. (This section made possible "the reconstruction period," following the close of the Civil war.)

4. This section declared the validity of the public debt of the United States and disavowed all debts contracted by the different states belonging to the confederacy during the Civil war. It also provided that no claim against the United States for the loss of emancipation of any slave should be held valid.

Concerning the authority of this famous piece of legislation, Mr. Neal said in his own words:

"It is a fact that I wrote the 14th amendment. More correctly, I wrote the first four sections of it. The fifth was added by the committee of 15, which was known as the central director, or the committee of safety, and whose membership included Garfield, Stephens and eminent congressmen. The fifth section, if you turn to it, you will see, simply provides for the enforcement of the forgoing sections. I have always thought that unnecessary. The conditions which prevailed at the close of the war were complicated. The reconstruction period, as we called it, brought fourth quotations which had never before confronted the people.

Tells of Part in Writing Act

"The Republicans were in a quandary, some favoring certain restructions on citizenship, some advocating the disfranchisement of southerners, others protesting on Negro suffrage, and others different propositions. Every situation which presented itself was so delicate that many times serious crises were impending with the introduction of measures, and finally the central directory, or committee of safety, to which I have referred, was appointed and to that committee was referred all measures. After the wrangles on proposed amendments had been on for some time I wrote out the form which you will not find attached to the Constitution under the caption of 14th amendment', I forwarded it to Godlove Orth, our congressman, as a suggestion. Later I received a letter informing me that he had presented my original manuscript, and that the committee had accepted it with practically no corrections. Garfield and others state that while it was not what they desired, it seemed to be the best that could be had. It was feared that President Johnson would veto it, and provisions were made to pass it over his veto.

Not Exactly What He Wanted

"The 14th amendment was not what I wanted, but the expression of Garfield, while our views differed, expressed my belief, and it was written with the point in view of securing the greatest concessions toward the exercise of liberty and sufferage. I have never thought it expedient to say in what points I would have preferred something different. The first section established the point of who are citizens; the second fixes apportionment of representation; the third states validity of public debt, and the fourth outlines official duties.

"I had been a student of ancient laws, had made a special study of the government of the Romans and the Greeks, and had studied constitutional law. From all of the sources I drew for my composite."

Mr. Neal had in his possession a letter from ex-Congressman Orth, dated April 29, 1866, which is conclusive proof of his authorship of the amendment.

Mr. Neal was born in Pennsylvania county, June 11, 1817. Until his retirement he was one of the best known men in central Indiana. He served in the legislature of 1846-7, and introduced the bill abolishing the granting of divorces by legislative enactment. He was on the committee which effected a readjustment of the old state debt, when it became necessary to scale the old internal improvement debt and interests. He served in the legislature as a Democrat, but was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Boone county in 1853.

The reformers in Boone county then had no name and he moved that they be known as "Republicans." That was a year before the national party became a factor. He took the name from Jefferson's remark, "We are all Democrats and republicans." He then served with Sam Brown and Levi Lane as organizers of the Republican party in this locality in 1856 and was nominated for clerk. He remained a Republican until within his last few years, when he went back to the democracy of the tariff and other issues.

Political — 1933

Kentucky

Suffrage

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL

FEB 22 1933

THE NEGROES IN LOUISVILLE POLITICS.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

To Prof. Earl Brown: Having read numerous articles of yours in several of our Louisville newspapers, I have become very interested and admire your opinions very highly. Here at the present time in our city prevails a condition that would greatly elevate the welfare of Negroes if we had the proper kind of Negro leadership.

The large voting power of the Negroes has continued the G. O. P. in control of our city since 1917. Negro votes played the major part in putting over the bond issues for the schools, municipal bridge, auditorium and the sewage programme. Every time any election comes up our people contribute better than 30,000 votes into the ballot boxes for the G. O. P.

Yet our so-called leaders, as you term them, "cream of the crop," with all this power, crawl up before their masters on Liberty Street and stand to be dictated to, whether they like it or not. As you know, Negroes are given very little consideration in this city for their many years of unbroken loyalty to the Republican Party.

Negroes surely ought to see that the White Republican leaders here are of the same type and spirit of Walter Brown, Postmaster General, to whom was given credit for being one of the founders of "Lily Whiteism" in the Republican Party. Negroes in many large cities in the East, for instance, New York, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, a few years back, woke up to the fact that the Republican Party was a lot of "hooey" and "bunk." They threw their support to the Democratic Party and they got better results.

Looking to you as chief of the N. A. A. C. P. of this city, a Negro organization that has stood up for the advancement of Negroes regardless of any party, I am asking you for your honest and truthful opinion as to how you feel toward the Negroes' conditions being remedied here through their voting power.

Louisville. RUSSELL P. LEE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
TIMES

JUL 21 1933

GREENE DENIES SUPPORTERS QUIT

Candidate Says Malicious Lie Told to Injure Mayoralty Campaign.

Branding as "an unfounded and malicious rumor" a report that support of some of his backers had been withdrawn, L. D. Greene, candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor, promised "some interesting statements" in campaign addresses Friday night "if I can learn the truth about this malicious lie."

The report, he told audiences Thursday night in addresses at Twenty-fourth and Cedar Streets and at Seventeenth and Gallagher Streets, was circulated to injure his campaign. He named Deputy Sheriffs W. M. Cissell and James Mulligan as "only two of thousands who are supporting me . . . because they do not believe the other two candidates can win."

Judge Greene said that the time has come when the Republican Party must recognize the fact that the Negro vote is the strongest unit in the party. "The administration in power hasn't recognized that," he continued. "I have been charged with disturbing the colored people. If I have succeeded in stirring up the Negro vote, I have done the Negroes a service." He said his opponents, Col. Dan M. Carrell and Charles W. Ryans, have become alarmed because they cannot control the Negro vote, and predicted that "the Republican Party is doomed to defeat if either of these gentlemen is able to get the nomination."

Judge Greene has arranged to speak at 8 o'clock Friday night at Nineteenth and Walnut Streets, and at a second rally later at Hancock and Marshall Streets.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL

AUG 8 1933

A POLITICAL PLAGUE SPOT

Harlan County voted Saturday under military guard. This is another item in Kentucky's advertising budget. Harlan is one of the wealthiest counties in the State; but it has cost Kentucky for courts, schools, roads and soldiers many thousands more dollars than the State has collected in taxes on its wealth. Its communistic and political fights; its murder record, probably the highest in ratio to area or population in the United States; the contest in March, 1932, between the Circuit Judge and Sheriff over the Republican County chairmanship —all confer on Harlan County an individuality which, unhappily, is not appreciated abroad.

"Troops guard Kentucky election," is the prevailing style of headline. But, if the press of other States would inquire who are responsible for these bad precincts in Harlan County, they would moderate their comments. The precincts are not owned in Kentucky. Great industrial corporations of world-wide fame, whose plants are located in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan, own whole groups of precincts—land, homes, stores, streets and everything in them—and everybody who votes in them is an employe.

Less than a year and a half ago factions, nominally headed by the Circuit Judge and the Sheriff, contested for the selection of the Republican County Committee chairman. The secretary of the Harlan Coal Operators' Association presided over the convention. The Circuit Judge won and the Sheriff carried out a threat to discharge more than a hundred mine guards who were commissioned as Deputy Sheriffs. County committees nominate county election commissioners and precinct officers for primaries and elections.

Deplorable as the circumstances of this latest primary may be, they demonstrate anew that fraud is more difficult to perpetrate in Kentucky than it is in any other State in the Union. Until 1931, contested elections were almost the rule in Harlan County. That year marked the decline of Harlan as a Republican stronghold. Nearly a dozen precincts were thrown out at the count under the Brock-Gilbert law

The pre-election casualties last Thursday resulted from the alleged surprise of an election officer and accomplices stuffing half the ballots of one precinct in the box two days before the primary. It was a crude experiment in adapting the technique of election thievery to the new law, proving The Courier-Journal's contention that an election can be stolen only by precinct election officers and not by them except when one party lacks representation, either from the bribery or absence of its officers. Before the enactment of the Brock-Gilbert law, precinct officers could make a false return and lock the evidence in the box. Each ballot must be voted now with all the details of certification on each one correct, which cannot be done after the polls close.

The Sheriff's and Circuit Judge's races were involved in the ballots marked and stuffed in the box, but exposed before the primary. Today the result will be known. It was a week after the election of 1920 before it was known how Harlan went in the Ernst-Beckham race for United States Senator or how the State went, on account of missing precincts. They are all accounted for at once now. Harlan, Knox, Clay and Leslie were not heard from for days in 1920; Pike was estimated for two or three days. They were Republican counties Claud Perry wrote from Harlan in 1920 that six precincts had no Democratic officers; Democratic challengers were ejected from precincts owned by big steel corporations; white women were shoved out of lines in front of the polls; Negro girls and unnaturalized alien miners were permitted to vote; Negro men guarded the voting places; trucks were busy all day hauling Negroes from one voting place to another; a policeman on the staff of a mining company marked ballots for voters; the two Democratic precincts ran short of ballots.

Those unincorporated mining camps have as many voters as cities where registration is required by the Constitution. They have been powerful enough in the Legislature to prevent a general registration law. Control of politics by coal interests was apparent in the 1920 election for United States Senator, who is one of ninety-six voting laws and handling patronage for the whole nation. It was apparent in the controversy between the chief State judicial and law enforcement officers in the county over the local Republican organization. Harlan, containing two and a half per cent of Kentucky's population, is a focal point from which infection can spread throughout the body politic. If Harlan, for instance, had been as close in 1920 as it has been since the vote has been counted at the court house, Beckham would have been re-elected to the United States Senate. In a State normally as doubtful as Kentucky, such political plague spots are exceedingly dangerous.

Suffrage

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
CAPITAL

JUL 8 1933

CITY ELECTION MONDAY; POLLS OPEN 12 HOURS

Voting Houses To Open At 7 A. M.—Chance Blames Republicans For Layoff At Naval Academy And Holds Men Can Still Be Returned To Jobs.

G. O. P. TO CONCENTRATE EFFORTS IN 4TH WARD

Annapolis will have another municipal election on Monday and indications point to one of the hardest fought political battles of recent years. Mayor Walter E. Quenstedt, Republican incumbent is faced by Charles E. Chance, Democrat, who has the greatest united support his party has offered a candidate here in many elections.

Realizing that the Democrats will roll up large majorities in the First, Second and Third wards, the G. O. P. chief and his followers are devoting most of their time in the Fourth Ward, Negro belt of the city, which offers a large Republican majority. However, the Republicans also have high hopes of making inroads in the Third Ward where they also have the advantage of nearly 150 Negro voters.

Voters To Be Solicited

Both parties plan on getting out every eligible voter and each candidate will have a fleet of automobiles offering transportation to the polls. The rivals for the office of City Counselor, Roscoe C. Rowe, Republican incumbent, and Albert Jerome Goodman, choice of the Democratic party will put forth a scrap as far reaching as will the mayoralty candidates. Here too, both sides claim victory and a record vote may result.

Mass drives for votes ended last night with rallies, although the Third Ward Democratic club is this afternoon conducting a feast at Stehle's shore. The week-end will be devoted principally in visiting individuals who are registered voters.

Academy Blamed For Layoff

Unemployment has been the particular issue stressed by the candidates. The Republicans accuse Democrats in Washington of creating the situation here through a reduction in the annual appropriation to the naval reservatoin. Washington did not order the men dismissed, the Democrats say, but admit the Academy had to reduce expense. The administration there apparently felt that dismissing employees was the easiest way out. Democratic leaders say. Democrats and principally Mr. Chance state that the Academy could have reduced expenses in other ways without dismissing workmen.

For weeks Mr. Chance has communicated with the national administration in Washington and states that he expects to see many of or all soon returned to their jobs. Partisan Democratic political strings are being pulled in this respect, Mr. Chance says that these men will be forgotten unless Annapolis has a Democratic mayor and city council to contact the national administration.

G. O. P. Brought On Condition

"The real cause of layoffs everywhere at this time is due to Republican extravagance. If the old policy had been continued all employees would soon be without salary", Mr. Chance adds.

The re-election of Arthur T. Elliott and Anthony C. Davis as aldermen in the Second Ward is practically conceded. In the First Ward both Democratic candidates are favored for re-election althongh the G. O. P. have a lone candidate, Harry S. Kenchington. In the Third Ward the Republican machine is concentrating on electing Samuel S Stokes although the other party aldermanic candidate John A. Moody is working hard in his own behalf. The Democratic candidates in the Third Ward William N. French, incumbent and E. M. Jackson, Jr., both will be returned victorious Democratic leaders say, but unquestionably are in for the real aldermanic battle of the election.

Both parties agree on one point. Every voter is urged to exercise his or her franchise. The polls will open at 7 a. m. and close at 7 p. m.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
CAPITAL

JUL 10 1933

1,031 Votes Cast By Noon Indicating Total Of 3,000 By Closing Time This Eve.

Democrats Hold Big Book Majority In Early Voting—No Reports Of Cutting—G. O. P. Concentrating Their Forces In Third Ward In Effort To Elect S. S. Stokes As Alderman—Former Policeman Assisting—Neither Side Boastful.

The hardest fought political battle of recent years is being waged in the city today as Mayor Walter E. Quenstedt, Republican incumbent, is striving to keep his office, while the Democrats are working full stride for Charles E. Chance, whom the G. O. P. leader defeated in 1929 by a margin of one vote.

Fleets of automobiles are to be found in each ward, but the Republicans are concentrating on the Third and Fourth Wards. Democrats are certain to re-elect their aldermanic candidates in the First and Second Wards, and these wards are also due, party leaders say, to give Mr. Chance and his running mate, Albert Jerome Goodman, candidate for city counselor, substantial majorities. The First Ward is promising a 200 majority for Chance and the Second Ward a 250 margin.

At noon today 1,031 votes had been cast. This total is slightly larger than two years ago and indications are that a record vote of 3,000 will mark the election. Polls will remain open until 7 P. M.

Democrats Have Book Majority

Two years ago approximately 2,500 votes were cast. Since then the registration has raised the total number of eligibles for the city election to 4,054. In book affiliations the Democrats gained considerably by the registration of last May. Unless there is considerable "cutting" the Democrats should have a substantial majority. The book majority is around 600.

A total of 652 Democratic and 379 Republican votes had been cast up until noon. The total vote up until noon was:

	A-M	N-Z	
First Ward	163	67—230	
Second Ward	175	116—291	
Third Ward ...	193	111—304	
Fourth Ward ..	134	72—206	
Totals.....			1031

The two Democratic Aldermanic candidates in the Ward, William N. French and Elmer M. Jackson, Jr. were confining their efforts principally to Mr. Chance. However, both predicted a very close vote for the offices which they are seeking.

Expect Big Negro Vote

City Counselor Roscoe Rowe predicted a record Negro vote in the Fourth Ward. He said that he expected a vote of 500 there. This total he said would return both Mayor Quenstedt and himself to office. In the Third ward the Republicans are being aided by Harvey E. Avery former city patrolman and a group of Negro women who are to be found standing on various street corners.

City Counselor Roscoe C. Rowe cast the first vote in N-Z in the second Ward this morning while Mr. Moody waited half an hour to cast vote No 11 in the Third Ward.

Indications point to a close election and neither side is boastful. The Evening Capital will put an extra on the street tonight as soon as the returns are counted.

Negro Vote Heavy

Aided by nearly 150 Negro votes the G. O. P. are hopeful of electing Samuel S. Stokes as an alderman in the Third Ward. Throughout the early morning more Negroes went to the polls than white people. John A. Moody, the other Republican candidate for alderman was busy throughout the day but the organization was reported back of his running mate.

How to Answer a Court Clerk's Insult

Afro-American
10-21-33
Baltimore Md.

A deputy clerk of the Baltimore City Circuit Court last week appeared peeved when the Rev. W. W. Allen appeared at the court house with a group of men and women who wished to qualify for the ballot.

Maryland's system, designed to make voting for one born outside the state as hard as possible, requires that non-natives must file their declaration of intent to become a citizen of Maryland one year in advance.

Those non-natives who wish to vote in the important November, 1934, elections in Maryland must, therefore, file their declaration of intent and secure their certificate this month.

Under the auspices of Prophet Costonie and a group of local pastors, several hundred persons have been carried to the court-house.

Last week the deputy court clerk insulted a woman, and also threw the certificate at one of the men and said, "I hope you lose it."

The insolence of that court clerk is one more reason why 50,000 more colored people must register and vote.

With thousands of people out of work, this deputy clerk is employed not for any superior intelligence or fitness, but first, because he is white; second, because he is the friend of the party in power, and third, because he is a Democrat himself.

Jobs are a matter of politics. Politicians listen to organized groups of people who have behind them large blocs of votes.

The answer to any insult received at the court-house should be one thousand more persons in that office asking for certificates which will qualify them to vote in the elections next year.

Massachusetts.

Political - 1933

Suffrage

NEGRO VOTERS COLD TO REPEAL

Boston Chronicle

Small Number Register Ballots at Polls on Tuesday

Boston Mass.

6-17-33

BY MONROE MASON

Thousands of Colored voters ignored the summons of the "Wet" and ,'Dry" forces by not going to the polls last Tuesday to efface the 18th Amendment from the Federal Constitution. The Macedonian trumpet call blew ceaselessly for several weeks prior to the election in order to stimulate some real life and interest into the minds of Negro voters, but for many reasons they would not leave their home to cast ballots for what a majority of them think is a question without any political merit.

The main argument in opposition to the methods pursued by both sides of the Prohibition question, is the hypocrisy of those leaders who favor repeal and the sham propaganda by advocates against repeal of the 18th amendment. As a matter of fact, the Negro as a voting entity in any of the states has never been seriously considered as having any rights that should be respected, as being a part of the body politic to accept or reject the "Whiskey and Beer" proposals of Congress advanced for the purpose of enriching the U. S. Treasury by increased internal revenue.

States including Massachusetts have somersaulted very often on the liquor question. With only a small percentage of the electorate voting, the futility of submitting "big political questions" of a scope as wide as the 18th Amendment to an uninterested electorate is obvious.

Beyond a doubt, everybody knows that the Negro is not receiving the pro-rata share of political emoluments in return for tax burdens and voting percentages in the different states where racial statistics are tabulated honestly.

Propaganda caused the passage of and will probably force the rejection of the 18th Amendment. Neutral observers from all section of the nation unanimously agree that the Negro is demonstrating an unsullied racial consciousness in refusing to exercise the right of franchise in approval or disapproval of the merits concerning the Federal and States control of the liquor traffic.

The status of the Negro as a consumer of commodities is not sufficiently established or recognized by producers to advertise in Negro periodicals, who have readers representing 80 per cent. racial buying power.

Prohibition, right or wrong, is not to be solved as far as the Negro is concerned, according to opinions of keen analysts, who have studied the question of alcoholic liquor consumption and distribution since Emancipation.

A majority of our black brothers and sisters fear the consequences of aiding and abetting by ballot in tampering with our Federal Constitution and the lurking danger of hot southern Bourbon sentiment being mobilized to repeal the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments in resentment should the 18th be repealed.

A mighty wave is rolling toward Prohibition repeal. The majority of the Colored voting electorate in the states including Massachusetts seem to have hope not to be swamped by contributing any material aid to the wild approaching avalanche of another "saloonless" Wet Era".

Our wisest political leaders are asking for the creation of jobs for citizens regardless of creed or color to buy bread for their families during this desperate business depression. Public sentiment is increasing against jeopardizing food-buying power as a stimulus for promoting the sale of alcoholic liquids unless fearlessly controlled by the Federal and State governments.

TO THE COLORED VOTERS OF BOSTON

Chronicle

Some years ago the American Bar Association met in convention at Washington, D. C. The committee on Membership rejected the application of a colored lawyer who was in all respects qualified other than the test of color. The rejection of the colored lawyer came to the attention of Hon. Frederick W. Mansfield, who is high up in Massachusetts and the Boston Bar Association, formerly the president of the latter. In bringing the un-American act to the attention of the American Bar Association, Mr Mansfield said, "this association is an intellectual body, conceived in progress and dedicated to the highest principles of legal advancement. Its only test for membership are character, integrity, and ability, without regard to race, color or creed. This of all organizations should and must be above unfair treatment of any person."

Boston Chronicle 11-4-33

When Mansfield was State Treasurer of Massachusetts, he appointed a colored Democrat, Mr. Edward Betts to his office as a Messenger, displacing a colored Republican. This is contrary to the opinion that he displaced a Negro for a white man.

Mr. Foley who is a candidate for Mayor opposed the candidacy of a Negro for Clerk of the Juveile Court and expressed his hostility to Gov. Ely on this appointment. He has absolutely refused to appoint a Negro to his office during his administration as District Attorney of Suffolk County, but made great haste to displace a Negro who he found there as messenger and see to it that no other man of color filled the position. There are no other candidates who are running for the office of Mayor who have showed an inclination to give the Negro any sign of political recognition save Mr. Mansfield.

We most earnestly urge every Negro voter of Boston to support this man who has proved himself to be racially unbiased and whose zeal for clean city government is undisputable. We must support those who have indicated their willingness to see that we receive due consideration as citizens of Boston.

Yours sincerely,
Silas F. Taylor
Dr. J. T. Rosser

DO WE PROFIT BY EXPERIENCE?

One of the most striking points in last Tuesday's mayoralty contest, as far as the Negro voter is concerned, should be the 2397 votes which spelled victory for one and defeat for the other. For them it should mean that in any city or state election that is closely contested, a few thousand votes may be the deciding factor.

In Ward 9 where there is a potential voting population of close to 7000 individuals, with approximately 3500 registered voters, there are huge possibilities from the standpoint of "Balance of Power." On last Tuesday about 2700 of this number turned out to the polls, with the total vote in this ward 8438. If we were thinking this vote thru on strictly party lines and keeping in mind the vague rumors of alliances, there is every reason to feel that the majority of Nichols votes were polled by regular white democrats, which totalled 3,154. The Mansfield-Parkman vote of 2427 more nearly represents the way the Negro vote went with practically all of the Parkman vote of 658 regular Negro Republicans, with a large number of the same group swinging over to Mansfield.

Consequently there is every indication that the Negroes in Ward 9 constituted a large part of the vote that defeated both Nichols and Foley. Then when one considers the final difference of 2397 that won the election, it may dawn upon the most stubborn and biased individual that the Negro vote out of this single ward has vast possibilities.

All of the above is cited not to prove that any particular organization or persons was responsible for this trend, for those in the field were either too new or much too late to have had any specific directing influence in the vote. But the value in this article if there be any, is to point to the fact that any individual or organization that can control 1000 Negro votes in Ward 9 holds the potential power for defeating or electing any single candidate in a close city or state election. And the best part of it all is that no man or party knows just when that close election may occur.

Boston Chronicle 11-4-33

BOSTON, MASS.
TRANSCRIPT

OCT 21 1933

A PLEA FOR PARKMAN'S ELECTION

To the Editor of the Transcript:

The stand taken by Senator Parkman, candidate for mayor of Boston, against boss rule and political racketeering should appeal to the average Negro voter and win for Senator Parkman the vote of every Negro who desires to see his race play a more intelligent and honorable part in the political life of this city and the Commonwealth at large. The position taken by Senator Parkman demands the consideration and vote of every Negro who goes to the polls on Nov. 7.

The Negro's only hope for political salvation—which will bring economic relief—lies in the success of a man of Senator Parkman's character and strength of conviction. We should rally behind him and assist him with our vote to crush the common enemy—political bosses. This should be done with a view towards selecting our own leaders in politics without the interference of venal political racketeers who are forcing upon us at present men as our leaders who are not truly representative of our race.

My hope is that every rational Negro will vote for Senator Parkman because a vote for him means a vote for a system whereby we shall be able to select our own political leaders.

WILLIAM W. LARK

Boston, Oct. 20.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
NEWS

OCT 5 1933

NEGROES CONDEMN ALDERMAN MARTENS

The candidacy of Alderman Henry Henry Martens for the Republican mayoralty nomination was assailed last night in a resolution passed by the Springfield branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Basis of the resolution is the alleged unfriendliness of Alderman Martens, who was charged with having helped to defeat Atty Alfred J. Tavernier, a Negro, who ran for the common council, and James Higgins, a Negro, who wanted to become city messenger.

A resolution was also presented "to induce" the Dunbar Community league of this city to hire local Negro girls in its offices and as social workers. The resolution was offered by Dr H. P. Kennedy and was admittedly a challenge to the leadership of Dr William N. DeBerry, executive secretary of the league.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
EVENING UNION

SEP 29 1933

ORGANIZATION OF NEGRO VOTE, SOCIETY'S AIM

N. A. A. C. P. Calls Meeting for Tonight; Drive Against Antagonistic Candidates Planned.

Organization of Negro voters in this city to vote as a unit in the city elections this fall will be the aim of the local society of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, George C. Gordon, president of the local organization, announced today. In making the announcement, Mr. Gordon stated that there would be a preliminary meeting this evening of representatives of all Negro societies, churches and organizations in the Dunbar Girls' Club in Union Street.

"There are a number of officeholders and candidates who are known to be antagonistic to our people," Mr. Gordon said, "and we are determined to show these politicians that we can show a determined front in the city elections. We are optimistic that our people will get together as a unit and will do thier best to drive out present officeholders and prevent the election of those candidates who are known to be against the Negroes."

Mr. Gordon pointed out that there are more than 2000 Negro voters in Springfield, and in his opinion, the Negro vote is a great factor in a close election. He also added that the meeting tonight is for the purpose of making plans for a mass-meeting of all Negro organizations to take place in October.

The committee in charge of arangements for tonight's meeting includes James H. Higgins, chairman; John Thomas and Rev. E. L. Blake.

Political - 1933 Michigan

Suffrage.

LANSING, MICH.
STATE JOURNAL

FEB 17 1933

Statesman vs Politician

"What is the difference between a statesman and a good politician?"

The foregoing is, in substance, the question asked by a Howell reader of The State Journal, to have answered in these columns. It is an interesting question. Most all of us, ordinarily, assume that there is a marked difference, but we seldom see the difference explicitly stated.

There is a vast wealth of material that might be used in attempting an answer. In such space as can be allotted to an attempt at answering, the wealth of material that might be taken from our own history, in demonstration, can scarcely be noticed.

The well-known publishing firm of Houghton, Mifflin company puts out a series of books known as the "American Statesman Series." It is and long has been a familiar adjunct of every considerable library. The series does not include many names since the Civil war but the series as it originally stood included 31 names. Those 31 gained rating as statesmen because of their part in the conduct of the federal government. There have been other statesmen, to be sure, but one cannot escape the realization that outstanding statesmen are comparatively rare. But during the time the 31 statesmen served, an unknown and unknowable array of politicians doubtless flourished in some degree or other.

Some of the statesmen have been pretty good politicians as well, but few of them were outstanding adepts in the power of popular appeal. They did not give themselves to making the worse appear the better reason merely to get themselves into office. Without coming too close to the present let us contemplate Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, John Randolph, James Madison, James Monroe, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Franklin, Samuel Adams, Jackson, Calhoun, Webster, Clay, Van Buren, John Jay, Gallatin, Lewis Cass, Lincoln, Seward, Sumner, John Sherman, and John G. Carlisle. Others might be named, but the list is fairly comprehensive for something more than our first century.

We have just been noticing the birthday anniversary of Lincoln. Lincoln in quite a degree was an adept in arranging political forces as a means to assuring elections, and in that sense he was a politician. But when it came down to the matter of right, high-minded service to the nation and a matter of playing politics, he was the statesman.

It is common for the superficial histories to say that "Lincoln was triumphantly elected to a second term." In point of the electoral vote he was, but in terms of the popular vote he was not. The margin was narrow in that respect. Indeed, the opposition to Lincoln in the election of 1864 was so rampant that he despaired of re-election. He might have played to that sentiment but he did not. When the war was over Lincoln might have joined with the rapacious politicians of his party who saw a chance to politically exploit the negro vote for office-getting purposes. But the record remains that Lincoln looked to the larger ends of statesmanly reconstruction instead of the orgy of carpet-baggerism which followed.

A good way to test the difference between a mere politician and a statesman is to stop and count three before shouting an acclaim. Look, too, at his measures. Judge if they are mere vote-catching devices or proposals of abiding principle.

Political-1933
Suffrage

Mississippi.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 17 1933

GOV. CONNER PLANS NEW CONSTITUTION

Wants Special Session to Bring Mississippi's Present One Up to Date.

POLITICIANS IN AN UPROAR

Proposed Consolidation of Units of Government Would Cost Many Their Jobs.

By GEORGE N. COAD.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 14.—Governor Mike Conner of Mississippi proved he was something of a bulldog by imposing the sales tax, but now in undertaking to rewrite the Constitution of his State upon the most advanced lines, he has set his teeth into a bone that may well wear out the most tenacious bulldog.

He proposes nothing less than to separate some hundreds of politicians from the payroll forever by consolidating counties, bureaus and departments so that the government may be operated within the revenues the taxpayers can provide. The hurricane that is brewing over this revolutionary proposal will make the storm over the sales tax seem like a Summer squall.

Some Support Expected.

Considerable support for the proposal can be foreseen from the intelligent classes, which have been convinced by the success of the sales tax that Governor Conner's prescriptions for the public ailments may be taken without fear. Perhaps no one in Mississippi sincerely questions the value of that medicine, so hated in advance of tasting, so palatable in the taking. The sight of Mississippi with cash in her pocket in these ailing times when only a few months ago she was utterly impoverished, totally unable to obtain credit and seemingly on the verge of complete collapse, has won thousands who opposed Mike Conner as candidate and Governor to his side.

But the number of potential supporters in this group, even when estimated most hopefully, does not cheer the proponents of revision overmuch as they look at the forces in opposition. Here are the professional politicians who fear their incomes and their powers will be stripped away; all the adherents of the "court house rings" who see in the plan only the abandonment of their court house and the transfer of government to another county; local nabobs who fear that consolidation of counties would destroy their "good things"; men and women who believe sincerely in local self-government, even if the cost comes quite high and who fear that the concentration of power might ultimately enable a Governor to set up a virtual dictatorship; and the chronic enemies of Mike Conner who suspect anything he proposes.

Special Session Asked.

There are more ways than one to crack a bone, and Mississippi expects to see a demonstration of unusual technique as Governor Conner goes to work. Just now he seems to have staked everything upon one play in submitting to the legislators by mail the proposition that they convene in special session, pledged in advance to pass his bill for the constitutional convention. Probably the Governor trusts to the fact that something more than he has already achieved must be done to lower the confiscatory taxes of many Mississippi counties and calculates that it would be easier for a legislator to explain why he had voted for a convention than why he had taken no action to ease the tax burden, which has put something over 25 per cent of all the land of the State in the hands of the government.

Governor Conner argues in behalf of his proposal that the Constitution is outdated. It was written in 1890, and since then almost every factor in the lives of the people has changed. The population has shifted so that the apportionment of membership in the Legislature is unfair, the rich coast and delta counties being kept subservient to the hill counties; the area of the counties is ridiculously small and the county seats are only an hour or two from the most remote points of their jurisdiction by motor, whereas in 1890 they were a good day's travel by horse. With a population of a little over 2,000,000, and most of them poor, Mississippi maintains eighty-five counties, or one county for each 23,500 persons. The great number of governmental units, it is argued, promotes waste and makes impossible any intelligent supervision of expenses.

Issues Too Much for Voters.

The submission of amendments, the Governor holds, would be ridiculous. The questions at issue are far too complicated, far too numerous, and the voters are far too apathetic and ignorant to act intelligently. Of twenty amendments proposed in recent years, eighteen were lost largely because the voters did not vote on them. Therefore it is contended that only a convention can cope with the situation.

The arguments against the convention are principally that the necessary changes could be made by submitting amendments; that Democratic principles require the submission of amendments because the people in electing delegates to a convention could not know how to instruct them; that centralization of power and the compulsory consolidation of counties would be dangerous; that the convention would be "hand-picked" by the administration and might perpetuate it in power, and that the maintenance of this supremacy might be endangered by reapportionment of seats in the Legislature to give the delta counties, where in some places Negroes outnumber whites by seven to one, a larger representation by refusing the seats allotted the predominantly white hill counties.

Many competent observers incline to the opinion that a convention will be assembled, pointing out that the majority of the House will probably vote with the Governor, that the three remaining members of the Big Four which controlled the House for six years are in favor of it and that Conner's popular strength is greater than ever.

Political - 1933

Missouri

Suffrage

DR. WILLIAMS FLAYS MAYOR IN FIGHT TO REGAIN OFFICE

Prominent Brooklyn physician scores Washington for alleged fraud used in 1925

Dr. Earle Williams, prominent St. Clair County physician and president of the School Board of Brooklyn, Ill., has announced his candidacy for Mayor of Brooklyn and from all indications, the little all-colored town will be the scene of one of the hottest elections since the great Ballot-Box-Stuffing fraud of 1925.

Dr. Williams recalled how he vigorously contested the election eight years ago when the 900 registered voters of Brooklyn cast 1400 ballots and how, after spending $1600 to contest the election, Judge Crowe, who was on the circuit bench at Belleville at the time, could not find enough fraud to cause a conviction.

Besides his connections with the School Board, Dr. Williams, who has lived in Brooklyn more than 20 years, is responsible for the two beautiful school structures there which make Brooklyn's schools equal to the best in the State of Illinois.

ST. LOUIS VOTERS REVOLT.

For the first time in twenty-four years a Democrat was elected Mayor of St. Louis on April 4, with the Negro vote figuring as the decisive factor. The important part played by it in the Mound City's political upheaval is told by the St. Louis Globe Democrat as follows:

> **"In the final analysis, three outstanding features were noted in the day's voting. First, the Democrats, since their notable victory in state and nation last November, have a better organization. Second, the Negro vote, long the great support to the Republican cause, has slipped from the grasp of the Grand Old Party and now rests with the organization that has fostered the idea of a 'new deal' for city government. The third feature is the work of the war veterans of the city who for the first time were really organized for a campaign battle behind the Dickmann banner."**

Official returns indicate that Bernard F. Dickman would not have defeated Walter J. Neun for mayor without the generous support given him by the Negro vote, long the balance of power in local elections. Four years ago the present incumbent won by less than 4,000, receiving the bulk of the race vote.

In ascribing the cause of the Negro defection at the election on April 4, the St Louis Globe Democrat relates:

> **"The Negro voters led by a group of Negro professional and business men were well organized for the Dickmann forces. It was declared they felt resentment toward the Republican administration because the Negro hospital promised them eight years ago and for which bond issue money was voted, was not built."**

Failure to keep their promise and do their duty in erecting a hospital for which funds had been provided for eight years, was only one of many grievances self-respecting colored St. Louisians held against Republican leaders. For many years Negro voters have made local Republicans control possible, only to be jollied, insulted, ignored and handed out a few jobs, none particularly outstanding, as a reward for loyalty and valuable service rendered.

Not only did party leaders refuse to name a Negro for the Board of Aldermen on the Republican ticket, but selected over the protest of colored voters, white candidates whose unfriendly attitude toward the race was well-known. The G. O. P. leaders sponsored that provision in the new charter which went into effect in 1914, providing a city-wide election in the choosing of aldermen. Up to then members of the House of Delegates were elected from each ward. But remembering the case of Monroe Craven, a Negro, who was elected to the House of delegates from the old Fifteenth Ward, but counted out, and viewing with alarm the prospects of Negroes winning out in wards predominantly colored, some plan had to be devised to prevent, at least temporarily, the most dependable element of the Republican Party from securing representation in the legislative branches of the city government.

Smouldering resentment against years of unfair treatment first assumed tangible form last November when the Negroes of St. Louis cast a large vote for Roosevelt and Garner and helped to elect a sheriff and coroner. Since taking office, these two last named Democratic officials have outdone their Republican predecessors in the matter of appointing Negroes to office, and their record was effectively pointed to as exemplification of the "new deal" and what might be expected in the event of Mr. Dickman's election.

The St. Louis Mayoralty election makes evident that the revolt of colored Americans at the polls last November was no flash in the pan; that the Negro vote has become definitely and permanently divided and no longer can be considered the personal property of any political party.

REGISTRATION

On Thursday, October Fifth, there will be a general registration throughout the City of St. Louis. This will give an opportunity to those who have become of age, moved or transferred since the last election to register and qualify themselves as voters.

We urge all persons to register as there will be a special election November Twenty-first at which time the people of the city will vote on the bond issue for City Hospital Number Two. If you are not registered, you cannot vote for the completion of this hospital.

Of course those whose names are already on the registration book and who have not moved or transferred since the last election are not required to register.

Political-1933

New Jersey

Suffrage

NEWARK, N. J.
LEDGER

OCT 9 1933

Debate to Mark Start Of Colored Voter Drive

A campaign will open for colored voters Thursday evening when two prominent local colored men are to engage in a debate on the topic "Resolved that the principles of the Democratic party are more beneficial to the colored man than those of the Republican party.

Sponsored by the Men's Club of the Galilee Baptist Church, on Prince street, where the debate is to be held, it is expected to attract a large crowd. The affirmative will be upheld by Dr. James Lee, while Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell will speak negatively. Judges include former Assemblyman Walter G. Alexander, Dr. A. T. Thorhill, Dr. Frank S. Hargrave, Assistant U. S. Attorney Oliver Randolph, and Roger Yancey.

Political-1933

New Jersey.

Suffrage.

N. Y. EVENING POST

FEB 14 1933

N. J. TOWN GUARDS VOTING NEGROES

Race Disturbance Feared at School Board Election Following Burning of Cross

Extra police guards have been ordered for polling places in the township of Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, N. J., where a Negro is running for the school board which will be elected this evening. The order followed the burning last night of a cross on the lawn of the schoolhouse at Pine Brook, a Negro settlement.

The cross was planted in the lawn by two white men. It did not burn down, but blazed for awhile and stood for most of the day where it was set up last night.

An estimate places the number of Negroes in Shrewsbury township at 65 per cent of the population, but none of them ever has run for public office. The Negro candidate in this evening's election is Henry C. Phipps. There are no other candidates except the present members of the board, Joseph Wardell, Mrs. Harry Coleman and George Hankinson.

The burning of the cross created excitement throughout Shrewsbury township about what had until then been as quiet as campaign as most school elections evoke. Most of the Negroes live in separate settlements within the township and they will be guarded when they go to vote. The polls opened at 4 o'clock but will not close until 9 o'clock and the results will not be known until late tonight.

Race Voters Hold Balance of Power

11-4-33

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 3.—A total of 35,029 registered voters of more than half of the city's entire population, are entitled to cast ballots in the coming general election on Nov. 7. It is shown in final tabulations released by the registration commission Monday.

A study of the figures shows that the Race population here is estimated at 15,611 persons, of whom 7,500 are registered and eligible to vote. It is claimed the Race voters hold the balance of power between the two major parties.

Political - 1933

New York.

Suffrage

Vote of Negro Viewed As Coveted Asset Now

Writer Says Three Parties Will Give Race Consideration for Support in Election

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU.

For the first time in history the vote of Harlemites has become a coveted asset with all of New York's political parties. And with the Democrats, Republicans, Fusionists and Recoveryites in a scramble for more and stronger alliances, the Negro during 1934 is expected to sit under a city plum tree and gather in a harvest.

For the first time in the memory of the oldest politicians Negroes are in a position to demand a fair cut out of the $125,000,000 in Federal salaries, unprotected by civil service—and a fair proportion of over 100,000 city jobs.

Mayor Hylan was sparing in his apportionments, Mayor Walker was smilingly apathetic, Acting Mayor McKee was cold and Mayor O'Brien was so hostile that he sent for a delegation of 200 policemen when a group of Negroes went to City Hall to ask for a square deal at Harlem Hospital.

But better times are coming, political experts say. Mayor-elect LaGuardia is indebted to the Negro. Tammany Hall, if the Tiger is figuring on Harlem in the senatorial and gubernatorial elections in 1934, must consider the Negro when apportioning jobs in the offices of the district attorney, county clerk and borough presidency. And then there's James Farley, chief Federal patronage dispenser, heavily indebted to a number of Negroes for bolting the regular parties to work for the Recovery ticket.

James C. Thomas, who worked for the election of Joseph V. McKee in the Nineteenth Assembly district, is said to be in line for the post of collector of internal revenue, now held by Charles Anderson, a Republican leftover from the Hoover regime. Henri W. Shields and his Beavers' organization labored for the lost cause in the Twenty-first Assembly district, and working under the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., were Ulysses S. Poston, Dr. T. C. Hanson, Mrs. Lelia Waters, C. D. King and H. Eustace Williams—all of whom Mr. Farley must give consideration to if he expects ever to resuscitate the Recovery Party.

On the Democratic side the outlook is even brighter. The Democratic constituents of Martin J. Healy, white leader, gave Mayor O'Brien 6,735 votes to 6,192 for LaGuardia. It was the only Harlem district that the successful candidate failed to carry and Healy, whose political status in Tammany Hall has consequently been increased, is said to be demanding a deputy commissionership of hospitals for Dr. Godfrey Nurse as part of a lengthy and varied patronage list.

Thomas F. Murray, white Democratic leader of the Twenty-first district, would have lost his entire district slate but for the support which the Recovery partisans gave to Robert Bernstein, Assembly nominee, enabling him to defeat J. Dalmus Steele. To rebuild his machine it is expected that Mr. Murray will fight for the post made vacant by the elevation of Magistrate William C. Dodge to district attorney of New York county, and urge the appointment of Thomas B. Dyett as a magistrate. Dyett is at present a deputy in the district attorney's office, and is rated a qualified successor to Magistrate Dodge's mantle.

On the Republican side the speculations are interesting. Republicans gave LaGuardia 445,954 votes, as against the Fusionist total of 418,608, indicating that the mayor-elect will cock an attentive ear to the patronage pleas of Dr. Mark D. Rivers, Republican leader of the Nineteenth Assembly district, and perhaps to Charles W. B. Mitchell, G. O. P. boss of the Twenty-first district east, unless a new leader is accorded recognition for that sector.

Another figure who may be given consideration is Eugene McIntosh, Democrat and member of the City party executive committee for Manhattan. Although considered a Tammany man for years, Mr. McIntosh has repeatedly demonstrated his independence and once led an active fight for Negro Democratic leadership in the Twenty-first.

ALBANY, N. Y.
TIMES UNION
OCT 4 1933

NEGRO VOTERS ADDRESSED BY TOWNSEND

Capt. Reynolds King Townsend, Independent candidate for mayor, in a talk before the Negro voters in Israel M. E. church, last night, discussed gambling and politics in Albany.

He referred to the baseball and stock pools, which he said yielded about $1,000,000 a year. Policy writing nets about $20,000 a day, he said, and slot machines produce about $1,500 a day.

"When a group of men prey on the human weaknesses of the poor and the unfortunate and politicians obtain revenue from such sources, the very limit has been reached," he declared.

"Slot machines, policy writers and gambling rooms of all kinds flourish without the slightest molestation or interference from the authorities. Every three months or so, some fellow think he can enter into competition with this outfit and so he starts a little game, but the police are quickly put upon him and he suffers a penalty, not because he is violating the law, but because he is trying to break a monopoly.

"Many people seem to take all of this as a matter of course; as a necessary evil; as something that is unavoidable and cannot be done away with. But it can be done away with, and it will be done away with after January 1st, when I become mayor of the city of Albany.

Joseph R. Reilly, campaign speaker, attacked what he called "family job holding" in the incumbent administartion, and said that if the independent ticket is elected, the money will not be distributed to a chosen few, but equally to all.

Jesse Van Denbergh, candidate for sheriff, lauded the Fusion party ticket as comprising men who are "tried and true" and worthy of support by the people.

The Rev. Benjamin M. Sturgis, pastor of the Bethany Baptist church, sounded a stirring plea for the negro element to unite to "throw the yoke of political domination from their shoulders."

Harry Bolden, Negro political worker said they should not relinquish their honor at the polls because of a purchased vote.

BRONX HOME NEWS

SEP 7 1933

Harlem Colored Voters Launch Campaign to Demand Share of Offices from Tammany

The spirited fight being waged by colored residents of Harlem to seize control of elective offices in the district held the spotlight of attention in the political arena today as the program for other phases of the campaign moved along comparatively smoothly in other sections of the city.

The colored people are concentrating on seats in the Democratic County Committee for the 21st A. D. and leaders of the move optimistically predict that they will emerge successful in many cases. Henri W. Shields, colored lawyer who has served as an Assemblyman and an Alderman, is leading the fight for recognition. He has been laying plans for the past year.

Success in the campaign would mean that colored men and women would be able to command appointments when City jobs are available.

Charges Exploitation

"Like all politically inexperienced people, the colored voters of Harlem have just been exploited," Shields declared. "The Democratic organization of this colored district has just been run for white men who keep voting residences here but actually live in Queens and elsewhere outside the district."

Shields gave a resume of the voting situation. He declared that there are 10,000 colored voters and only 4,000 white voters in the district.

While both Tammany and the Republican-fusion leaders continued mapping their campaign plans, little of excitement developed yesterday in either group, insofar as citywide politics was concerned.

Optimism prevailed at fusion quarters, however, when it was announced that the Independent Fusion Committee headed by Joseph M. Price, which bolted the main fusion group upon the selection of former Congressman Fiorello H. LaGuardia as Mayoralty candidate, had decided to return to the fold.

Returning from his vacation yesterday, Price, who was one of the powers of the Mitchel campaign, was asked whether or not he would participate in the coming campagn.

"I am for the entire Fusion ticket," Price replied. "Of course I shall be in this fight."

Deutsch Is Chief Speaker

Bernard S. Deutsch, designee for the office of Aldermanic President, is carrying the brunt of the Fusion speaking program at the present time. He will make one address tonight and others are scheduled for later in the week.

Deputy Comptroller Frank J. Prial, who is opposing Tammany's choice in a race for the Democratic nomination for Comptroller, cleared up one situation to the satisfaction of all concerned yesterday when he announced that he would not run as an independent should he fail to win the Democratic nomination.

The Comptroller's office continued to attract attention. As soon as he learned that Gov. Lehman had dismissed removal charges made against him by James E. Finegan, Comptroller Charles W. Berry announced that his resignation, held up at his own request because of

the charges, would become effective on Sept. 15

Berry, in commenting on the dismissal of the charges, said:

"A man who with honest purpose does his full duty while holding office will make enemies.

Deplores Lack of Redress

"Perhaps I should be grateful for the fact that after 31 years of public service the worst that men full of bitter partisanship could do was the collection of misrepresentations dignified by the name of charges and filed with the Governor of the State of New York, only to be dismissed.

"The shame to our community of such a procedure is that under the laws of New York an innocent person, no matter how falsely accused, has no redress against his persecutors.

"People who abuse the processes of the law by filing charges against public officials should be required to pay the expenses that the City is required to incur in defending against such charges. That would go far toward deterring irresponsible persons from taking up the time of the executive with their considerations."

NEW YORK SUN

AUG 30 1933

NEGRO PROTESTS TO MAYOR O'BRIEN

Says Party's Harlem Setup Disfranchises Race.

Complaint that City Court Justice James Madigan, a brother-in-law of Mayor O'Brien, his wife and members of the family of former Surrogate John P. Cohalan were designated as members of the county committee from 100 per cent Negro populated election districts in the Twenty-first Assembly district, where a leadership fight is in progress were made today to Mayor O'Brien by Henri W. Sheilds, Negro lawyer who is running for the leadership as an independent.

Mr. Shields said that he did not object to the Madigan and Cohalan families being on the county committee petition filed by Tammany Leader Thomas Murray because he conceded that they lived in the district. His primary complaint, he said, was that they were designated to serve in election districts which are recognized as Negro and that "it was an attempt to disfranchise Negro committeemen who are eligible to serve and to paint the Tammany committee as 'lily white' and representative of the Negro in Harlem."

A glance atthe petition filed by Mr. Murray at the Board of Elections revealed that Justice Madigan and Kathleen Madigan of 46 Hamilton Place are designated to serve in the Forty-first election district. They do not live in this election district.

Although the election district is overwhelmingly Negro, the position of Leader Murray has fixed a ratio of five white committeemen to four Negroes. The fact is corroborated by the petition filed.

In writing to Mayor O'Brien, Mr. Sheilds said in part:

"In the fifteen election districts occupied almost exclusively by white Democrats, Mr. Murray has designated only white Democrats for members of the county committee, and every member of his staff in those districts, from captain and inspector to poll-clerk, is white! In election districts occupied solely by Negroes, as noted above, Mr. Murray has not only denied them their lawful representation in the county committee, but he has appointed white captains, white inspectors and white poll-clerks in many of them!"

The Board of Elections has ruled that a voter serving as a county committee candidate during the primary election on September 19 does not have to be designated from the election district in which he resides, but can serve in any other election district within the Assembly district from which he is an enrolled voter. The protest lodged with the board and the Mayor by Mr. Shields concerns itself chiefly with the limited representation which the organization ticket gives to the Negroes in wholly Negro election districts.

YONKERS, N. Y.
RECORD

SEP 14

NEGRO VOTERS OF 3RD WARD MEET TONIGHT

As a further step in the fast-moving plans to defeat John S Davis and Supervisor Paul L Bleakley in their efforts to dump Alderman Walter G. Jones, an Anti-Davis mass meeting, at the Memorial A. M. E. Zion Church, at Irving Place and North Broadway, is expected to attract a crowd of almost 400 voters of the Third Ward tonight.

Tonight's meeting is a part of the movement in opposition to the alleged underhanded plans and methods of the Bleakley-Davis combine that sought to railroad Alderman Jones out of politics in the Third Ward and install the former president of the Common Council in his stead.

A HORNETS' NEST

That Davis has stirred up a hornets' nest of opposition is indicated by the fact that an overflow crowd is expected at the demonstration planned for tonight. His attack on the Rev. R. S. Oden, claiming the minister should be a Democrat instead of a G. O. P. follower, will be answered personally by the Rev. Oden at tonight's meeting. Reported insinuations on the part of Bleakley that the Negroes in the Third Ward would vote as they were told also will come in for scathing denunciation tonight.

F. W. Mortonson, president of the Glenwood Protective Association will be one of the speakers, along with Howard D. Peake, candidate for Supervisor against Bleakley; Alderman Walter G. Jones; John M. Lee of the Seventh Ward; Philp Ryerson of the Second Ward and Clarence Godbold, candidate for dstrict leader of the First District of the Third Ward.

It is believed that proofs of the charge that Davis is antagonistic in his attitude toward Negroes, including an incident which occurred when Davis was in office, will be aired tonight.

Political-1933

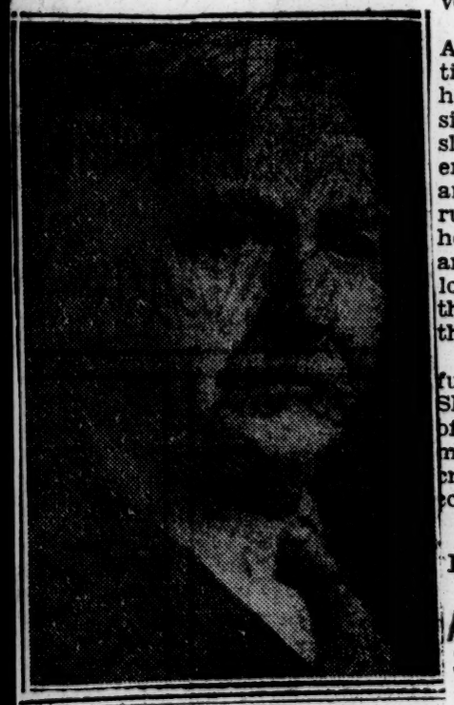
New York.

Suffrage.

New York Enquirer

AUG 20 1933

Thomas F. Murray's Opponent Shields Has Been Repudiated



Shields Repudiated By Colored Voters

Henri W. Shields, who has on several occasions been repudiated by the colored Democrats of the 21st Assembly District, has again entered the lists for the leadership of the district in an effort to oust Leader Thomas F. Murray of the Chicopee Club.

Shields, who has been Assemblyman from the district and later served as Alderman, was defeated by the votes of the colored section of the 21st A. D. the last time he ran for Alderman. In the white sections Shields was as strongly supported as ever, and even managed to poll a slightly higher vote that year.

Since his retirement to private life, Shields has made several efforts to come back, none of which have been successful. At present he is making exaggerated claims, which, because of their fantastic nature, are convincing no one. One of these is that the 21st A. D. is favored with patronage worth $600,000 annually in salaries, and that none of these jobs are given to the colored Democrats.

He has also infused the present campaign with the racial issue in the hopes of winning the votes which in past years were cast for Leader Murray. This bid for racial lines is finding scant favor among the colored voters.

He has issued a pamphlet quoting Al Smith that the majority is entitled to rule, but neglects to carry his argument to the logical conclusion which is that of the Southern slave owners who asked the Northerners to mind their own business and leave the Southern majority to run their own affairs. The slave holders had a majority in the South, and were therefore sure of being allowed to stay in control so long as they could isolate themselves from the rest of the country.

Leader Murray, who has successfully withstood the challenges of Shields in the past, has been assured of the support of the overwhelming majority of enrolled colored Democrats, and a victory for him is being confidently prophesied.

JAMAICA, N. Y.
LONG ISLAND PRESS

AUG 15 1933

30,000 Negro Votes Being Organized

Thirty thousand Negro votes in Queens this fall is the goal set by James G. Franklin, leader of the Mill's Citizens Voters League of South Jamaica. Campaign headquarters were opened last night at 108-12 New York avenue, with Franklin as the principal speaker.

Franklin was active among Negro voters of Brooklyn during the John Purroy Mitchell campaign for Mayor 20 years ago, and since coming to Queens six years ago he has continued his efforts to encourage Negroes to express themselves at the polls. He is also president of the Community Center of Merrick Park, a civic organization working for improvement of the section adjoining Jamaica on the south.

NEW YORK SUN

AUG 31 1933

Negro Democrats Lose Court Action

Supreme Court Justice Miller denied today the application of the Tawawa Democratic Association of 110 West 126th street, a Negro political club, to force the Board of Elections to accept its petition naming candidates for the coming primaries in opposition to the ticket filed by Martin J. Healy, the Tammany leader of the Nineteenth Assembly district.

Justice Miller declared that there was an issue of fact which could be decided only at a trial.

The Tawawa Club officials asserted that employees of the Municipal Building prevented two messengers bearing the club's petition from filing it with the Board of Elections' shortly before midnight on August 22, when the time for filing petitions expired. Opposing the application, the Board of Elections declared that the messengers did not arrive until 12:17 A. M. on August 23.

NEW YORK TIMES

AUG 31 1933

NEGRO PRIMARY PLEA IS HEARD BY COURT

Tawawa Club Says Messengers Were Prevented From Filing List With Election Board.

Supreme Court Justice Julius Miller reserved decision yesterday on the application by the Tawawa Democratic Association, a Negro political club in the Nineteenth Assembly District, for permission to file a list of candidates for county committee. The plea was made on the ground that the list prepared by Martin J. Healy, Tammany leader, contains the names of white candidates only. The club asks that the Board of Elections be required to accept the list as being filed on Aug. 22, the last day for nominations. It alleges that messengers carrying the list reached the Municipal Building before midnight, but were prevented from going to the office of the Board of Elections either by the elevator or the stairs.

William McGowan, chief clerk of the board, told the court that so far as he knew the messengers had arrived too late. He said that when he left the building at 12:17 A. M. he saw two Negroes arguing with the elevator operator. The messengers asserted that they had reached the building at 11:45 P. M.

Louis A. Lavelle, attorney and officer of the club, said that Mr. Healy practiced "white sabotage" in excluding Negroes from the county committee, although twenty-nine of the thirty-four districts are populated almost wholly by Negroes.

"We were forced to call out the war horses to get the petitions completed on the last day," he said.

N. Y. HERALD

AUG 31 1933

Democrats Aim To Get Full Vote In City Primary

Appointment of Committee to Direct Activities in 20th Gives Hint of Program

Farley Due for Parley

He Is Slated to See Curry McCooey This Week End

Indications of the determination o Democratic leaders to poll the full or ganziation vote in their primary a well as the subsequent municipa campaign, were seen in the appointment yesterday of a committee of nine to direct activities in the 20th Assembly District, Brooklyn, pending the election next month of a leader to succeed William F. Delaney, who died last week.

Fire Commissioner John J. Dorman, who is acting as head of the Democratic party in Brooklyn while John H. McCooey is on his vacation, after appointing the committee, ordered it to meet this afternoon in Democratic county headquarters in the Jefferson Building.

The committee consists of Representative Stephen J. Rudd, president of the district club; James W. Tuomey, secretary of the club; Francis A. Frisse, chairman of its board of directors; Henry C. Bauer, treasurer; Bernard A. Ruoff, chairman of the district committee; Magistrates David Hirschfield and Charles A. Haubert; Justice John J. Haggerty of the Municipal Court; and Helen A. Braun, co-leader.

As a new leader will not be chosen until the thirty days' mourning period is ended, the committee of nine will have full charge until a week after the primary on September 19.

Dispatches from Washington said that Postmaster General James A. Farley expected to confer with John F. Curry, leader of Tammany Hall, and other local leaders, on his week-end visit to the city this week. Mr. Farley, who was reported to have been asked by Mr. Curry and Mr. McCooey in his role of chairman of the Democratic State Committee, to aid the local ticket, said that the invitation had not arrived as yet, and that no formal overtures have been made to him. The dispatches indicated that the subject was informally suggested to Mr. Farley at the recent Elmira conference.

James J. Donnelly, of 571 West 188d Street, who with James H. Torrens is striving to wrest the Tammany leadership of the 23d Assembly District from John Mara, was held for a hearing tomorrow by Magistrate Overton Harris in Washington Heights Court yesterday on a charge of assaulting Aaron Ungerman, of 403 Audubon Avenue. Mr. Ungerman said that Mr. Donnelly punched him and pushed him down a flight of stairs at the Donnelly clubhouse, adjoining his home. Mr. Donnelly was released in $500 bail.

Supreme Court Justice Julius Miller reserved decision yesterday on the application of the Tawawa Democratic Association, a Negro organiaztion, to have its petitions for candidates in the Democratic primary accepted. Officers of the club charged that employees of the Municipal Building prevented the filing of the petitions. The organization is seeking to defeat Martin J. Healy, Tammany leader of the 19th Assembly District, who is accused of "political burglary" and "white sabotage."

YONKERS, N. Y.
RECORD

SEP 3 1933

JONES-PEAKE SHOULD WIN BY 3-2 VOTE

It appears very much as if Supervisor Paul L. Bleakley and former Council President John S. Davis, the former's hand-picked running mate, will go down to defeat at the polls on Primary Day, now that the Negro voters of the ward are turning against them.

A survey of the Ward, made by the Sunday Record, indicated that the Bleakley-Davis ticket had hopes of winning if it could hold its strength in the first and second districts of the Ward, but with that gone a victory for the Jones-Peake ticket is a certainty.

The other districts in the Ward lined-up early with Alderman Walter G. Jones and his running mate. The Northern end and upper Warburton Avenue section stood by the endorsement of the present alderman, while it was expected by the so-called organization workers that Bleakley would be able to hold the Southern part of the Ward in line. This seems to be not the case, judging from the letter published yesterday in the Daily Record from a member of the Douglas Republican Club.

An investigation by the Record indicates that what the writer of the letter said about the Negro voters doing an "about-face" as regards the Bleakley-Davis vs. Jones-Peake fight is fact, and it looks now as if the vote will be almost 3 to 2 in favor of the downfall of Bleakley and the defeat of Davis, the candidate for Alderman.

YONKERS, N. Y.
RECORD

SEP 10 1933

NEGRO POLITICAL UPRISING JUSTIFIED

The Negro voters in the Third Ward are up in arms and justly so against the reported attitude of so-called Republican organization leaders. They have announced, in no uncertain terms, that they will not be herded into polling places like cattle and they refuse to be told what they must do and must not do politically. As it has been so aptly put, they will not tolerate being treated like the "Jews in Germany under the iron heel of Hitler."

Since President Lincoln freed the slaves, the Negro has been expected to vote Republican; regardless of candidates or his own feelings in the matter, he has been told who to vote for by paid election workers. This may have been possible up until a few years ago, but the Negro of today is educated. He has a mind of his own and he prefers to do his own political thinking.

With Negroes running big businesses in Harlem, Atlanta, Nashville and other centers, they have demonstrated their ability to handle their own affairs. When it is considered that there are successful banks conducted by Negro bankers, an insurance company owned by a Negro, and many other big enterprises operated for Negroes by Negroes, it is difficult to understand how Republican party workers in the Third Ward, led by Supervisor Paul L. Bleakley can expect to control the Negro voters.

It is apparent that the Bleakley-Davis Republicans are in for an awakening at the polls on September 19, and that the Negro voters, so confidently counted on to vote the so-called organization ticket, are going to support Alderman Walter G. Jones for Alderman and Howard D. Peake for Supervisor.

REGISTRATION SETS RECORD

Amsterdam News
10-18-33

108,576 Harlemites Signify Intention of Casting Vote

Irrefutable proof that Harlem plans to go to the polls November 7 and fight for a correction of community evils which have persisted for years, despite numerous pleas, is contained in the highest registration figures in the section's history. Exactly 108,576 Harlemites, in five assembly districts, signified their intention of voting in the city elections this year by registering last week. This figure exceeds the last city election registration (in 1929) by 35,273 and sets a new high for Harlem.

A comparative registration scale for the Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Assembly districts in 1933 and 1929, follows:

A. D.	1933	1929	Increase
13	21,277	16,050	5,227
17	18,972	10,319	8,653
19	20,474	14,055	6,419
21	21,402	15,932	5,470
22	26,451	16,947	9,504
Total	108,576	73,303	35,273

Intense interest in the three-cornered fight for mayor as well as an unprecedented demand for community reforms, are seen as factors in the record registration. Registration campaigns were conducted by several civic organizations and by The Amsterdam News.

Political-1933 I.

New York.

Suffrage

NEW YORK TIMES

MAR 22 1933

115 VILLAGES VOTE IN SUBURBAN AREA

Demands for Economy and Tax Cuts Reflected in Heavy Poll in 6 Counties.

54 CONTESTS IN NASSAU

50 Negroes Are Indicted in Freeport on Charges of Illegal Registration.

ACTIVITY IN SCARSDALE

21 Westchester, 17 Suffolk, 9 Orange, 11 Rockland and 3 Putnam Towns Elect.

Elections were held yesterday in 115 villages in six counties in the metropolitan area, including twenty-one in Westchester, fifty-four in Nassau, seventeen in Suffolk, eleven in Rockland, nine in Orange and three in Putnam counties.

The chief issue was economy and public interest in the question of taxation and appropriations brought out a heavy vote despite rainy weather. Even in villages in which there were no contests, but in which the village officers up for re-election had pledged themselves to make savings, the citizens came out to register their approval.

In Nassau County the principal contests were in the villages of Freeport, Mineola, Rockville Centre and Hempstead. Bitterness developed in the pre-election campaign in Freeport over charges of colonization, which resulted in the indictments of more than fifty Negro residents for illegal registration. On Monday night, a twenty-foot cross was set afire on the Merrick Road a few blocks east of Main Street. Robert E. Patterson was the candidate for Mayor of Freeport on a Citizen's ticket, opposing John F. De Lorme, a candidate of the Economy party which made the accusation of colonization of voters. Patterson was the candidate of the administration party which had elected Russell Randall as Mayor two years ago.

Three Run in Rockville Centre.

Rockville Centre had a three-cornered fight between Horace L. Allen of the Peoples party, William F. Varney, an one-time Presidential candidate on the prohibition ticket, running on the Home Protection party, and Ronald C. Dailsey running independently. Varney's group assailed "bossism" and charged that in six years the tax rate had increased 62 per cent and assessed valuations had jumped 34 per cent.

In Mineola Mayor Edward Schmidt was leading a movement to defeat J. Dwight Rogers, police justice, who has held the office for several years. Mayor Schmidt, also a candidate for re-election, was backing Louis Guarino, present village counsel and a newcomer to politics for police justice.

Contest in Scarsdale.

Hempstead had a close fight over the economy issue with Mayor W. Taylor Chamberlin, opposed by George E. Nettleton, running on a taxpayers' ticket.

In Westchester the trend indicated by the national election in November made itself felt in the village elections. In Mamaroneck the Democratic candidates defeated their Republican opponents for Mayor and trustee, and a similar upset in Elmsford put in a Democratic Mayor and two trustees. North Pelham also elected the Democratic ticket, but Tuckahoe remained Republican, re-electing its Mayor and a trustee and police judge. Pelham Manor remained in the Republican column.

In Scarsdale a threatened revolt against the coalition ticket of the major parties brought out a vote four times as large as usually comes to the polls. Rumors that candidates whose names had not been filed and were not on the ballot would be written proved to be groundless.

N. Y. SUN

MAY 15 1933

NEGROES DIVIDE ON LEADERSHIP

Murray's Place in Harlem Is at Stake.

MARA ALSO IS THREATENED

James H. Torrens Picks Up Good Following in 23d District.

The voters in Harlem's Negro section have started a campaign to upset the white leadership of Thomas F. Murray and supersede him by electing a Negro to take charge of affairs in the Twenty-first Assembly district. The Sun learned today that plans for a primary contest have been completed by Henri Shields, Negro lawyer, who has served the district in the past as a Tammany Alderman and member of the State Assembly. Mr. Shields will be the candidate for leader and direct the revolt against Mr. Murray, who is a Deputy City Comptroller.

The attempt to oust Mr. Murray from his leadership adds to the trouble that has been brewing in the northern area of Manhattan Island for Tammany Leader Curry.

In the Twenty-third Assembly district there is a contest scheduled to defeat John J. Mara, Deputy Commissioner of Plant and Structures. Mr. Mara is 72 years old and in charge of the largest Assembly district. He is being opposed by James H. Torrens, a business man who now has a large following in the James H. Torrens Association, which has headquarters at St. Nicholas avenue and 181st street. Raymond J. O'Sullivan, secretary of Tammany Hall, has jumped into the battle to assist Mara.

Fights in 22d Also.

In the Twenty-second assembly district which borders on the Twenty-first there is a wild scramble to win the vacant leadership caused by the resignation of former Deputy Thellusson is a lawyer but he has no particularly large group of followers in this district.

The Mahopac Club, 152d street and Broadway, with more than 4,000 members, a majority of whom were followers of McCormick, are supporting and insisting that John J. Kelly, a contractor, be named for leader. The Kelly supporters insist that if he is not designated by Mr. Curry they will put on one of the best primary fights that has ever been staged in the history of the organization. There is also a rumor that some of the other leaders have advised Mr. Curry to remain neutral and let the fight come to a head in the primary next September.

At the present time there is a good chance that Mara will be defeated for the leadership in his district and that Kelly will come into possession of the Twenty-second district either through a compromise of some sort or else by means of an aggressive primary fight for which his forces are well organized.

Murray Supporters Confident.

Supporters of Mr. Murray say that he is well liked among the Negro voters of his district, and that it will take a lot of campaigning to defeat him.

Mr. Shields does not agree with these reports. He asserts that there are forty-two election districts in the territory and only fourteen of them are exclusively white and one is mixed. The remaining twenty-seven election districts are populated largely by Negro voters, according to Mr. Shields.

"Take our county committee," he said today. "In 1931 it had 390 members, and this year it will have 600-odd members, of which number 425 will be Negroes. The change in this area has been remarkable. In 1919 the voting population of this section was only 20 per cent Negro. In 1933 the percentage of Negro voters is 82 per cent."

Mr. Shields says that some of the members of the opposition have stirred the voters by voicing the claim that "Tammany Hall would not seat a Negro as a district leader." Mr. Shields is being supported by the Beavers, Inc., at 2370 Seventh avenue, which has more than 1,000 members.

NEGRO VOTE AND ALBANY.

Sept. 2-33

New York Sun

Failure of either Republican or Democratic officials at Albany to appoint qualified Negro citizens on State Commissions and to other outstanding positions has often been commented upon in these columns. We regretfully take up the subject once more prompted by the thought that another friendly Governor is in the Gubernatorial chair but to date the Negro electorate continues to remain on the outside looking in so far as political recognition is concerned.

A puzzling feature is that usually whether a Democrat or a Republican, the state's Chief Executive is rated as kindly-disposed toward the Negro, yet he might just as well be an avowed enemy in the matter of placing members of the race in important positions of government. The records reveal that no big political plum has come to colored New Yorkers by way of Albany since Charles W. Anderson served as supervisor of accounts for the New York State Racing Commission. Mr. Anderson was appointed in 1898 and served until 1905, when he resigned to become Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District.

The naming of Mr. Anderson as supervisor of accounts of the New York State Racing Commission was not brought about through the influence or pressure of the Negro vote, nor was the appointment construed at the time as a reward for race loyalty at the polls. In his day Charles W. Anderson ranked as one of the most astute and resourceful strategists in Republican state politics. It is said that the job in question was the babe of his brain and that because of his many influential contacts he succeeded in getting the Legislature to create it officially. He was succeeded by a white man, although there were colored aspirants in the field.

It makes no difference whether Re-

publicans or Democrats win state offices by a narrow margin and it is obvious that the Negro has contributed to the success of the party in power at Albany, this strange and unaccountable policy of non-recognition continues.

Recently the Democrats of Indiana appointed a Negro on the State Industrial Board, the Democrats of Michigan put a Negro on the State Parole Board and in Illinois the race has been given worthwhile state patronage. A Negro is a member of the State Athletic Commission in Pennsylvania and the race has been represented on the Illinois Commerce Commission.

What is the matter with New York State? Directly and indirectly the Negro pays many thousands of dollars in taxes annually. There are more enrolled Negro Democrats in Greater New York than in all the other commonwealths combined. Then why is the race in the Empire State treated so shabily? Is it the fault of district leaders? Are they not particularly interested in the political advancement of their colored political constituents? Are race politicians of supposed influence derelict in their duty and content as long as they are on the payroll, or is it becaues voters are unorganized and have not intelligently presented their case?

Whatever the underlying cause, something should be done about it.

YONKERS, N. Y.
RECORD

SEP 8 1933

Bleakley Scorns Reported Negro Uprising in Ward

Claiming that they have the Negro vote "sewed up 100 per cent" in the Third Ward, Supervisor Paul L. Bleakley and former Council President John S. Davis, candidate for Alderman of the ward, turned their attention today to other sections of the ward.

"We are not the least bit worried about the Negro voters," Supervisor Bleakley, who is the ward leader, was heard to say, "they'll do as they are told when the time comes to vote. John" (meaning Davis) "has nothing to worry about as far as that section of the ward is concerned."

Davis, who obtained the organization designation for Alderman after it had been given to Alderman Walter G. Jones and later taken away from him, is not so sure of his chances, his friends say. He is worried about the anti-Davis movement among the Negro voters, headed by Rev. R. S. Oden, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church. An organization of workers was formed at a meeting Wednesday evening and a mass meeting has been called for Thursday evening of next week.

To prove that an uprising against the so-called organization in the ward, headed by Supervisor Bleakley, is planned, a campaign is being waged to elect Clarence Godbold to the position of district leader, by the writing-in method. It is said that his chances of beating George Davidson for the post are excellent.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 15 1933

KOENIG FOES WIN PRIMARY SKIRMISH

Appellate Division Upholds Dropping of 43 Names From County Committee Slate.

KEATING LOSES IN DISPUTE

66 Broderick Adherents Are Restored to Ballot—Negro Candidates Allowed to File.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, called in special session yesterday to hear appeals from decisions in primary ballot disputes between Republican and Tammany factions, upheld the decision of Supreme Court Justice Irwin Untermyer striking out the names of forty-three pro-Koenig candidates for county committee in the Third Assembly District. The court reversed a ruling which struck from the Tammany ballot in the Thirteenth Assembly District the names of sixty-six candidates for county committee filed by Joseph H. Broderick, who is contesting the district with Leader Andrew B. Keating.

The Broderick names had been removed on charges that signatures of subscribers on their petitions had been forged, but in arguing the appeal yesterday Mr. Broderick asserted that no evidence of forgery had been offered, and that the Board of Elections had accepted his names.

John T. Dooling, chairman of the Tammany Hall law committee, who appeared in behalf of Mr. Keating, said that there had been insufficient time to get affidavits from persons whose names were alleged to have been forged, but said that the signatures obviously were not like those signed by the same persons as they enrolled and voted last Fall.

The Appellate Division reversed the decision by the votes of Presiding Justice Finch and Justices Martin and O'Malley, but with Justice Glennon dissenting. The opinion said:

"The record of appeal as presented to this court does not contain sufficient proof of fraud and forgery to sustain the order appealed from."

Charles H. Tuttle, former United States Attorney, appeared for Robert S. McLellan, anti-Koenig candidate for leader against United States Marshal Raymond Mulligan in the Third Assembly District, to uphold the decision removing the forty-three Koenig candidates in the district for county committee on the ground of discrepancies in the signatures on their petitions. Colonel William Hayward and Abraham S. Gilbert in behalf of the regular Republican organization asked that the decision be reversed.

A decision of Justice Julius Miller denying an application by the Tawawa Democratic Association of the Nineteenth Assembly District to compel the Board of Elections to accept a petition for Negro candidates for county committeemen, was reversed. The club asserted that Martin J. Healy, Tammany leader, had named all white candidates in a district predominantly Negro, and for that reason two messengers with a Negro petition were sent to the Board of Elections a few minutes before the time for filing petitions expired. The messengers asserted that an elevator operator in the Municipal Building refused to take them to the board's offices on the eighteenth floor, and a watchman barred them from walking upstairs.

An official of the Board of Elections stated that he saw two Negroes arguing with the elevator operator when he left the building fifteen minutes after midnight, when the time for filing expired. The Appellate Division decided that the petitions must be accepted as of the last day for filing and printed on the primary ballots.

N. Y. HERALD

SEP 15 1933

Mellen Appeals For Poll Guards In Koenig Fight

Asks Special Police in Ten Districts, Citing Names of Voters Who Have Moved

Lawyers' Squad Doubled

Striking of Names From Primary Ballot Is Upheld

Names of 7,000 Republicans who have changed their addresses since last year's registration were sent to Police Commissioner Bolan yesterday by Chase Mellen jr., who is fighting Samuel S. Koenig for the Republican leadership of New York County, with a request for special police vigilance in ten Assembly districts in next Tuesday's primary election.

The numbers of a special lawyers' squad will be doubled at the polling places of these ten districts, according to David B. Costuma, Mellen campaign manager, who listed them as localities in which Koenig forces have been waging a losing fight. The districts are the 3d, 4th, 5th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 17th, 19th, 21st and 22d.

Forty-three Koenig Names Approved

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court sustained the lower court yesterday in striking from the primary list forty-three candidates for the Republican County Committee in the 3d Assembly District, favoring the re-election of Mr. Koenig. The petitions of 150 or more other pro-Koenig candidates challenged by Mr. Mellen were held valid by the court.

In the case of the forty-three, the notary who attested the designating petitions had failed to fill in the attesting blank with his address and the number of signatures to the petition, as expressly demanded by the statute.

Mr. Koenig's supporters, losing through that technicality, are planning a write-in campaign for the candidates at the primary.

The Appellate Division also reversed the decision of the lower court, striking from the primary ballot the names of sixty-six candidates for the Democratic County Committee, supporting Joseph H. Broderick, who is fighting Andrew B. Keating for the Tammany leadership of the 13th Assembly District.

Untermyer Is Reversed

Before Justice Irwin Untermyer, of the Supreme Court, the Broderick forces presented the testimony of Nor-

Political-1933 II

New York

Suffrage

man C. Newman, a notary, who said the signatures to the petitions of the Broderick candidates seemed to be forged. Before the Appellate Division Mr. Koenig's lawyers filed [illegible] additional evidence, and the court reversed Justice Untermyer with Justice Edward J. Glennon, of the Appellate Division, dissenting. The other Appellate Division Justices sitting were Edward J. Finch, Francis Martin and James O'Malley.

The court also granted the petition of the Tawawa Democratic Association, a Negro organization of the 19th Assembly District, to file petitions for county committee candidates in their fight against the Tammany leadership of Martin J. Healy. Their petitions had been barred by the Board of Elections on the ground that they reached the board's offices after the last minute for legal filing.

George Z. Medalie, United States Attorney, asked the Board of Elections to hold sixteen voting machines used in the last election which had been sealed pending the outcome of investigations into alleged frauds. The office of the District Attorney of New York County made a similar request in the case of fifteen machines. The Board of Elections had inquired as to the availability of those machines in the election of next Tuesday.

Record Number of Contests Due to Boost Primary Vote

N. Y. SUN SEP 18 1933

Prial Candidacy to Test McCooey and Curry Power—Eight District Battles in Manhattan.

In the face of the largest number of contests the city has known, tomorrow's election is expected to bring a record primary vote to the polls. The polling places will be open from 3 to 9 P. M.

The most widespread fight is in the Democratic ranks, with fifty-six contests in progress and the leadership of John H. McCooey of Brooklyn and, to a lesser degree, that of John F. Curry of Tammany Hall at stake. The most important contest among the Republicans centers on the leadership of Samuel S. Koenig, the New York county leader.

The test of Mr. McCooey's and Mr. Curry's power lies in the fight that Frank J. Prial is making for the Democratic nomination for Comptroller against County Clerk John N. Harman of Brooklyn, the Brooklyn leader's designee.

Guard Against Fraud.

In Brooklyn, where the Democratic contest, involving nine Assembly and nine aldermanic districts, will be the most bitter, 225 Special Deputy Attorneys-General have been assigned by John J. Bennett Jr., Attorney-General, to guard against fraud.

Additional sand in Tammany's usually well-oiled machinery are the candidacies of Representative Loring M. Black Jr. and Assemblyman Jerome G. Ambro for the nomination for Mayor against the incumbent John P. O'Brien, the organization's designee.

Rumors that Mayor O'Brien will be withdrawn after the primary should he win the nomination, and Grover A. Whalen or former Aldermanic President Joseph V. McKee substituted, were called "willful propaganda without fact or foundation by Mr. Curry last night at the annual clambake of the Jefferson Democratic Club at Whitestone.

When the Mayor appeared the 1,500 Queens organization members present gave him an ovation that lasted twenty-eight minutes.

Manhattan District Fights.

There will be eight district leadership contests decided in Manhattan in the largest and most costly party insurrection that has taken place in a great many years. It all revolves around the Curry leadership. Some of the strongest Tammany districts in the city are struck by the revolts by which the leaders that Mr. Curry has approved are threatened.

The Wigwam does not like district leadership fights. First it costs between $15,000 and $25,000 to conduct such a contest if it is to be done in thorough fashion. The other objectionable feature is that no matter who wins, the electorate that has supported the loser generally takes it out on the regular organization at the general election on November. It is the type of politics that splits the cohesiveness that Tammany relies upon in the Assembly districts throughout the city.

Daniel E. Finn, leader in First Assembly district has become a target for an element in his district. It is headed by John A. Hogan, a business man who has lived in the neighborhood most of his life. Mr. Finn is county clerk and running for sheriff on the regular Tammany ticket. His friends today expressed hope for his victory in the primary fight over Mr. Hogan.

A number of persons are fighting to wrest the leadership of the Twenty-third district away from John Mara, who is a deputy commissioner of Plant and Structures. Johnny Donnelly has started one contest again Mara and launched an opposition ticket to the regular candidates. Mr. Donnelly engaged once before in a primary with Mara, but was beaten.

Battle in 23d A. D.

The James Torrens Association with its standard bearer Jim Torrens also is stirring up a great district insurrection. Mr. Mara and his friends claimed today that they will win again over two opposing factions.

Francis X. Mancuso, former judge of General Sessions, has been seeking to bring about the defeat of H. Warren Hubbard, Commissioner of Public Works, who is the Tammany leader in the northern portion of the Eighteenth Assembly district. Through the Pocasset Club membership at 208 East 116th street, Commissioner Hubbard has been organizing a very stout defensive.

Martin J. Healy, leader of the Nineteenth Assembly district, has been unable to keep the Negro vote under control for Tammany and there has been a ticket filed by the Tawawa Democratic Association, a Negro political club at 110 West 126th street. Louis A. Laveile and George W. Reed are executives of the club and have been actively fighting the Healy group. They claim that in appointing county committee members Healy ignored entirely the Negro voters.

Their petition was refused by the Board of Elections because it was not filed on time, but the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court a few days ago decided that the petition must be accepted. Healy is expected to retain his leadership.

Opposed by Negroes.

Another Tammany leader who is meeting opposition from the Harlem Negro voters is Thomas F. Murray, who is in charge of the Twenty-first Assembly district Henri W. Shields, Negro lawyer former Assemblyman and Alderman, is opposing Mr. Murray, who is connected with the Comptroller's office. Predictions are that there will be no upset in this district.

From his headquarters in the Thirteenth Assembly district located in the Tammany Club, 525 West 125th street, Andrew B. Keating has been defending his leadership against the Broderick brothers —Edward V. and Joseph H. The latter is running for leader in the primary election. This is an old district fight that has been going on for many years. Keating is expected to win.

Former Sheriff Thomas M. Farley, from his club house at 369 East Sixty-second street, has been directing the battle to remain in power in the Fourteenth Assembly district. He recently came out of the hospital and was unable to get into the fray earlier. Sheriff Joseph Higgins is aiding him and Assemblyman Edward Loughlin has been chief of staff in the campaign through the district. The McCarron boys headed by brother Michael T. McCarron have been demanding the voting out of the leadership of Farley since early last winter.

Farley in Contest.

This contest is going to be very close, some predicting that Farley may lose because they have been reviving the story of the "tin box," which caused such a sensation during the Hofstadter Legislative Committee public hearing.

In the Twenty-second Assembly district John J. Kelly's supporters claim that he will defeat easily Henry Thellussen, a lawyer and the leader recently appointed. Mr. Thellussen has been campaigning every night. He has flooded the district with mail appeals stating why he should be supported. He even moved out of the old headquarters of the J. J. McCormick Association to the McKinley Temple Building at 454 West 155th street so he would not be associated with the old regime that caused the present row in the district. Anne V. Maume is coleader with Mr. Thellussen.

Mr. Kelly has been active with the Mahopac Democratic Club, 152d street and Broadway, for the last three years. This club with its membership of 6,000 or more was started after the followers of former Deputy City Clerk McCormick became dissatisfied with patronage conditions in the district. Later Mr. McCormick was taken before the legislative investigation and it was disclosed that in addition to his salary of $8,500 a year he managed to collect about $16,000 yearly in addition as "gifts" from couples he married who handed him two, five and ten-dollar bills as tips.

Both Mr. Thellussen and Mr. Kelly have been conducting a very efficient campaign with groups of experienced workers canvassing apartment houses each night. The Kelly campaign committee predicts that he will win by at least three votes to one.

Koenig and Mellen.

Both Mr. Koenig and his opponent, Chase W. Mellen Jr., last night claimed victory in their fight over the Republican leadership of New York county. Valentine J. Hahn, Republican leader of the Thirteenth A. D., who is under fire from the Mellen organization, issued a statement announcing the receipt of a letter from Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University indorsing his candidacy for reelection.

The Mellen headquarters announced that it had received a letter from Col. Theodore Roosevelt son of the late President, indicating his friendliness to the anti-Koenig cause.

Prevent Negroes from Registering for C..P. in Harlem

Brodsky Urges Workers to Register in Groups

10 daily workers

10-14-33

NEW YORK.--Brazen attempts to prevent Negro workers of Harlem from enrolling Communist are being reported to the Communist Election Campaign Committee.

Tammany men in the registration places are demanding they be shown registration forms before the voter drop them in the ballot box. If the enrollment is Communist they de-

troy the blank and drive the workers from the place.

Other cases of coercion, in which Negro workers are told that they must enroll Democrat "if they know what's good for them," have been reported.

The Communist Election Committee, through its manager, Carl Brodsky, called on the workers of Harlem not to alow themselves to be intimidated.

"Enter the registration booths in groups when you go to register," said Brodsky. "Explain the need to workers for registering Communist so effectively, that they cannot be talked out of enrolling the way they wish. Do not show anyone the registration slip after you have filled it out."

NEW YORK SUN

Last Day to Register!

NEW YORK. — Today, from 5 A. M. to 10:30 P. M., is the last day in which you can register. If you do not register you cannot vote in the city elections, Nov. 7. Urge your neighbors to register and enroll Communist!

OCT 18 1933

M'KEE GETS PLEDGE OF BIG NEGRO VOTE

66 Clergymen Assure Him of Support of Their Race.

Tens of thousands of Negro votes in Harlem and other parts of the city which are normally Democratic are going to the Recovery party this year, Joseph V. McKee was told today when he went to luncheon with sixty Negro clergymen at the Monterey Grill, Seventh avenue and 137th street. Harlem was reported in revolt against Tammany for neglect in matters of unemployment relief and other recognition.

The Rev. Dr. Clayton Powell, one of the leading clergymen of his race, told Mr. McKee that of the one hundred thousand Negroes registered this year—a record number—half are in Harlem. His son is chairman of the Negro branch of the Recovery party.

Dr. Powell said that Harlem is entitled to some attention and cited the condition of the Harlem Hospital as evidence of neglect. He said that district leaders fill the hospital positions.

Mr. McKee in a brief speech told the ministers that he is in the campaign to clean out the bosses. He referred to John Theofel as the type of political office holder not entitled to have his name on the pay roll and said that if the public wants that kind of a man in office the public should vote for Tammany or LaGuardia.

Serving the city for four years as Mayor will be a real sacrifice for him, Mr. McKee said. He gave up a position with a salary of $50,000 a year to accept nomination for an office paying half that amount, but he believed that the time had come when any citizen should do all in his power to rescue the city government from its low state.

He spoke of Harlem's problems and said that if elected he would name officials and committees familiar with those problems to represent him and not ward heelers and politicians. He said that he had visited the Harlem Hospital and knows that the conditions there are a disgrace.

N. Y. SUN

NOV 7 1933

Voting Is Not Always So Simple

A Negro, Rebuffed at the Polls, Pleads His Own Cause Before a Judge.

The voting in the municipal election today was not without unusual occurrences, aside from the reports of violence and disorder.

For instance, a forlorn Negro walked into Supreme Court Justice Cohn's court this afternoon with an appeal. He said he was Sam Hinson and that he lived at the Salvation Army Hotel at 220 West 124th street. He was alone.

"They tells me you protects the voters, Judge," began Hinson.

Justice Cohn smiled. "I try to do that," he said. "What is it?"

"They won't let me vote, Judge. I went to the polling place and they wouldn't let me vote. Yes, I am registered, all right."

"Give the law to 'em, Judge. Give the law to 'em," the Negro appealed.

Justice Cohn considered for a moment.

"I'll give you a writ of mandamus," he said.

"Give me the law, Judge; that's right," said Sam, happily.

Justice Cohn gave the Negro a writ of mandamus requiring the board of elections in his district—the Fourteenth election district of the Twentieth Assembly district, at 235 West 124th street—to show cause why one Samuel C. Hinson should not be permitted to vote.

Sam left the court room with the legal document firmly under his arm, determination written on his face.

Finds Man With Police Record.

In another case Justice Cohn sent a man arrested for attempting to vote illegally, away to vote. The prisoner, Joseph Baker, a laborer, was arrested in Greenwich avenue as having illegally registered from 101 West Tenth street. He was arraigned in a magistrate's court and held in $1,500 bail.

Baker's counsel, Joseph Aaronson, appeared with the prisoner before Justice Cohn with an appeal for a writ of habeas corpus. The lawyer contended that the man had not committed any offense so long as he had not voted, even though he may be illegally registered. The charge, he said, was attempting to vote illegally. There was considerable argument. Then Justice Cohn learned that Baker had a police record which includes one conviction for petty larceny.

"In that case," said Justice Cohn, "I shall direct the warden of the Tombs to take this prisoner back to the polling place and see that he votes. When he has voted, then bring him back to me and I shall decide on the application."

The warden led his prisoner away to vote.

Defends Rival's Niece.

In Brooklyn, the niece of an aldermanic candidate was defended in the Pennsylvania avenue court by a rival aldermanic candidate.

The prisoner was Hattie Potaker, 17 years old, of 281 Saratoga avenue, the niece of Noah Seedman, Republican-fusion candidate for Alderman from the Twenty third Assembly district. Seedman's opponent is Alderman Walter Hart who is seeking reelection.

The girl was charged with electioneering for the fusion ticket at the polling place at 248 Hopkin avenue.

Alderman Hart was in court when the girl was arraigned before Magistrate James D. Mason.

"Your Honor," said Alderman Hart, "I feel sorry for this young lady. She was merely trying to help her uncle. It was a natural thing to do, and perhaps she didn't know that it was a violation. I should like to defend her."

"You may," said the court.

Alderman Hart's defense resulted in the young woman being paroled in his custody for a hearing next Tuesday.

Political - 1933
Suffrage.

New York.

Rockville Center, N. Y.
NASSAU DAILY REVIEW
MAR 18 1933

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The summation of the results of the probe by the district attorney proved a turn-about of his plea for openness of mind of the previous day and fulfilled his promise of a frank statement if he found anything wrong.

Special Session Monday

Disposition of the case is now in the hands of the grand jury which will have a special session Monday to report its findings to Justice James T. Hallinan in Nassau supreme court.

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The big stick held over the heads of some of the negroes it was reported was the intimation that they would get no further work relief or home relief if Citizens' party candidates were not elected. Most all of the new negro voters were found to be on the work or home relief payrolls.

Refuse To Sign Waiver

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Mr. Edwards declared "This office resents the collaring of all state's witnesses last night at the dugout for the lawyers of the Citizens' party ticket. I learn that all these witnesses were questioned and directed as to their conduct at Mineola today.

"Raymond Malone, Henry Veilbig and Moxey Rigby were present. The witnesses were told of their rights and they were instructed to stick to the same story when they got to Mineola. "Henry Witherspoon, chairman of the Eastern Civic association, composed of negroes, instructed the witnesses to guard their rights and not to be coerced by the district attorney or his attaches. Mr. Witherspoon is a foreman on a work relief job. The association claims between 500 and 600 negro members."

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He said he is thoroughly convinced that, in areas like Nassau, there should be personal, individual registration for voters to prevent illegal voting and situations as revealed in Freeport.

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N. Y. SUN
MAR 23 1933

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"We are organizing the machinery for an honest primary next September," said Daniel Flynn, a lawyer who was one of the speakers. "Any person who voted at the last general election is eligible to vote in the primaries this September," said Mr. Flynn. "Our canvassers are checking the voters in the district to make sure that we know who is eligible to vote, and to bring victory to Mr. Kelly."

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Political - 1933
Suffrage.
6

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Rockville Center, N. Y.
NASSAU DAILY REVIEW

MAR 16 1933

Hunt Ringleader In Freeport Probe Of Negro Voters

50 Of 123 Addresses Given Registration Board Erroneous; Grand Jury To Get The Facts Tomorrow

The alleged colonization of negro voters which might have swung the village election in Freeport next Tuesday will be presented to the Nassau grand jury tomorrow morning.

This was assured by Nathaniel Schlamm, chief county investigator for District Attorney Elvin N. Edwards, who is probing fraud attempt in the south shore village.

50 Addresses Wrong

It was revealed by Mr. Schlamm that, up to this morning, about 50 negroes out of 123 investigated did not live at the addresses which they gave to the board of registrations in the eighth and thirteenth election districts of the village.

The district attorney's office is investigating all of the 237 negroes registered in these districts since the last election. When the probe is completed tonight, it is expected more than one half will be found to have been illegally registred. Most all of those registered had not voted in Freeport before, it was pointed out.

Chief Abram W. Skidmore of the county police assigned six detectives to work with Mr. Schlamm and investigators from the district attorney's office so that the fraud could be exposed in ample time before the election. It is expected that the grand jury will move swiftly, as soon as witnesses are called before it, returning indictments and arraigning defendants the same day.

Are Seeking Ringleader

Mr. Schlamm stated that enough has been revealed in the probe already to spur investigators on to rounding up those responsible for the colonization registeration.

"We now want to find out who the ringleader of this matter is," Mr. Schlamm said. "We intend to prosecute the man or men who are responsible for it."

Subpoenas are being prepared by the district attorney's office for the appearance of all members of the registration boards of the election districts; village clerk Howard E. Pearsall, and others. For the most part testimony will be given by the detectives and Mr. Schlamm. William C. Peasell is chairman of the eighth district and B. J. Loonam, Sr. chairman of the thirteenth district.

District Attorney Edwards declined to reveal the names of the complainants or the possible defendants. He said, however, that the complaints were made by supporters of the Economy party of the village and were directed against "certain" members of the Citizens' party.

It was intimated at the district attorney's office that Mr. Edwards is primarily interested in justice being done, regardless of the political effect it may have in the village, which, incidentally is his "home town."

N. Y. SUN

MAR 21 1933

Flaming Cross May Be Warning to Negroes

A flaming cross, twenty feet high, made its appearance in a vacant lot on Merrick Road in Freeport last night, and village authorities expressed the belief that its presence was the culmination of activities designed to dissuade Negro residents from taking part in today's election there. A recent investigation revealed that more than fifty unqualified Negroes had registered as voters.

STANDARD UNION
Brklyn, N. Y.
MAR 21 1933

BURNING OF CROSS SEEN AS PROTEST

Freeport Demonstration Attributed to Pre-Election Activi

Freeport, March 21.—Upon the heels of an investigation which indicated that 50 or more colored residents of this village had registered as voters in today's election despite the fact that they were unqualified, a burning cross, 20 feet high, made its appearance here last night on a vacant lot on the Merrick rd. a fe wblocks east of Main st.

The local authorities attributed the placing of the cross to pre-election activities, as the Ku Klux Klan in this neighborhood is practically extinct, in an effort to dissuade colored voters from taking part in the election. No one could be found who had seen the cross placed there nor who could give the authorities any information regarding it.

The cross, made of wood and wrapped in oil-saturated rags, flared up about 8 o'clock and burned for about an hour before the fuel was exhausted.

OAKLAND CAL ENQUIRER
APRIL, 10, 1933

Council Hears Negro Protest On Poll Jobs

Protest of the North Oakland Improvement club and others against what they called "discrimination against Negro voters" by failure to appoint enough of them as election oficers was heard today by the city council.

It was charged that while 3 percent of the population of Oakland is Negro, only one Negro was named an election officer.

City Clerk W. W. Chappell denied discrimination.

It was decided to appoint a committee to work with the city clerk at the next election to make sure the proper percentage of Negro voters are given jobs.

E. C. Dalton, citizen, sent a letter to the council protesting that 36 proposals are included in the 12 charter amendments to be voted on next Tuesday.

An ordinance prohibiting sale of souvenirs within 1000 feet of the U. S. F. Constitution when she docks here next week was given final passage.

Fire Chief W. G. Lutkey reported that Oakland suffered the lowest fire loss during March than in any month for the last 30 years.

New York Evening Journal
Bronx Section

JUN 1 1933

BATTLE MURRAY AS LEADER

A movement was under way today to oust Thomas Murray from the leadership of the 21st A. D. and replace him with a two-man leadership consisting of Ferdinand J. Herman and Eustace V. Dench, Harlem Negro.

According to Herman, plans are being formulated to split the district so as to provide a Negro and white leader for the voters of the district. Latest statistics show that there are about 9,600 enrolled Negro voters and 4,500 enrolled white voters registered in the Democratic party.

Because of this heavy representation of both races in the same district the idea of two leaders is deemed more feasible by followers of the two men.

Mass meetings and other activities are being planned to build up a campaign for the hopeful candidates.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.
TIMES

OCT 26 1933

Charges Are Made in Saratoga Springs Political Campaign

Charges that their opponents are using fraudulent methods of winning the election, such as importing out-of-town Negroes to register, controlling the election boards, shooting into houses to intimidate the occupants and showing favoritism in distribution of charity, were hurled last night in Saratoga Springs' political campaign by supporters of the "Walbridge-for-Mayor" campaign. Mr. Walbridge, Walter M. Stroup, candidate for commissioner of public works on the Walbridge ticket, and Stroup's manager, Leo Duval, were the principal speakers at a rally in Congress street.

The "other side" of the story will be heard tonight when Mayor Henry Schrade, jr., Dr. Arthur J. Leonard, public safety commissioner, and other supporters of the Schrade ticket will speak at a rally in Mt. Olivet Baptist church at 7:30 o'clock.

Political — 1933

New York.

Suffrage

BUFFALO, N. Y.
COURIER EXPRESS

JAN 30 1933

INDEPENDENT NOW

Negro vote no longer in politicians' vest pockets

Negroes no longer vote according to tradition as slaves to any political party, but as thinking men and women, with the interest of the community at heart. That was the underlying thought of an address delivered by the Rev. S. G. Spottswood, president of the Niagara Colored Voters' League, at a meeting yesterday afternoon in the receiving room of the Michigan Avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A.

"There was a time," the speaker said, "when politicians boasted that they held our votes in one vest pocket, but now they find it takes more than one pocket, because we are voting as thinking men and women, freed from the old political traditions."

Other speakers were Wardner H. Jones, James Norman and C. Terry.

The committee on political survey appointed three weeks ago was discharged and the president empowered to name a new committee at next Sunday's meeting. A permanent committee on entertainment was chosen and will arrange weekly programs of an educational nature. An effort will be made to obtain able speakers to address the group. The entertainment committee comprises W. H. Jones, Mrs. Rose Crockett and Mrs. Anna Harris.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
HERALD

FEB 20 1933

Rabbi Calls Zangara Evil Of 'System'

Gives Progressive Negro Votes League Views on Reform

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"The half-crazy Zangare," he said, "who tried to assassinate Roosevelt a few days ago, is not the man at the head of the system, but the system itself which should be changed if a change is believed necessary."

Rabbi Friedman was introduced by Alderman Max Rosenbloom of the 16th Ward. The league, it was explained, was organized last summer with the aim of helping the conditions of negros.

"Reforms are not accomplished overnight," Rabbi Friedman declared. "Why did it take 40 years for the Hebrews to be led from Egypt into the promised land? They could have made that distance much more quickly. But Moses had to educate the people. They had been slaves and had to accustom themselves gradually with the change. That is the story of the Jewish people. And that, too, is your story."

N. Y. HERALD

FEB 25 1933

Kantor Indicted In Intimidation At Harlem Polls

Tammany Lieutenant and 5 Other Election Officials Also Face Assault Charge

Aid of William Solomon

Action Brings Total of U.S. Fraud Cases Up to 43

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Kantor is considered one of the leading members of the Wigwam in Harlem and was presented with a dozen silk shirts costing $178 when Jose Enrique Miro, Harlem policy game racketeer, who was convicted last year of income tax evasion, distributed his favors. Officially he is the campaign treasurer of the Democratic Oasco Club of Harlem and votes from 109 West 112th Street, although Federal attorneys say he lives elsewhere.

Five others named in the indictment with Kantor, who was "supervising and managing affairs at the polling place," according to the indictment, are Michael Laby, election inspector; Mott Schavers, Negro captain; Oscar Soto, assistant to Kantor; Sidney Baron, election inspector, and an unnamed person indicted under a John Doe provision, who was officially the Democratic captain. All those named are Democrats.

According to the indictment, when it was reported to Kantor that Republican inspectors were interfering with the Democrats' plans of conducting the polling place, Kantor, with the others named, "terrorized" the polling place.

Morris Kanfer and William W. Prager, assistant United States Attorneys who presented evidence against the six officials to the grand jury, said yesterday that the importance of the indictment lay in the fact that the alleged intimidation was "done flagrantly as though it was but one more of annual occurrences." In the indictment it is alleged that Kantor struck Emily Krattinger, a Republican inspector, and that Edward J. Mount, another Republican inspector, was also assaulted by the Democratic officials when they objected to the way the polling place was run.

N. Y. EVENING POST

MAR 16 1933

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He said his investigation had been made on complaint of residents that a Negro colonization scheme was in progress in Freeport and that the forces back of it were planning to vote the Negroes in the next election.

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FEBRUARY 20, 1933

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NEW YORK
[illegible] WORLD
Telegram

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Prosecutor Says Negroes Testify to Expecting Reaction on Relief Roll.

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MINEOLA, L. I., March 18.—The Nassau County Grand Jury had before it today evidence indicating colonizing of Negroes to vote illegally in the municipal election at Freeport March 21.

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B. J. Loonam, Sr., chairman of the registration board of the Thirteenth District, refused to sign a waiver of immunity yesterday and was not permitted to testify before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Edwards said most of the suspects questioned told him they had been receiving aid through relief agencies and had understood that they would be cut off if they failed to vote "right."

N. Y. SUN

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Nassau Negroes Were Told How to Cast Ballot.

Fifty of the seventy-nine Negroes questioned yesterday by the Nassau County Grand Jury in its investigation of alleged false registrations for the village election of Freeport on March 21 were found to be unqualified to vote although their names were on the registration books, District Attorney Elvin N. Edwards announced last night.

Thirty of the 200 Negroes who have registered for the election cannot be found at all, having given vacant lots as their addresses, he said.

Seventy-nine Negroes testified before the jury under waivers of im-

[illegible] that unless they voted "right" it would be cut off. What, they did not know, they were told by [illegible] yet, having been informed later which candidates to vote for.

The investigation is being made on the complaint of Joseph McCloskey of the Economy party ticket, opposing the Citizen party in the election. The latter controls the present administration.

Political — 1933

New York.

Suffrage

BUFFALO, N. Y.
COURIER EXPRESS

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NEW YORK CITY JOURNAL
MARCH 18, 1933

FREEPORT VOTE PROBE BEFORE GRAND JURY

Investigation Reveals Negroes Given 'Aid' by Relief Units

Seventy-nine Negro residents of the Eighth and Thirteenth Election Districts, in Freeport, L. I., signed waivers of immunity and testified before the Grand Jury, at Mineola, in connection with District Attorney Elvin N. Edwards' investigation of alleged registration frauds in Freeport. The witnesses are among 200 or more Negroes who have registered for the village election which will be held in Freeport March 21.

Edwards began his investigation following the filing of a complaint with his office by Joseph McCloskey, who is supporting the Economy Party ticket in the Freeport campaign. This ticket is opposing the ticket of the Citizens' Party, which is now in control of the Freeport administration. McCloskey complained that large bodies of Negroes have been colonized in Freeport, the home town of the District Attorney, for the purpose of voting in the village election.

WILL NOT TRY TO VOTE.

After yesterday's session of the Grand Jury Edwards said that 50 of the 79 witnesses who testified had been found unqualified to vote in the village election. They promised him, he said, that they would not attempt to vote, and he indicated that no action will be taken against them unless they break this promise.

Edwards said that in addition to the 79 Negroes who were before the Grand Jury it has been found that 25 or 30 of the more than 200 registered Negroes gave false addresses and cannot be located that seven of them were under 21 years of age, this number including a high school girl, and that several others are not citizens of the village or have not been in the districts in which they registered for 90 days, as required by the election law.

THREATENS ARREST.

He said that if any of these attempt to vote in the election they will be arrested. Detectives he said, are trying to locate the registrants who gave false addresses, some of whom have vacant lots as their places of residence.

B. J. Loonam, Sr., white chairman of the Registration Board of the 13th District, where some of the Negroes are alleged to have registered illegally, refused to sign a waiver of immunity today, Edwards said, and was not permitted to testify before the Grand Jury. William Peasall, chairman of the Eighth District board, signed such a waiver and testified, however.

Peasall, according to Edwards, told him that Hilbert Johnson, the village attorney of Freeport, had advised him that it was not necessary for registrants for the village election to be citizens or over 21 years of age.

WERE PAID IN 'FOOD.'

Edwards said that most of the alleged illegal registrants that he has questioned told him that they had been receiving aid, direct or indirect, through State unemployment relief or home relief agencies, and that it was their opinion that this assistance was coming through the influence of some one in the present Freeport administration.

Some said that they had been warned that if they did not vote right the relief would be cut off. Many said that they did not know who they were going to vote for or even who is running for office but they said that they felt some one would tell them before election day.

According to the district attorney, some of the registered Negroes have been receiving relief in Rockville Center, and are registered for such relief under Rockville Center addresses, although they gave Freeport addresses in registering for the election.

N. Y. TIMES

MAR 18 1933

FINDS 50 IN VILLAGE INELIGIBLE TO VOTE

Edwards Reports on Questioning of Negroes Before Nassau Grand Jury.

SPECIAL SESSION MONDAY

Will Examine Others Challenged in Freeport—Patterson Praises the District Attorney.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 17.—Fifty out of the seventy-five Negroes questioned before the Nassau County grand jury with regard to illegal registration were not qualified to vote, District Attorney Elvin N. Edwards announced tonight. He had examined them all personally before the grand jury as a result of charges that 250 Negroes had been colonized in Freeport for the forthcoming village elections.

"Many of the persons I questioned," said Mr. Edwards, "were not citizens of the country. Several had not applied for citizenship papers, while the rest of those not qualified to vote were barred because they were not residents of the village for a sufficient length of time."

The grand jury will hold a special session on Monday, Mr. Edwards announced, so that the qualifications of every person whose vote was challenged may be examined. He hopes to have the entire matter straightened out, so that those qualified to vote will not be deprived of their privilege.

Mr. Edwards doubted if any criminal action will follow the investigation. He believed the unusual influx of Negroes was caused by the attraction of work and home relief, and that enthusiastic campaign managers had advised them to register.

The investigation met with the wholehearted support of Robert E. Patterson, Citizens party candidate for Mayor. In a letter to the District Attorney, made public today, he said:

"On behalf of Walter B. Barrett and Walter M. Nichols, candidates for trustees on the Citizens party ticket, and for myself, personally, as a candidate for Mayor on the same ticket, I write to advise you that we absolutely favor a thorough investigation by your office on any and all matters of illegal registration, if there be such, not alone in the districts referred to but if possible in every district of Freeport.

"If the purposes of this investigation are confined strictly to cases of illegal registration, we feel that a distinct service shall have been performed by your office for both parties; however, if it is the thought of those making the complaints to your office that they can use your office for the intimidation of legally registered citizens of Freeport we are certain that the results will be disappointing, and that you yourself will consider such action on their part not only reprehensible but ill-conceived and ill-advised.

"We have implicit faith that you will conduct such investigation with fairness to all and will expedite such investigation as quickly as possible, in order that same shall be concluded before election day."

Brooklyn, N. Y. Eagle

MAR 18 1933

Edwards Finds Poll Frauds

50 of 79 Freeport Negroes Unqualified, Addresses, Ages False

Mineola, March 18—Seventy-nine Negro residents of the Eighth and 13th Election Districts in Freeport yesterday signed waivers of immunity and testified before the grand jury in connection with District Attorney Elvin N. Edwards' investigation of alleged registration frauds in Freeport. The witnesses are among 200 or more Negroes w hohave registered for the village election which will b held in Freeport March 21.

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Receiving Aid

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According to the District Attorney, some of the registered Negroes have been receiving relief in Rockville Centre, and are registered for such relief under Rockville Centre addresses, although they gave Freeport addresses in registering for the election.

The District Attorney expressed resentment today over what he described as a meeting of State witnesses in the case held at the headquarters of a Negro American Legion Post in Freeport last night. This meeting, he said, was addressed by three attorneys—Raymond Malone, Henry Vielbig and Moxsie Rigby, the latter a Negro. Edwards said that the witnesses were given directions at this meeting as to how to conduct themselves in Mineola today.

Edwards said it had been reported to him that Henry Wetherspoon, Negro chairman of the Eastern Commerce Association of Freeport, had advised the witnesses at this meeting not to be coerced when they went to Mineola today.

The prosecutor also said that attorneys accompanied the witnesses to Mineola today and advised them not to sign waivers of immunity.

Political - 1933

North Carolina

Suffrage

Raleigh, N. C. News and [illegible]

April 16, 1933

Will Challenge Negroes In City Primary Monday

Asserting that there is a plan afoot by their opponents to vote many allegedly unqualified Negroes in the city primary elections Monday, supporters of Berdon Bell, candidate for Judge of the City Court, yesterday gave notice that they would challenge every Negro voting in Precincts Nos. 10, 15, and 16.

George W. Ball, Bell's campaign manager, declared that the decision to challenge Negroes in the three precincts in which the majority here are registered, was reached by Bell and other candidates and workers not connected with the Bell candidacy.

The challenges, which will be on educational grounds and contentions of improper registration, will be in the interest "of every candidate," said Ball.

Ball charged that he had found a number of Negroes registered in precincts in which they did not reside.

Workers for Bell and other candidates will join in the job of conducting the challenges, said Ball.

There has been a large increase recently in the registration of Negroes in Precinct No. 10, due, it was said to the fact that the Lincoln Park section, in which only Negroes reside, has been included in the city limits since the last city election.

Ball declared that he had been informed that opponents of Bell had persuaded a number of Negroes living outside the city to register by telling them that anyone living within Raleigh township could vote in the elections. The challenges are intended to see that none of these vote, said Ball, as well as to eliminate those not qualified on educational grounds.

It was estimated that there are approximately 1,800 Negroes on the city books. Around 500 Negroes were placed on the registration book in Precinct No. 10 during the past few weeks.

Challenging of Negro voters and charges and counter-charges as to how large numbers of them were placed on the books has been an issue in every election here for the past few years.

Considerable fireworks on this point developed in the Democratic primary last June. Hundreds of new Negro voters were put on the books and candidates had a lively battle accusing one another of hauling them to the polls. Challenges were made and few of the Negroes, excepting those who have been on the books for several years, came up to answer the challenge.

All 21 candidates seeking nomination for the four city offices to be filled are putting on "extra pressure" as primary day approaches.

Some estimate that the vote tomorrow, which should normally be approximately 9,000, will drop because of the fact that the primary falls on a holiday this year and many people will leave town. Others say the vote will be little affected.

Following is the full ticket for the primary: Mayor: George A. Iseley incumbent; Hal V. Worth and W. S Murchison.

Commissioner of Public Safety: Willis Holding, Lynn Wilder, J Winder Bryan, J. H. (Jim) Brown E. G. Birdsong, Burley R. Evans Clarence E. Mitchell and Alfred M Haynes.

Commissioner of Public Works: C. C. Page, incumbent; N. L. Walker J. M. Coleman, J. N. (Doc) Bryan, E. M. Barton, R. W Kennison and R. H. Merritt.

Judge of City Court: Wiley G. Barnes, incumbent; J. L. Fountain, Jr., and Berdon M. Bell.

Radio Appeals.

Mayor George A. Iseley announced last night that Charles U. Harris, Raleigh lawyer, would speak in his behalf over Station WPTF this evening from 7 to 7:20 o'clock and would answer charges made by N. C. Hines, speaking over the radio last night for W. S. Murchison, candidate for Mayor.

Hal V. Worth, the third candidate for the Mayor's post, also spoke last night over WPTF.

J. Winder Bryan, candidate for Commissioner of Public Safety, will speak over the local station tonight from 7:20 to 7:30 o'clock. At 9 o'clock, Hines is scheduled to speak again over the air for Murchison.

[illegible]

April 21, 1933

NEGROES VOTING

Raleigh is having its perennial election season heeby-jeebies over negroes taking part in the voting and various candidates in the run-off of the municipal primary are seeking to make political capital out of it, one way or another.

A recent feature has been a demand on the part of negroes in a ward comprised almost entirely of negroes that they be permitted to name members of their race as precinct election officials.

Some of the more intelligent negroes are also complaining about the action of white ward-heelers in stuffing ignorant negroes with barbecue and liquor and then hauling them to the polls. The inference was that the intelligent negroes themselves would stop that practice if the whites would give them a hand in the regulations of the elections in their own precinct.

Ever since we can remember Raleigh has been raising a howl every election over the alleged fraudulent registration and voting of negroes, but every attempt to uncover specific cases has flopped. Every time election officials sought to apply the illiteracy test the first applicant would be a professor from Shaw University whoor would read the Constitution upside down, interpret it, and then offer modestly to translate it into Latin, Greek or Sanskrit.

The election problem everywhere is an intelligent electorate.

No good government has anything to fear from the vote of an intelligent person whether he be black or white, but the ballot in the hands of ignorant people of any race is always dangerous.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
OBSERVER

JUN 5 1933

THE JUDICIAL GENESIS OF A GREAT LIBERAL

(Greensboro News)

What defeated John J. Parker for confirmation to the United States Supreme Court is that several elements, two of them political minority groups, found themselves in combination so that each could get some kudos out of beating him.

Organized labor had no substantial reason for opposing Judge Parker, and therefore it is improbable that the leaders of it were very serious in their concern as to his suitableness. Some of the negroes who opposed him perhaps felt that doing so was a necessary service to their race, but the more thoughtful and better advised knew that Parker had exhibited no racial slant that would mark him as an unjust judge. The Scripps-Howard newspapers could have seen no real threat to the cause of justice or enlightened progress in his elevation, for there was none; and newspaper people are realistic in their perceptions. It is improbable that any of the Scripps-Howard crowd was really convinced Parker was unfit.

Certain questions having been raised, however, labor leaders, negro leaders and editors saw an opportunity to participate in the undoing of a conspicuous man, with some promise of success, so that each could make an impressive show of influence; and they ganged him.

It was a glorious victory, and these minorities have to their credit Mr. Justice Owen J. Roberts. Whether any of them had any objections to him, real or fancied, no longer interested them. They had made their kill, they knew they could not repeat.

The labor leaders and the Scripps-Howard papers said he was a great liberal, but said it rather perfunctorily. They knew more about what he was. At least, it is assumed they knew less then.

GASTONIA, N. C.
GAZETTE

APR 27 1933

THE OPEN FORUM

RHODES PROTESTS REGISTRATION OF NEGROES

To the Editor:

I have this day addressed the following communication to the Honorable Mayor, Board of Commissioners, Registrars and Judges of Election of the town of Bessemer City regarding the city election to be held in the town of Bessemer City on Monday, May 1st, 1933.

As a good citizen of our town, this is to inform each of you that on account of the large number of colored people registered for the purpose of casting their ballots in this election, there must be something dead up the branch.

Now, for the best interest of all our citizens (both white and colored) of our town, we respectfully ask that you only allow those of the colored race to undertake to vote who have been regularly voting in general elections for national, state and county officials, and who can pass all the qualifications as set forth in the general election laws of our commonwealth.

This serves as notice upon each of you that we will challenge every colored person undertaking to vote in this election, who has not been a regular voter in general elections.

Yours for good city government,
C. J. RHODES.

Bessemer City, April 27.

April 21, 1933

NEGRO ELECTION OFFICIALS URGED

Group of Negro Voters Advised To Support Candidate Who Promises Most

Plans for organizing Negro voters in the Eastern section of Raleigh, with objectives in view which include Negro representation among election officials in charge of polls in Negro centers, were formulated at a meeting held last night at St. Augustine's College.

Negro leaders here announced the purpose of the meeting as including a "civic betterment" program and several spoke on the need for improvement in civic facilities in the larger Negro centers.

Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, a member of the committee which called the gathering, included in his suggestions of objectives for the proposed voters' organization the placing of Negroes as election officials in Precinct No. 10, largely composed of Negro voters.

"We must start at the bottom and work up," said Lieutenant Oxley. "We cannot hope for immediate outstanding results, but if we organize and lay before the people our wants and our needs, there is no reason why we shouldn't attain our objectives. For instance, we should have at least one judge and possibly another election official among those in charge of this large Negro precinct."

Lieutenant Oxley, presiding at the meeting, pointed out at the outset that factional politics would not be discussed and there was no mention of any candidate now running for municipal office.

But a warning to the Negroes that unless they "got into politics" their efforts would amount to naught was expressed by C. V. Cools, of New York City, who was introduced as a member of the Tammany organization and an authority on government.

"This world is a political one, and of politics, you will never get the civic improvements which you seek," said Cools. "You must organize and let it be known exactly what you want. Then you will be in a position to bargain for these wants. If 'John Jones' promised you so much, then weigh this against what his opponent for office promises. Then vote for the man who promises you most."

Dr. L. E. McCauley, prominent Negro physician, outlined some of the civic improvement objectives which, he suggested, should be adopted by the Negro voters of Precinct No. 10.

Good health, he said, is most important in a community and he pointed out that sections populated entirely by Negroes do not have sewer and water facilities. Better streets and sidewalks are also needed in Lincoln Park, he said.

Others speaking included James E. Strickland and N. B. Blount. Strickland advised the voters on registration and Blount declared that the needs of Negroes here includes better heating facilities for Negro schools. The large death rate from tuberculosis among Negroes is due in a large measure to poor heating of the schools, he asserted.

Committees were named to register qualified Negro voters in Precinct No. 10 today and tomorrow and then aid them in getting to the polls on May 1 to vote in the city election.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.
JOURNAL

AUG 15 1933

Ghost of '98

Down in Raleigh they have had the "Negro issue" in politics more or less seriously of late years. But not since that issue was paramount back in 1898 and 1900 has it caused much serious concern in other sections of the state.

It appears, however, that the ghost of '98 has been revived in Greensboro during the present campaign for school taxes in that city. For proof, we cite the following excerpt from a letter by a Greensboro citizen in the Greensboro News:

" 'Taxpayers,' like the venerable Father Agaric in Anatole France's 'Penguin Island,' have a way of cropping up when there is a great need of finding somebody to fight 'for the good of the state.' But does Greensboro know that some of these taxpayers, that is, property owners in some of the back alleys of Greensboro where Negroes live—does Greensboro know that some agents of taxpayers have had Negroes registered literally by the carload in order to cast negative votes against the proposed tax levy? Does Greensboro know that the 'rent man' said 'If you don't register, we are going to raise the rent?' And that registration was made very convenient for these people? That men and women who struggle to pay rent out of relief wages were threatened with a raise of rent unless they united with 'Taxpayers' to defeat this school supplement?

"Of course, nobody would accuse those persons who cry loudest about the registration of Negroes of assisting in the registration of these hundred odd tenants. (Whole blocks were registered when the movement got going.) On the other hand, there is not a politically minded Negro in Greensboro who but marvels at the ease with which white people can get Negroes to the polls under threats of losing jobs or of raising rents!

"It is difficult to say whether the school supplement will be passed or not. Certainly it ought to be passed. A democracy that seeks to raze its own school system is playing into the hands of embryo facists who are running about calling for a dictatorship. But whatever the outcome, it becomes necessary to point out that some 'taxpayers' have been registering Negroes by the carload to get them lined up, under the threat of 'raising the rent.' "

Political—1933

Suffrage.

Ohio.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
TELEGRAM

OCT 31 1933

"VOTE REPEAL, GET NO RELIEF." CHARTER CAMPAIGN WHISPER

Mayor And City Charter Officials Repudiate Threats Made To Foreign, Negro Groups

OSBORNE TO DEBATE WILSON

Moore Terms Telegram's Suggestion For City Manager "Asinine, Silly And Stupid"

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS TODAY

WHISPERING CAMPAIGN by charter workers using loss of charity as club to force votes against repeal repudiated by Mayor Mark E. Moore and charity officials.

MAYOR MOORE calls Telegram suggestion that city fight for city manager "assinine, which means stupid and silly."

CLYDE W. OSBORNE and J. P. Wilson, attorneys, to debate charter repeal question at public meeting at Plymouth Congregational church, Rayen ave., tonight.

MASS MEETING for charter scheduled at Hayes Junior high school and mass meeting for repeal at Princeton school Wednesday night. Other meetings announced.

TAX LIMIT CUT passage means heavy loss for city schools, Supt. G. E. Roudebush says. (Page 5.).

BRIEF SKETCHES of Second and Third ward council candidates and list of voting places are printed on Page 5.

CHART showing how city government will be made up under code plan appears on Page 8.

PLEDGE to work "with Judge Hoffman to defeat organized vice" made by J. L. Heffernan, judicial candidate; other news of judge race—Page 8.

LABOR UNIONS and Eagles lodge sponsor mass meeting in interest of old age pension proposal at Central auditorium Friday night. (Details on Page 8.)

Other political news on Pages 5 and 8.

* * * *

A whispering campaign to frighten needy foreign born and Negro voters by the threat of loss of poor relief unless they vote against charter repeal was repudiated today by Mayor Mark E. Moore and civic charity leaders.

The campaign has been in progress since the state supreme court upheld the charter vote. The threat has not been hurled from platforms but is circulated by persons mingling with Negroes and foreign born at political meetings.

Joining Mayor Moore in a statement that the threat is a lie are, Andrew O. Fleming, Community Corp. head; Philip Freider, president of the Milk Fund association; R. A. Noble, county relief director; Miss Anne Woodward, poor relief director, Dr. W. E. Hammaker, chairman of the Citizens' Unemployment Relief commission, and Mrs. E. T. MacDonnell, president of the Federation of Women's clubs.

The whisperers have been active at meetings where city administration speakers have informed Negroes and foreign-born that they will lose citizenship privileges if the charter is defeated.

Many Frightened

Not only have the whisperers told needy voters, depending on charity to exist, that they must vote for the charter in order to get food but that they must go out and get their families to work, campaign and vote for the charter.

Cases have been reported where persons of foreign birth or members of the Negro race have been so frightened by the whisperers that they face a week of fear—waiting until next Tuesday to know whether they will go hungry.

Propagandists for the charter have attempted to place a spiritual fear in the minds of some Negroe families, stating the repeal move is the work of the devil and urging not only votes but prayer for retention of the charter.

First Threats Fail

The charity threat was started when the campaigners found that many of their intended followers could not be made into charter supporters by the mere threat that they would not get city jobs. The voters were jobless. Many had tried to get city jobs in the last two years. Most of them did get the jobs, and the mere thought of the loss of a job that they didn't get nor expect to get failed to make them ethuse over the charter.

An example of how the whisperers work was told by persons who saw them at meetings.

The whisperer stood at the rear of the room where a political meeting was in progress. He opened a conversation with the man next to him by remarking about the words of a speaker for the charter.

How Scheme Works

"He's telling the truth," the whispere says to the man near him.

"Yes," said the man, usually one poorly dressed and apparently out of work.

"You going to vote for the charter?" continues the whisperer.

"I don't know. It don't make any

difference who we have at city hall. I don't get anything anyway."

"You get a grocery order, don't you?"

"Yes," is the reply if the whisperer has picked the right victim.

Then Warns Victim

"You'll lose your grocery order if you don't vote for the charter. There won't be any soup kitchen either. You'll be hungry. Your children will be hungry."

"Yeah."

"And don't think you can fool the people at the City hall. They know how you vote. It you don't vote for the charter your grocery order will be cut off. Unless you vote to keep the charter and get your wife and your family to vote you may lose your food before the election. The big boys know who is with them."

By this time, if the intended charter voter is not sufficiently frightened, the whisperer uses other means.

May Eat Cats And Dogs

He pictures a great famine in Youngstown. He visions the home of the voter invaded by other hungry men looking for food. He goes to the extent of telling the most illiterate that they will be eating cats and dogs by Christmas if the charter is killed.

At foreign born meetings the whisperers use the native languages of their victims to spread the false propaganda.

Mayor Moore in an interview today said he thought he knew the names of two men who may be responsible for the whispering campaign.

Charter Supporters

Both are staunch charter supporters but are not connected with the city administration in any official capacity, altho both have backed the administration in its fight for the charter.

The mayor was indignant at the whispered methods.

A believer in fair play, he said he would have no part of it, did not sanction it in any way, said he regretted he had no means of silencing the men responsible and declared that any city employe who misrepresented the charity issue in the campaign would meet with personal punishment at his own hands.

"The threat that any one will lose charity regardless of how he votes on the charter is without foundation," Mayor Moores aid.

No Discrimination

"We recognize no race, no color, no creed and no nationality in the handling of charity.

"That the stories are untrue is further shown by the fact that the city administration has no direct control of charity.

"Under the law we are in charge but the entire charity system is handled by the Allied Council.

"In the case of work slips — when and if we had any work to do—the same policy would hold forth. Religion, color, nationality does not matter."

The mayor also pointed out that the whisperers lie when they say any politician will know the way they vote.

Leaders Hit Whisperers

Civic leaders and officials of Youngstown's organized charities were likewise aroused by the whispering campaign. Here is what they said:

ANDREW O. FLEMING, executive secretary of the Community Corporation—No one I'd have anything to do with would put out such an impression. It certainly couldn't be true. Relief is under state supervision. It is in no way connected with politics. Relief has never had any connection with politics but is separate and individual. It is determined solely by the applicant's need and not by race, color, creed, political affiliation or anything else.

PHILIP FRIEDER, president of the Youngstown Milk Fund association—Anybody who spreads any stories that anybody connected with the milk fund in any capacity would give or cut off a family's milk because they did or did not vote for any person or issue is a damned liar. If we can find out who is spreading such lies we'll prosecute them to the limit of our ability. The milk fund is not mixed up in politics in any way.

R. A. NOBLE, county director of relief—We are not interested, in any way in how a man or woman votes on any issue or candidate when they come to us for relief. There is no connection between my office and any political group. Relief is dependent on need. We do not care about a person's color or creed, only his need.

MISS ANNE WOODWARD, director of public relief—Relief in the city is not cut without my knowing it. As far as our workers are concerned the political campaign involving the charter fight does not exist. It is not discussed by the workers and the persons who apply for relief. We are not in politics in any way. Neither are we interested in a person's color or creed but solely in his human needs and what we can do for him.

DR. W. E. MAMMAKER, chairman of the Citizens' Un-Employment Relief Committee—Absolutely nothing enters into the giving of relief except absolute need.

MRS. E. T. MacDONNELL, president of the Federation of Women's clubs—Thruout the city the women affiliated with the federation are carrying on charity programs. I feel certain that these women do not let anything enter into their charity work except human need and the sympathy of one who is fortunate for his less fortunate brother. I would not want to think that color, creed or political opinion would influence a person's decision in giving charity.

After denouncing whisperers today, Mayor Moore turned to editorial suggestion of The Telegram that the city repeal the charter and fight for a city manager form of government.

"That would mean three years of uncertain government," he said. "If I am as bad as I am painted why give me three years of czar-like rule. I would have even greater powers as head of a temporary government than I have today under the charter."

The mayor called The Telegram proposal "asinine—which means stupid and silly." He said the proposal gave him "a good laugh."

"I am not opposed to the city manager plan or any other home rule plan, but I am opposed to a return to the statutory form. I have said that before. Any form of home rule is all right with me, but I believe our present charter form is best.

"The joke to me is that The Telegram believes it is necessary to repeal the charter to get the city manager form," said the mayor. "The city manager form could be obtained by amending the present charter."

"I might add that I take no issue with the city manager plan," the mayor said. "I believe in autonomy. The city manager plan is a charter. If the people want it they should have it. It is the proposed procedure which insults my intelligence and yours.

"Let me make it clear how repeal of the charter n only fails to give the people a city manager but makes that end even further distant. Assume that the charter is repealed—which I don't think will be the case—we elect, in a year or so, officials under the statutory plan. Then we vote to get from statutory government to the manager plan. We vote again. If the people want the manager, we elect another set of officials.

"I must point out that this idea besides making the shortest distance between two points a complete circle, is not the most economical program. Each election costs much, especially the special elections."

He estimates that it would take three years to perfect this change and in the meantime, he claims, the city would be under a "nondescript government."

Begin Drive Tonight

Chief speakers for both sides of the charter question rested last night. The intensive drive, with nightly meetings, begins tonight.

Council President J. P. Colleran spoke on the charter issue at Labor Congress meeting last night.

Any failure in the charter, Mr. Colleran said, is due to the persons handling it.

"Your present charter is as efficient form of government as the city ever had," he declared. "We are running the government at a lower per capita cost than under the Warnock administration."

Johnson Speaks

W. O. R. Johnson, city solicitor of Struthers, told the Swedish-American Political association, Monday night at Princeton school, that the Youngstown charter offered the city the nearest form to constitutional government.

With a blackboard diagram, Mr Johnson illustrated his points. He advised against repeal and advocated passage of the proposed amendments. No action was taken by the association on the repeal question.

Nils P. Johnson, former state senator, spoke for the 10 mill tax limitation amendment and Ben Jenkins for the old age pension law. An explanation of the proposed municipal power distribution system was made by Harry Engle who urged passage of the $500,000 bond issue.

Charter Debate Tonight

The big charter meeting tonight will be at Plymouth Congregational church, Rayen ave., at 8 p. m.

Atty. Clyde W. Osborne will speak for repeal of the charter.

Atty. J. P. Wilson will speak for the charter.

The public relations committee of the church is sponsoring the meeting and has invited the public.

A mass meeting of the charter forces will be held at Hayes junior high school, Wednesday night, with A. L. Button, executive secretary of the Mahoning Valley Industrial council as the chairman.

W. J. (Jack) Williams, United States marshal, of Cleveland, will be the principal speaker. Mr. Williams was chairman of the original charter committee here in 1923. City Law Director U. F. Kistler also will speak for the charter.

Other Meetings

Mass meetings for the charter will be held in other sections of the city on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights.

J. J. Friedland, members of the city planing commission, will speak for the administration in favor of the charter at two meetings tonight, one at Lynch hall, Byron and Shehy sts., and the other at the Ohave Chedek temple, E. Myrtle st.

On Thursday night, Mr. Friedland will speak at a mass meeting for Councilman M. J. Kirwan at Holy Name auditorium, Steel and Midland, and at Chaney high school Saturday night.

A mass meeting for charter repeal will be held at Princeton junior high school, Wednesday night under the auspices of the Sixth and Seventh Ward Federation of Republican clubs.

Osborne Mitchell and Mr. Osborne will be the principal speakers. All Republican committeemen and workers have been personally invited to attend.

A mass meeting for west side voters will be held at Chaney high school on Thursday night by the repeal forces.

Langberg Changes Mind

Nathan Langberg, candidate for council in the Sixth ward, today announced that he had changed his position on the city charter and now is against repeal.

Mr. Langberg, formerly chairman of the legislative committee of the Taxpayers' league, resigned when he became a candidate for office. He worked for months for the charter repeal.

"I have changed my position because the proponents of the repeal have injected religious and class feeling into the fight," Mr. Langberg stated, "I do not believe it is proper for me to be on their side after the statements that have been made."

Repeal forces are now at work on charts showing the number of persons of foreign-birth and Negroes who were employed in public jobs before the charter went into effect. This is to refute the charge that the code form of government will take the rights away from these grouns.

Political - 1933

Ohio.

Suffrage.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
TELEGRAM

NOV 4 1933

OSBORNE ASKS WHY SPEAKERS ARE IMPORTED

Repeal Leader Asks Source Of Funds Used To Pay Expenses

AGAIN HITS NEMENYI

Answers Arguments Made By Backers Of City Charter Form

Charges that the city administration is importing speakers from Columbus and Cleveland to urge retention of the charter are made by Atty. Clyde W. Osborne, repeal speaker.

Two of the speakers, he said, are Negroes intended to mislead members of their race on effects of repeal.

Mr. Osborne also suggested that United States Marshal W. J. Williams "pay $23,000 he owes the county" before he comes back to tell us how to vote.

He demanded to know who is paying the bill for the out-of-town speakers.

During his talk before 200 at East high school last night, the former city law director answered arguments made for the charter by Marshal Williams, Dr. I. E. Philo, Harry Dunspaugh, former state representative, and E. N. Nemenyi, political reporter and member of the Moore charter administration "brain trust."

Attacks by Mr. Nemenyi and The Vindicator on Mr. Osborne were answered in a written statement. He referred to Mr. Nemenyi as the "past indicted and jury convicted" flunky of the Chamber of Commerce crowd.

Imported Speakers

Mr. Osborne charged that the city administration has imported speakers to talk against the repeal and asked who was paying the bill. To swing the Negro vote, he said, a Mr. Green Banks has been brought from Cleveland and is now at the W. Federal Y. M. C. A., and Prof. George Mays, a Negro employed by a savings and loan company in Columbus, has returned here to aid in their campaign.

"What business have they to bring in Negro speakers from Cleveland and Columbus to tell us how to run our city and who is footing the bill to bring them here?" he asked.

Mays today denied that he was brought here to fight against repeal. He asserted Mr. Osborne was responsible for his being in the city originally. "I came here to work for Mr. Osborne for judge in 1930," Prof. Mays said. "I am a resident of Youngstown and have been for nine years. My family lives here altho I do work for a bank in Columbus. I come back here every week-end. I am a public speaker and I have to go where my work calls me."

Mr. Osborne said that "another fellow," a white man, was brought back here from Cleveland" to tell us what we should do about our charter. He referred to Mr. Williams, who was chairman of the charter commission in 1923 that drafted the present municipal constitution.

That $23,000

"Jack Williams is such a good fellow that if Mark Moore wanted him to help out, he would thumb his way from Cleveland down here to do it, but he slipped out in the morning before the county commissioners could ask him to pay up the $23,000 for bonds he owes Mahoning county."

Mr. Osborne charged that the county paved a road thru a farm Mr. Williams owned south of the city and issued bonds to do the work and levied assessments which never have been paid. He suggested that as Mr. Williams' appointment expires early next year, the United States marshal was "playing up" to Youngstown's Democratic mayor hoping to curry some political favors.

Mr. Osborne said that he had been sincerely opposing the charter and had given his reasons for so doing without abusing anyone. He said he believed in the Biblical injunction to "turn your left cheek" but that he had "run out of cheeks."

"On my first appearance at Plymouth church at the invitation of men of that church to speak on the charter repeal a gentleman who spoke for the charter insulted me. I let that go because Clyde Osborne was not the issue. As the papers reported about that meeting, a little whipsnapper from the city administration was there and barked at me. I believed what I told was the truth. This abuse towards me was not justified. As a citizen and a taxpayer who pays more than $1,000 a year in taxes, I have the full right to express my views about the charter."

He charged that the Vindicator had gone out of its way in an editorial Friday to "roundly abuse me" over the shoulder of George Cravener, candidate for the short term judgeship.

"I reply to the man who wrote that editorial, Mr. Nemenyi. I reduced my reply to writing and presented a reporter from the Vindicator with a copy and dare that paper to publish it."

Cites Davies' Figures

Mr. Osborne declared that he had prepared his statement relative to the $661,000 increase in cost of city operations in 1931, under the charter, with 1922, before the charter was in effect, with great care based on the reports of auditors for the W. I. Davies public economy committee. He challenged him to disprove the correctness of the figures. He asserted that he had not assailed the Mark Moore administration and that the figures were for the last year of the term of Moore's predecessor. He said he was not advocating recall.

"I resent the arguments of a demagogue. I do not care a cuss about Nemenyi. I am interested in the man who seems to and does control the policy of a newspaper and I make my reply to him."

The editorial which Osborne attacked referred to his figures as "lies."

"Nemenyi could not have said I was mistaken, like a gentleman would say. No, in his low-breed, uncouth way, he says I am a liar," Osborne complained.

"Almost Too Smart"

"Mr. Nemenyi is a very smart man, in fact, almost too smart to be of much use to the people of the city of Youngstown. His intelligence is recognized by the Chamber of Commerce gang and since he is of that type that can be very cheaply persuaded to wear the other man's collar, he has become a 'flunky' and subservient to the will of his masters—the Chamber of Commerce.

"Mr. Nemenyi, irrespective of his place of birth, or descent from any nationality, has a perfect right to advocate the thing in which he honestly believes and I do not concur with anyone who denies the right of intelligent discussion to any person on account of race, color or creed, but, I hold in contempt men of intelligence who stultify their own convictions and wear another man's collar and parrot-like preach the doctrines of others because the influence of those others satisfy the vanity or result in material gain to such flunky.

"I concede to Mr. Nemenyi the rights of an American citizen, but the flunkyism of Europe knows no place in American life. If this were the first time he had endeavored to delude the public in behalf of his masters, we might believe more in his sincerity, but he has faithfully danced attendance upon his present masters and advocated other doctrines of the Chamber of Commerce in the past, all of which have been detrimental to the best interests of the general body of citizenship.

Stir Up Prejudice

"It is this type of man who endeavors to defeat important issues by stirring up prejudice—by dealing in personalities and who vomits such filth as contained in the editorial in the Vindicator today. I have no political aspirations. I am perfectly content to continue the quiet practice of my profession.

"I am not the issue in this campaign, neither, until tonight, have I struck back at the personal abuse which has been heaped upon me. If my arguments in support of repeal of the charter does not bring conviction to your minds, at least I have honestly and sincerely urged my views and presented figures not of my own making, and you have accorded me the courtesy of presenting them.

"If I am right, then you should govern your actions accordingly, irrespective of my views on other subjects. If I am wrong, then my arguments should not sway you, even tho I am as pure as the past indicted and jury-convicted Mr. Nemenyi himself."

Item Of Gas Tax

Mr. Osborne showed that in the claim of Mr. Nemenyi that the costs of city government in 1922 were higher than in 1931, he had failed to include $201,049, received by the city in gas tax and spent on the streets. The 1922 operation costs were $1,036,148, the 1931 costs were $1,463,123, plus the gas tax money.

Mr. Nemenyi was "behind barbwire" in Canada during the war, Mr. Osborne said.

The speaker asked whether the city today had more efficiency and economy than it had in 1922. He asked what the present health department would do if a flu epidemic like 1918 should return. He inqured if faithful city employes would be better able to speak, act and vote as they pleased under the charter than under the old government.

"If the city had an auditor and treasurer and a sinking fund board, as under the old government, would it have been possible for the administration to steal $1,177,000 of grade elimination funds and pay it out in salaries?" he asked.

Quotes Rabbi Philo

Mr. Osborne quoted Rabbi Philo as saying: "I believe in the charter because I believe in democracy. Because it expresses the will of the people, the desire of the majority and acts as a saluatory restraint on the sordid ambitions of petty politicians."

"I wonder what Dr. Philo thinks Dan Parish and Johnny Farrell are?" said Osborne. "John dictated the election of Joe Heffernan and he engineered the nomination of Mark Moore and he admits it.

"Mark Moore appointed Cook city engineer and director of public works. Cook was not naturalized until 1928 and the first vote he ever cast was for Mark Moore. He appointed Dan Parish, a man who had failed in his own business and made him water commissioner. He took Lionel Evans, who wanted to keep the city parks up to the standard he had brought them, and stultified his work and made a political football out of the department. He broke the heart of Dr. Welsh, who had given 30 years to the city's health department and replaced him by giving the job to his uncle."

Denies Charter Claims

Mr. Osborne said he denied that "the charter expresses the best judgment, the best brains, and the best character that Youngstown citizenship affords," as Dr. Philo contended.

"The interests of the chamber of commerce which dominated the framing of the charter and which

now endeavor to prevent its repeal have never been unselfish to the people of the city of Youngstown — they have always had some "axe to grind" in the interest of a few at the expense of the many."

Political - 1933

Ohio

Suffrage

ZANESVILLE, O. SIGNAL
FEB. 22, 1933

Colored Voters Plan Big Public Meeting

The Muskingum County Independent League of Colored Voters has extended an invitation to the public to attend a celebration to be held at 8 o'clock Thursday evening under their new charter. This will partake somewhat of a "smoker" and there will be discussions with county and city officers.

Music and singing will help enliven the occasion, and there are no charges. Club rooms are located at 127 Keen street and everybody will be made welcome.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
VINDICATOR
JUL 24 1933

PICK CANDIDATE BY STRAW VOTE

Campbell Colored Groups to Support Winner in Mayor Race

Sentiment of 1,200 colored voters was being studied in Campbell today in a straw vote being conducted by the Community Welfare League central committee of Campbell colored clubs and organizations.

Armed with ballots bearing names of three mayoralty candidates, 15 workers under the direction of Arthur Anglin, Welfare League executive chairman, are covering five voting precincts.

The straw vote is being conducted under the board of elections rules and regulations, with judges, challengers, and clerks stationed at all voting places.

The votes will be tabulated at 6:30 p. m. today.

"While 1,000 colored voters unofficially endorsed T. Roy Gordon, former mayor, at a rally Saturday night, the candidate who wins in today's straw vote will have the backing of all Campbell colored clubs organizations and churches," Anglin said.

"The real reason of the straw vote is to find out officially who the colored groups in Campbell want to endorse. It is being held this year for the first time in a systematic way. All groups have agreed to abide by the result of the straw vote," he said.

Gordon has opened headquarters in the auditorium used in the November election as Campbell Republican headquarters.

WINNING THE NEGRO VOTE

For many years the Negro threw his support, almost solidly, to the Republican party, with the hope that he would receive a fair deal. The time came when he decided to try his hand with another party, failing to receive all that he deserved from that party. He joined the ranks of the Democrats, in large masses, and has succeeded, with his "balance of power," in swinging the election of many Democrats, locally and nationally. Due time will be allowed the Democratic party to reward the Negro and see that he receives those things he is entitled to. If the Democrats fail the Negro as the Republicans did, he will then try Communism, Socialism, or some other form of politics, until he has found a "square deal."

Cleveland, Ohio

Negroes have held the balance of power in many elections, and it generally is true that as the Negro votes, so votes the majority.

Democrats have received much support from the Negro, within the last year or two, and they will be wise if they seize the opportunity to give to the Negro more recognition than the Republicans have given, thereby assuring their success, with an almost continuous victory.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
TELEGRAM

OCT 31 1933

Racial Groups Have Majority, Spagnola Proves; So They Win With Charter Repeal

AN EDITORIAL

THE charter plunder bosses and their newspaper mouthpiece are resorting to the damnable vote trading, and voter-frightening tactics of the Civil War reconstruction days in a desperate effort to keep their boss-rule charter and hold control of the municipal loot that is their reward under the charter's spoils system.

These treacherous "friends" of Youngstown's racial groups found that they could not fool all of the people all of the time. So they assembled their political strategists and their newspaper adviser and reviewed the situation.

"We can fool the Negroes and most of the foreigners," they decided. The decision was no compliment to the host of Americans in this community whose votes were to be won by the trickery devised in conference.

"We will tell them that if the charter is repealed they will get no municipal offices. We will tell them that the old Klan organization will get them if they don't vote for the charter. We will tell them that they will lose their vote. We will tell them that none of their race will be given city relief jobs. We will tell them that if the charter is repealed, they will be taken off the relief rolls."

And the pious pretenders to a friendship for these Americanized groups picked out certain men to go out among our people and preach the gospel of racial strife; they selected fellow citizens to go out among our people and by whispered charges pit neighbor against neighbor so that while honest citizens debated good government among themselves plunder-bosses could appropriate the ballot-box heritage that belongs to the people.

"These people are ignorant, and anything will go as long as it's simple, especially if we can frighten them into voting for the charter," the charter political campaigners agreed.

FOUNDATION OF LIES

AND they went to work. Their work now is well under way, built on a foundation of lies and misrepresentation of the same venomous, devilish nature as those which have defiled the news columns of their newspaper.

That publication, we pointed out yesterday, published headlines on a propaganda story intended to make the readers believe Youngstown's operating expense figure and tax expenditures were the lowest in the state among cities of Youngstown's class.

The figures actually showed that Youngstown received in tax revenue less than Akron, Dayton, or Canton for each person resident in the respective cities. They showed that Youngstown's operating expense was $3 per person higher than the second city of the group, and $7 higher than Canton, the only city in the group operating under the state code which the charter bosses say would ruin Youngstown.

The bosses' newspaper also displayed an eight-column headline which said that "Veterans Back Moore in Charter Fight." Most veteran organizations in the city are protesting today at the deliberate deception based on action taken by about eight war veterans.

This misrepresentation will continue, we presume, for the plunder-bosses' newspaper has given not the slightest sign that it can or will straighten its ways. The charter boss mouthpiece already is in the midst of the racial prejudice campaign that reminds one so much of the post-war days in the south.

* * * *

IN THOSE days the political plunder-bosses in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana were forcing Negroes, just released from bondage, to join the bosses' political clubs for the bosses' profit. To refuse to join was treason to race and party. Some were lashed. One Negro found this notice pinned to his door:

"You mind me of the Son of Esaw and who sold his birthright for one mossel of meat and so now you have sold your wife and children and yourself for a drink of liquers and have come to be a conservative bootlicker. Tom, I would not give a damn for your back in a few days, you Conservative."

The charter-boss traitors to the Negroes, however, have neither the courage and frankness of Thaddeus Stevens who carried his belief in equality of the races to the grave, nor the foresight and perception of Benjamin H. Hill of Georgia who saw in the white plunderers of the Reconstruction era just what may be seen in the racial agitators of Youngstown today.

Stevens, you recall, returned a cemetery lot deed because Negro burials were barred. He scorned to challenge current stories of his relationship to his mulatto housekeeper. He was baptized by a Catholic sister, his funeral service was read by a Lutheran minister, the sermon

was by an Episcopalian rector, the sect of his mother was Baptist, and he was buried under this epitaph:

"I repose in this quiet and secluded spot, not for any natural preference for solitude, but finding other cemeteries limited by charter rules as to race, I have chosen this that I might illustrate in my death the principles which I advocated thru a long life, Equality of Man Before His Creator."

AS SERPENTS FOMENTING HATRED

THE magnificent Hill, champion of a lost cause, faced by the bayonets among armed forces of the conquerors, lashed the white men who were deceiving the Georgia Negroes even as others today are deceiving their descendants:

"They (the Negroes) are neither legally nor morally responsible. It is you, educated, designing white men who thus devote yourself to the unholy work, who are the guilty parties. You prate about your loyalty. I look you in the eye and denounce you, morally and legally perjured traitors. Ye hypocrites! Ye whited sepulchres! Ye mean in your hearts to deceive him and buy up the Negro vote for your own benefit. . . . On, on with your work of ruin, ye hell-born rioters in sacred things—but remember that for all these things the people will call you to judgment."

Then Hill turned to the Negroes he had known all his life, and gave his fellow men of the white race a verbal horsewhipping in their presence:

"They are dirty spawn who come down here to seek to use you to further their own base purpose. Improve yourselves, learn to read and write, be industrious, lay up your means, acquire homes, live in peace with your neighbors, drive off as you would a serpent the miserable dirty adventurers who come among you and seek to foment among you hatred of the decent portion of the white race."

The charter plunder-bosses and their newspaper thus engage in a conspiracy to assail majority government in Youngstown "with the masked face of friendship" for the city's racial groups, "and with the treacherous sword of Joab."

* * * *

WE want to cite the plunder-bosses' own figures to show how ridiculous is their own claim that majority rule will deprive our foreign-born American neighbors of their representation in the government.

lous is their own claim that majority rule will deprive our foreign-born American neighbors of their representation in the government.

These figures were given to one of the few social-minded men on the city administration payroll—Police Prosecutor William B. Spagnola—and he was expected to help put over the story that repeal of the charter would rob the foreign-born of their vote. The Telegram would rather support Bill Spagnola for office than use his own figures against the administration's argument—but they are the most effective answer to that argument.

Here is how Mr. Spagnola was quoted in the plunder-bosses' newspaper:

"Those who vote for the charter repeal will only sign their own death warrant if the charter repeal is successful."

Then the speaker cited figures:

"Seventy-two per cent of the taxes in Youngstown are paid by persons of foreign birth or foreign parents and of the 170,000 residents here 105,000 are of foreign extraction."

Mr. Spagnola has proven that the voters of foreign extraction have a clear majority—without counting the Negro voters.

A government such as provided by either the state code or by the city manager charter the Telegram proposes, calls for majority rule—and the so-called "foreign vote" has the majority.

The voter of foreign birth or heritage has nothing to lose and everything to gain by voting to repeal the charter—the quickest, surest, and least expensive way to give Youngstown majority government.

DAYTON, O.
NEWS
OCT 30 1933

JUDGE HODAPP WILL ADDRESS NEGRO VOTERS

First of Series of Meetings Will Be Held Tuesday Night.

The first of a series of meetings among Negro voters at which will appear the Democratic candidates will be held at 8 p. m. Tuesday at 934 Iola sts. Municipal Judge Null M. Hodapp has consented to be one of the speakers and it is expected that he will strongly urge the elections of Frank W. Nicholas and Merrit E. Schlafman, nominated in the Democratic primary as candidates for judges of the civil divisions of the municipal court.

Roy Ebert, Democratic candidate for clerk of the court, also has been invited to attend all of the meetings and he will be introduced to the voters.

Charles J. Brennan, John A. Haas and Frank M. Krebs, who are looked upon as leaders in the race for city commissioner, let it be known Monday that they have no intention of letting up during the closing week of the campaign.

The three candidates have a number of meetings planned for the week and will endeavor to meet all of the groups of voters who have invited them to appear and speak.

Mrs. Ann Makley, state Democratic committeewoman from the Third Ohio district, will go to Montpelier, O., Tuesday night where she will be the speaker at the Pickrel for Governor club of that place. The club is supporting the candidacy of William G. Pickrel, Dayton, in his campaign for the Democratic nomination for governor. Sunday night she spoke in Pickrel's behalf at Sidney.

Mrs. Esther Jones, 723 S. Perry st., has challenged the right of Republican leaders to use her name in such a manner as to make it appear that she is for the G. O. P. candidates for municipal judge, clerk and commissioner.

In announcing a meeting of Negro voters the past week the name of Mrs. Jones was printed as the secretary of the Independent Voters League, which sponsored the meeting. She insists that she will vote the straight Democratic ticket and that she is now engaged in working for the success of the Democratic slate.

Political - 1933

Suffrage

Oklahoma.

Voter's League Takes West Town

Black Dispatch

3-18-33

The Progressive Voter's League made another rapid stride forward Monday evening, following an address delivered before a mass meeting of citizens, by President Roscoe Dunjee, of the league, at Shiloh Baptist church. Rev. F. K. Leath, pastor of the church, presided over the meeting.

"We are with you one hundred per cent in this plan to unite the Negroes of the city into a strong political force," said Rev. Leath at the close of the address, "and we will be on hand Friday night at Slaughter's Hall to join our hands with the Progressive Voter's League in any program outlined in that meeting."

Rev. Leath stated that he and some of the men in his section had already banded themselves together into a new political movement, but that they were ready to abandon their effort and merge in the city-wide effort.

Editor Dunjee, during the course of his address, pointed out various communities in Oklahoma and over the nation where in cities with no larger Negro population than Oklahoma City, they were securing every advantage "while the Negroes here permit themselves to be peddled each election at so much per head."

Dr. S. R. Youngblood, secretary of the League, also made an address during the meeting. Almost every seat in the church was taken and the audience voiced their approval of Rev. Leath's suggestion that they throw their support to the Progressive Voter's League. The league is non-partisan and will have for its central purpose the registration of the Negro vote and its placement behind candidates who subscribe to programs from time to time outlined by the league in the interest of the city and the Negro districts.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
OKLAHOMAN

MAR 17 1933

NEGRO BACKING FOR CORRIGAN PERILS FOSTER

Spivey Reported Lining Up Ward Two Ballots For Political Ally.

With the large ward two Negro vote swinging into line behind Ed Spivey board member, to support B. E. Corrigan in his race for the board of education, the Oklahoma county politician was developing unusual strength Thursday.

Only a concerted campaign on the part of supporters of Earl Foster, attorney, and the choice of several non-partisan patrons' groups, can possibly defeat the politician candidate next Tuesday, observers said Thursday.

Negro Vote Vital

The Negro vote in the second ward is probably its greatest group factor. It admittedly was this vote which put Spivey out in front in his race two years ago. Coupled with the Britton vote, which Brown King's support undoubtedly will throw to Corrigan, will give the former county clerk a good chance to forge ahead of Foster.

The political nature of Foster's opposition undoubtedly will make the election day weather a vital item, observers said, and outcome of the race will depend largely on Foster's supporters getting out the nonpolitical vote.

King, himself a candidate for member at large, saw his race strengthened in the added support given Corrigan, but it still was believed that he will have both J. W. Berry and Fred Jones to beat in the running.

Jones Starts Fight

Jones, stripping off his coat for action against the political machine claimed to be behind Berry, took to the radio Thursday night with a broadcast over WKY. Jones was believed to have strengthened his support materially in the last few days. He was making his campaign personally wherever possible, leaving the card-and-poster campaign to those in the race not so well known. Berry was said to have obtained the support Thursday of Charles E. Evans, though it was not believed this would bring great help to his machine.

Luther E. Mayes in the second ward claimed additional support Thursday in the indorsement of W. E. Brown, head of the local chapter of the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers.

Other races were maintaining an atmosphere of quiet Thursday and little interest was being aroused by the work of supporting groups.

Third Ward Active

The third ward race still was a hot spot with John A. Newby gaining ground against Rosco H. Price, seeking re-election. Newby has sought and obtained the support of numerous business organizations with residents in the ward.

E. E. Dorsey apparently is maintaining his long lead in the first ward long term race and the short term race apparently still is a matter between Jesse T. Owens and Day Fezler. J. T. Yeaman, in the fourth ward race, threw his new support, garnered from the withdrawal of J. W. Neuffer in his favor, into the field Thursday and was reported steadily gaining against Mrs. Ella R. Poole, seeking re election.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
NEWS

APR 3 1933

Logan County Town Goes to Polls First In 34 Years as Negro Slate Overthrows Time ; 'Dynasty'

Special to The News

GUTHRIE, Okla., April 3.—The governing dynasty of Meridian, which has reigned unbroken for 34 years, was tottering today, as citizens of the town 10 miles east of here prepared to go to the polls tomorrow to elect trustees.

The election itself is a historic event for the village of approximately 165 population.

For more than a third of a century the town governing board and subordinate officers elected in 1899 have continued on without any vote of the people under the provisions of the Oklahoma election laws. These laws allow an officer to hold until his successor has been elected and qualified. The governing board also is allowed to fill vacancies in their own membership and to appoint new executive officers to succeed any retiring ones.

Of course none of the original officers in that long ago election is still serving in person but their regime has continued down the years through a self perpetuating succession.

There wasn't much public business and little money was collected in taxes. Elections were a lot of bother and made expense, so everybody seemed satisfied to let things ride along, the village trustees filling the successive vacancies in a manner generally satisfactory. For instance when John Heath, the town banker, mayor and a member of the town board, died something over a year ago the other members appointed Mrs. Heath to the vacancy on the board and made her mayor.

But all this Arcadian contentment ended and the people were suddenly and rudely awakened from their Rip Van Winkle nap a few days ago, when, the time for filing as candidates for village officers having expired, it was discovered that W. H. Spann, John Holden and Tossie Flowers, all Negroes, had filed for village trustee, one in each of the three wards.

Being the only candidates and filing as independents no primary could be held, it was too late for anybody else to file. So these three Negroes, being the only candidates on the ballot, are already practically elected, the opening of the polls, casting and counting of the ballots being a mere formality.

And this when less than 10 per cent of the population are Negroes.

There is much agitation, much resentment and much talk but it appears nothing can be done about it, not even if the new board of trustees appoint, as they indicate they will, members of their own race to all the other village offices. At least so a dozen or more law-

have told the members of the present board other white citizens of the town.

Vote Trading

A certain white lawyer down town in previous years who has been trading the Negro vote in exchange for favors down town, was not even heard from during this campaign. The truth is, that he has been officially dead since the Black Dispatch preached his funeral several weeks ago.

Black Dispatch 4-8-33

Think of it! In return for the Negro vote, which he did not, nor ever did control, this man was demanding that he be appointed city attorney. You can see from this sort of trading that the Negro vote is valuable if controlled and voted as a unit. It is known in every political headquarters down town that up to the expose of the Black Dispatch this trafficker in black votes was planning to demand the city attorneyship "Because I control the Negro vote."

The Progressive Voter's League is the answer to such a lie. The vote Tuesday shows that the Negro controls his own vote. What do you think about it? Don't you think it would be better for the Negro to do his own trading? Would it not be better to build an effective voting strength and with that vote demand jobs for the masses, parks, playgrounds, schools, a fire department, reduction of taxation and a multitude of other things?

Another Type of Disfranchisement

Citizens over the state became aroused over the week-end when a news release stated that Attorney General J. Berry King had rendered an opinion for the city officials of Garfield county in which he stated that Negro citizens did not have the legal right to vote in independent school elections where the whites formed the majority.

It is the opinion of the Black Dispatch that upon this ground of denial the Negroes of the state find their first opportunity to test the constitutionality of the separate school laws of Oklahoma. Independent districts where Negroes reside, and such districts as vote tax levies up to 15 mills on Negro property, to maintain white schools, without permitting Negroes to vote in said elections, are acting in violation of the 14th and 15th amendment to the federal constitution.

The ruling of the attorney general falls upon every section of the state alike. That is to say, every district where Negroes live, is effected in the same identical way. The ruling ceases to be a local issue, but is state-wide in its effect and importance.

Suits have been instituted in Tulsa, Okmulgee and Garfield counties in an attempt to mandamus the election boards of the respective localities for the right to vote. In Okmulgee the judge denied the writ, and the Tulsa case will be heard this week, so we are informed. Other sections of the state, from which we have received no information, have doubtless also instituted court actions.

Because of the importance of this matter and the need for raising funds to prosecute such a case, the Black Dispatch suggests that the citizens from over the state, united under one common head. The case if settled in one county by reason of its being carried up to the state supreme court, and perhaps on to the United States Supreme court, will adjudicate the question for all counties. Some one county may have a more ideal set up of facts than another, and because of this we suggest that a conference be held at an early date.

It appears to us that if boards of education have been illegally selected, the effective thing to do is to protest the expenditure of some particular item in the independent school budget, and allege that having been denied the right to vote in the election, the official elected in a given independent school district does not have the right to administer such school funds. It appears that the same questions can be raised in such an injunction action as in the mandamus proceedings. We may be wrong, but this is our view as a layman.

At any rate the forces fighting against this vicious new ruling regarding our school laws should be united. As president of the state branches of the N. A. A. C. P., we should like to hear from citizens in the various communities over the state, where court action is contemplated. A hurried conference could be held and a state-wide setup effected.

ENID, OKLA.
EAGLE

APR 3 1933

LEGAL BATTLE TO DETERMINE NEGRO RIGHTS

Question Regarding Ballot in School Election to Court

A legal battle, to determine whether the negro voters of the Enid school district are denied their constitutional rights in being barred from voting Tuesday in the election of an Enid school board, was launched in district court Monday.

The fight, which was started by H. G. McKeever, Enid attorney, in behalf of the negro electors of Enid, is in the nature of a petition seeking a mandatory injunction, directing that the constituted authorities set up separate school boards for the negro residents in separate districts where there are sufficient negro children to constitute a district.

By agreement, Judge J. W. Bird, before whom the matter was presented orally Monday, it was decided that he should deny the temporary order. Mr. McKeever consented to this action, with the understanding that when an answer is filed, all the issues can be joined and tried on their merits.

Election to Continue

This means that the courts will not interfere with the instructions of the state election board, at the instance of the attorney general, that negroes be denied the right to vote Tuesday for the election of Enid board of education candidates.

Precinct election inspectors are to be instructed not to provide the negro electors with ballots for the school election.

Mr. McKeever said that he was [illegible] to the [illegible] such [illegible] to get into court w[illegible]ire manner in which he al[illegible]at the negroes are discriminat[illegible]ainst and which he avers denies to them their rights guaranteed both by the United States and the Oklahoma constitutions.

Three Named Plaintiffs

The petition was brought in the name of Frank S. Jones, Luther Belcher and James Butler as plaintiffs and names J. A. Larrick, Leonard Zelle and John Camp and their successors as members of the county election board; J. William Cordell, John Hayson and Redford Bond, sr., members of the state election board and their successors; C. L. Dalke, county superintendent, John Hefley, Enid school superintendent, and members of the Enid board of education, as defendants.

Primarily, the petition is not so much questioning the right of the state to say that the negroes of a dependent or independent district shall not vote for the election of a white school board, as it is attacking the right of the legislature to legislate that the negroes of a district where there is sufficient school population to operate a school shall be governed by a white school board.

This brings two statutory provisions into question. One is that the maj[illegible] of whites or negroes shall determine which is the common and which the separate school of any district, and then attaches a rider or provision that the county superintendent may determine, regardless of the population of the whites or negroes which shall be the separate district.

This provision, which has been upheld by the state supreme court, has resulted in almost all instances as the negro school being designated as the separate school.

The other statutory provision is the one providing that in cities of first class, where a separate school is attached, that the separate school shall be governed by the independent school district board, which shall supervise, employ the teachers, buy the supplies and keep the records.

Mr. McKeever sets out in his petition that these two statutory provisions denies the negroes their constitutional rights, both under the United States and Oklahoma constitutions. He cites passages of both constitutions to lay the background for his contention.

The attorney said he believed that the state constitution, which provides that there shall be separate schools is good and proper. In fact he holds that there is no objections to this plan, but he does contend that the negroes of an independent district like Enid, where a separate negro school is attached, are denied their constitutional rights when denied the right to vote on who shall compose the school board, when that board governs, supervises and regulates the separate negro school.

Unless relief is provided in the Oklahoma courts, the issue raised in the Enid suit may be carried to the United States supreme court, and prove of statewide interest, Mr. McKeever said.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
OKLAHOMAN

JUN 6 1933

WOMEN DEMOCRATS OPPOSE COUNTY DISTRICTING MOVE

The Oklahoman county Women's Democratic club Monday protested the recent rearrangement of the commissioners' election districts, at a meeting in the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. building. Members voted to disapprove the redistricting because it gave a preponderance of Negro and Republican voters to J. V. Dobbs, first district commissioner.

Political-1933

Oklahoma

Suffrage

Get The Vote Registered

Registration for old and new voters, who expect to vote in the election July 11, started Wednesday morning and will continue ten days. The Black Dispatch in these lines does not expect to attempt to influence you to vote for or against the beer bill to be voted upon July 11. We have our opinion on this subject, which we will doubtless disclose later. In fact, the attitude of this publication is kell known on this subject.

What we desire to say is, that in the month of July this very controversal subject will be presented to the voters of Oklahoma. The question is: "Shall we legalize the sale of 3.2 beer?" The federal government has already disposed of the old territoial prohibition laws, so that the way is clear for the people of Oklahoma to use their own opinion in this matter.

If you are for the beer being legalized in Oklahoma, you will have to be registered to vote for this revolutionary change. If you are against the state legalizing the beer traffic in this state, and are not registered, you will be on election day like a man out hunting without a gun. Your citizenship will be sterile election morning regardless of how violently you may be for this issue or against it.

The Progressive Voter's League has been scattering handbills this past week in the hope that every one will be influenced to vote. The League is not interested in whether you register Democratic, Republican or what-not. The views of the voters during this registration period are of no concern to the Progressive Voter's League. All the League is interested in this week is seeing to it that citizens are qualified for suffrage and effective action on election morning.

Mr. Minister of the Gospel, are you against the return of the liquor traffic? If you are the thing for you to do is to get out among your membership and find out whether they are registered and qualified under the election laws, to vote. If you really intend to pitch a war against beer, this is the time for action. To win you must vote your 100 per cent strength. Your church membership is worthless on election morning unless that membership can vote.

Mr. "Wet," do you want to see beer flow in Oklahoma? Expounding your gospel to a voteless neighborhood crowd will avail you nothing. During the next nine days you must marshal your forces and be sure that all who think as you think, can stamp a ballot July 11.

As we said at the outset, this is not an outburst for or against prohibition. This should be considered solely as a word of caution to both sides militantly marshaling their forces, and creating sentiment. Get out today and see to it that everyone who thinks as you do is registered.

The Advantage In a Disadvantage

This is not a brief for a single member of the city council. All of them were creatures of expediency Saturday when they voted for the new segregation ordinance. All of the councilmen knew that the proposed ordinance was unconstitutional, but they were swayed with a desire to serve a white constituency which votes, as against a black minority which pays little attention to voting.

We hope that every unregistered Negro in Oklahoma City, who never votes, but who in the last few days has felt the sting of insult will remember that he more than anyone else, is responsible for the action of the city council. There are just about as many Negroes in the Second Ward in Oklahoma City as whites, but the whites qualify and vote. Negroes stand about and criticize those members of their race who exercise the right of suffrage. Looking at the action of the city council from this angle, they could hardly be blamed for acceding to the wishes of white citizens who elect them to office, rather than the protest of Negroes who apparently are unconscious as to the power in the ballot.

"'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good." The Negroes in Oklahoma City Saturday made progress in that instead of agitation for an unconstitutional segregation ordinance, we now have on the statute books of the city a law which can be legally attacked in a court. This will of course be done and this sentiment for flouting the federal constitution in Oklahoma City be abated.

There need be no thought of having to go back to the Supreme Court of the United States. The matter will be settled in the court of Judge Vaught. When the matter is settled this time, it will be settled for all time.

The Eastside Civic League perhaps does not realize that in persuading the city council to pass the ordinance, they at the same time sealed their doom as an organization. For the past six or seven years this organization has had life for the reason that the misleaders of this organization have fooled the laity with the suggestion that a segregation ordinance such as enacted Saturday is legal. Sooner or later the courts will advise differently, and then will come the proper reaction—disintegration.

White people in the Second Ward of Oklahoma City will agree that public improvements, even in their section of the ward, do not come up to the standard of other wards. There is a reason. The white people in Ward Two have been too busy in the past ten years fighting their Negro neighbors to consider able men for the city council. Always, in the past they have elevated members to the council interested in nothing but the attempt of the Eastside Civic League to segregate Negroes. The issues begin and end with such a slogan.

With a segregation law now on the statute books of the city, attention can now be turned to other and more substantial questions, and of interest to everybody. The Negroes are certainly interested in more important issues and the whites ought to be. Perhaps from here on we can elect councilmen from the ward having made some other promise to the electorate other than the establishment of a ghetto.

PROGRESSIVE VOTER'S LEAGUE EMERGES VICTORIOUS IN SPECTACULAR 2ND WARD BALLOTING

INCUMBENT BLINN'S $10,000 SLUSH FUND FAILS TO CLINCH NEGRO VOTE

McGee Gains Mayoralty On Black Vote

Five Negro precincts were identified Tuesday as having given to Mayor-elect Tom E. McGee the necessary 123 votes which slammed Clarence J. Blinn, incumbent, into political discard.

Although all city precincts, both black and white, cast the lightest vote in history, the election was in the second ward a spectacular and extremely exciting affair by reason of the $10,000 slush fund which was poured out like water among the Negroes of the East Side.

Majority 123

While the councilmanic slate of the Managerial League went down into defeat, Mr. McGee nosed out with a majority of 123 votes. The records show that in the five heavy Negro precincts the official tabulation is as follows:

Precinct 2, Ward 2: Blinn, 62; McGee 85.

Precinct 6, Ward 2: Blinn 101; McGee 129.

Precinct 7, Ward 2: Blinn 39; McGee 91.

Precinct 8, Ward 2: Blinn 78; McGee 94.

Precinct 2, Ward 3: Blinn 68; McGee 79.

The total majority in these five precincts which Mr. McGee received over Mayor Blinn is 130—seven more than the clear majority which elected Mr. McGee mayor of Oklahoma City.

Great League Victory

There are fourteen precincts in Oklahoma City where Negroes vote in large numbers, but in many instances other than these precincts there is a mixing of white votes so that the black voters cannot be accurately identified. The Black Dispatch gives the figures above of the five entirely Negro precincts as proof that the Progressive Voter's League which sponsored the managerial league slate in the Negro section, actually was responsible in making the Negro vote for the first time in the history an effective influence in the politics of the city.

The figures above have nothing to do with the large Negro vote in South Town, Sand Town, the vote back of Wheeler Park, Walnut Grove and the more than 3,000 Negroes who live in servant quarters in the first ward.

Fully 1,000 Voted

It can be easily estimated, if the trend shown in the four precincts mentioned is a correct guage, that fully 1,000 Negroes voted for the McGee ticket Tuesday.

This miracle was accomplished by the Progressive Voter's League without the holding of a single meeting, while on the other hand, workers for the Blinn slate held rallies all over the city and kept a horde of workers packed in the streets for fully two weeks, spreading literature and telling the citizens that they would lose their oi royalties unless they voted fo Blinn, Taylor, Jacoby and Pendleton.

Blinn Leaders

J. J. Dawson and Mrs. Christine Williams led the Blinn forces. Dawson held a rally Monday night a Slaughter's hall which was attended by Councilmen Jacoby and Taylor. Dawson refused to allow Councilman Taylor to answer E Jackson, irate citizen, who asked Taylor during the course of hi speech why he wanted Negroes t vote for him two weeks following his vote for a segregation ordinance. Taylor said he would no answer the question unless the chairman permitted him. He said he was guest of the meeting and could only act as directed by the chairman.

Too Busy For Questioning

Dawson told the audience that they were too busy for such questions and interruptions as Jackson interposed. Frank Reed also attempted to get the floor and ask some questoions regarding segregation. Dawson informed him that he would not allow him to ask the speakers any questions.

Councilman Jacoby fared slightly worse than Taylor for he attempted to answer, when asked by Jackson what he thought of his vote two weeks ago which segregated Negroes.

Here's Alibi

"I'm sorry you interrupted me," said Jacoby after a momentary recoil from the sharp shafts of the crafty Jackson. "I was making a good speech when you started that argument, but I'll say this, you know and I know that segregation has gott o go to the Supreme Court for settlement."

Dawson informed Jacoby that he would not allow him to be razzed any more. "I'm sorry and it won't happen again tonight," he said; but Jackson kept on sniping until he was convinced the crowd fully understood his purpose.

"Turn the Other Cheek"

Desperate attempts were made to sway the vote by the Blinn workers Tuesday, in their last minute rush to corral the vote. One worker had a unique appeal in which she admitted that the men up for ouster had mistreated the Negro. "But let us turn to our Bibles," she said, "and read that passage where it says we should turn the ther cheek to our enemies." She on some votes with her Bible arnent

The Integrity of the Negro Vote

Two spurious and foreign factors entered Tuesday's recall battle to confuse, dissuade and influence the Negro vote away from the vital issue of the ouster campaign. One of these factors was oil, and the other the depression.

Unquestionably, there were hundreds of Negroes who felt that the retention of Mayor Blinn was somehow tied to the retention of their oil royalties. These citizens are honestly imbued with the idea that oil will be their salvation during these perilous times. The oil interests were quick to sense this belief and their cohorts peddled this propaganda in every home, when all informed persons know that there is not a single district in which the oil derricks are now located from which a subsequent councilmanic group could withdraw the contractural oil ordinances and agreements already existing as law.

The depression offered another angle. You cannot do much with a hungry human. The question of survival and the longing to live and prosper is not confined to race. And yet under such trying circumstances it is remarkable the amount of integrity and nobility of purpose expressed by the majority of the Negro vote. It is actually true that a $10,000 slush fund was literally dumped into the city's streets, and most of it in the Negro district. To show you the actual effect that money will have on some people, we noted one real estate dealer who has been sanctioning this publication because of our fight on segregation, applauding in the Blinn meeting last Monday night. This particular individual has made money by reason of the march of the Negro northward. Monday night this individual saw a chance to make money by a quick right-about-face.

We know three Negro girls who have been without work for many months, who ran and hid whenever responsible citizens approached. "Oh, I am so ashamed of this employment, but I can't turn down $1.50 per day," said one disconsolate young woman to a friend in whom she confided.

These two issues, oil and the economic depression, had a bearing in this election which in ordinary times would not have obtained. One hundred per cent of the Negroes of Oklahoma City are opposed to segregation, and in many respects it was the only issue, or should have been the only issue with Negroes in this campaign. Four weeks ago the men up for recall had passed a segregation ordinance. They had said by such a mandate that Negroes are inferior to white folk, and it should have been an insult to every Negro in Christendom.

Let it be said to the everlasting credit of the Negroes of Oklahoma City, and to the credit and influence of the Progressive Voter's League, that the majority of the Negroes in Oklahoma City, despite the depression, despite oil, despite a ten thousand dollar slush fund, voted against Blinn and his conferees

Political-1933

Suffrage

6

Oklahoma

Without Firing a Gun

Without firing a single gun the federal government captured all of the Urschel kidnapers, and in the same manner the Progressive Voter's League carried all of the Negro precincts without calling a single meeting or delivering a speech, during the recent recall election.

The Black Dispatch wants to pay two compliments in connection with this thrice expressed confidence of the Negro vote in the capital city. First we want to compliment the Negro electorate, which, although tempted with a $10,000 slush fund, raised by the oil companies, and spent lavishly on the Eastside, had the integrity and honor to separate right from expediency at a time when white people of similar financial status sank under the weight and influence of filthy lucre.

The majority of whites who live in the 4th ward might be likened in a large measure to the Negroes of the south half of the 2nd ward, when measured by their relative economic status. Both in large measures belong to the working class, and both had similar problems facing them. Oil was an issue in the 4th ward in identically the same degree as in the 2nd ward, but money reacted differently in ward 4 than it did in ward 2.

The Black Dispatch thinks it is justified in making this point clear to the electorate, both black and white, because too often the attempt is made to show that the Negro vote is purchaseable and venal. Relatively speaking this is not true, and we think we might say that the Negro vote goes in the polling place more nearly with a prayer on its lips, than any other unit of the American electorate.

Secondly, we want to compliment the leadership of the Progressive Voter's League, which because of its probity, rectitude and unrightness, can marshal a majority of the registered Negro vote, without resort to ballyhoo and cheap political maneuvering.

The Progressive Voter's League simply published its slate. The recorded vote shows that for the third successive time the honest citizens have marched in the indicated direction given.

The unfortunate feature about the recent election developed in the fact that only one-fourth of the Negroes of the city were found to be registered. With this condition existing, plus the fact that several hundred are now in the cotton fields, it can be readily seen that the League was handicapped in the use of the potential strength of the group.

This situation is a challenge to the Progressive Voter's League. The registration division of the organization must at once inaugurate a program covering registration. This will be accomplished through the recently organized women's auxiliary. Through this unit a campaign of education can be carried into the home.

BACK TO NEGRO SUFFRAGE

THE disclosures brought out before the Senate subcommittee investigating the Overton-Brussard election in Louisiana make excellent propaganda for a return to Negro suffrage in that Commonwealth.

One of the reasons for disfranchising the Negro in the South has been that during the Reconstruction period, when Negroes had the right to vote and exercised it, they were too ignorant to vote; that elections were corrupt; that Negro legislators and other elected officials were easily bought for a few dollars, and that they squandered the public funds on liquor and gold cuspidors, whereas the "superior" white folks, schooled in the democratic tradition, would never, never resort to such practices.

But that contention can be validly held no longer. From the New Orleans investigation we learn of 400 votes being counted, whereas only 200 persons voted in a precinct; of a policeman voting three times; of ballots being shuffled like cards by Overton commissioners, and the Broussard commissioner being told: "We'll give you fifty and if you don't like it, try to do something about it;" of non-residents being permitted to vote; of one commissioner snatching a ballot from a blind man and running off with it; of rival ballots being torn up and thrown in the sewers; of stuffing ballot boxes, intimidating rival vote commissioners; of false ballot counts, jailings and beatings; or voters and legislators being bought like cattle; of rampant graft and bribery by Senator Long's adherents; of the virtual bankrupting of the State under the regime off the rambunctious Huey.

Tammany Hall in its palmiest days of corruption was never shown to be more crooked. All the tricks of political corruption and chicanery were shown to have been used in Louisiana by the "superior" race, which has held that Negro citizens are unfit to exercise the right of franchise. Under the circumstances, if the white politicians and voters in Louisiana are more venal and corrupt than were the Negroes in Reconstruction days, what valid reason is there for longer excluding the colored folk from the voting booths?

Political - 1933 Pennsylvania

Suffrage

REGISTER AND VOTE

THERE is a revolution. The fact that it is bloodless does not take away its effectiveness. Changes heretofore thought impossible are happening with lightning-like rapidity.

Those who have vision can take advantage of these changing conditions. Those who are blind will sit tight and will be left behind.

The most powerful weapon in the hands of the underprivileged groups is the ballot. It is their only hope. If it is intelligently used, many of the ills which are now suffered will be cured.

There is shameful waste. Taxes are too high. The rights of the people are in the hands of a few unscrupulous individuals.

In the days of prosperity only those who were controlled were interested in voting. The majority permitted their government to be conducted by the sharks and professional poliicians, who were interested in eating out of the public treasury.

These conditions must be changed. There is but one way to do it under the law—Register and Vote. If good citizens do not upset the present situation with their ballots, the present bloodless revolution will turn into riots and bloodshed. The citizens are not going to permit present conditions to continue. The wanton waste of public funds must stop. The reckless expenditure of the taxpayers' money must end.

The revolution is on. The call rings out clear and loud—All good citizens will register on Tuesday, August the twenty-ninth. There is no time to lose. There is no way for a vicious minority to control Philadelphia without the consent of the majority. The majority has permitted a small group of bosses to wreck this city. It is unless to complain about high taxes and corrupt politicians. Go to your polling place next Tuesday and Register. The ballot in the hands of an intelligent majority is the only course open to those who are oppressed. Register and Vote!

'Judge' Takes Asbury Ward In Upheaval

Rhodes Gathers Nearly 3,000 Votes in the 30th Ward

Returns Not Complete

Henry Beats Asbury in His Own Division; Returns Hidden

Magisterial Vote In Thirtieth Ward

Division	Henry	Asbury
1.	176	199
2.	209	91
3.	212	84
4.	251	95
5.	154	199
6.	228	112
7.	383	46
8.	255	51
9.	282	122
10.	194	113
11.	133	143
12	205	93
13.	262	73
14.	169	103
15.	138	210
16.	166	63
17.	184	19
18.	284	118
	3885	1934
	1934	
	1951 Henry Majority	

Henry 3885 Rep.
1670 Dem.

5555 Total

Incomplete returns show that E. Washington Rhodes, candidate for Municipal Court Judge, polled nearly 3,000 votes in the 30th ward. In many divisions of this Vare stronghold he led the Vare slate.

The approximate figures give him 2,000 Republican votes and 1,000 Democratic votes. The valiant fighter is pleased with the support given him by thousands of his friends and when asked for a statement stated that, "I sincerely appreciate the excellent support given the campaign to elevate a Negro to the Municipal Court Bench and thousands of votes prove that colored citizens are desirous of a new deal in Philadelphia politics."

Mr. Rhodes refused to state what his plans are until after he has a full report on the city-wide vote.

The Fourth Ward of which Samuel W. Salus is leader, found Rhodes piling up thousands of votes. It is estimated that his vote here will run into nearly 4,000.

The incomplete returns from the 30th Ward show G. Edward Dickerson, candidate for Judge of Common Pleas Court Number 3, received 590 votes.

Rhodes also made a good showing in the 36th, 34th, 32nd and 28th wards.

Philadelphia Democrats, standing gallantly against the powerful Vare machine, placed their stamp of approval upon Magistrate Edward W. Henry for another term on the minor bench in the Tuesday primaries. At the same time, Negro Republicans in the Thirtieth Ward, looked upon as the bell-weather of the group's political reactions, humiliated John C. Asbury, lone Vare Negro city committeeman and leader of the ward, by giving him a negligible vote in his own territory.

In the ward which he represents at Eleventh and Chestnut, Asbury was able to poll only 1,934 ballots, while Henry garnered 3,885 Republican papers from the Vare bag, and added to this 1,370 more which were slated in the Democratic columns for a grand total of 5,255 votes in that ward. Incomplete returns showed that late last night (Wednesday) upward of twenty-seven thousand ballots had been cast for the magistrate throughout the city with the Democratic side taking the lead

ASBURY LEADS IN CITY

Despite his fate in the Thirtieth, however, Asbury rode over victoriously with the Vare group to a nomination on the regular Republican slate, and throughout the city had polled (up to Wednesday night) upward of fifty-five thousand votes. A tabulation of these showed that the former legislator did not fare well in those wards which have larger Negro majorities. In the Seventh he was able to total 2,221; 1,341 in the Fourteenth, and incomplete returns from the Forty-seventh, and Thirty-secon dshow similar conditions. When the records are fully in, however, it is obvious that a precedent will be set by two Negroes running with the endorsement of their parties for magistrate in Philadelphia.

FIGURES SLOW COMING IN

In the judgeship fights figures reputed to be the slowest in twenty-five years, handicapped every intelligent tabulation of the ballots cast for either Rhodes or Dickerson. In the Thirtieth, however, the Henry forces report a heavy casting for the Rhodes hopes, and added that both candidates were receiving ballots marked only for the two of them throughout the city.

In the Thirty-second Division Fisher [illegible] the Vare edict that he draw in his petitions, a report from his home division, the seventeenth, shows that Rhodes polled 187; Henry, 158; Fisher, 193, and Dickerson 114. None other of the twelve candidates running for the minor bench had made any appreciable showing, except in home divisions, as the tabulation turned toward its end Wednesday night.

NEARLY LOSES 30TH WARD

Returning to the Thirtieth, it is seen that the Wilson-Hadley tieup came dangerously near carrying the ward against the Vale-selected Bernard Samuel and Edward Merchant. Samuel's total, with the aid of the Vare whip, for Treasurer is slated as 2673; while Hadley polled 2,198 on the two tickets. Wilson, on both tickets for Comptroller, went off with 2,497 while the Republican Merchant noted out with 2,760.

In the Third and Fourth wards, headed by Harry Trainer and Sam W. Salus, respectively, Asbury was put on the spot because these two have long since voiced their disapproval of his heading the important Thirtieth. This was effected despite the Vare selection of Mr. Asbury to carry the regular hopes for the seat. The candidate mentioned none of this, nor seemed disturbed when reached at his offices down town late Wednesday. With no comment whatever upon the returns in the Thirtieth, he said: "I have been nominated and I expect to be elctd.'

VARE DYNASTY CRUMBLING

Fw other things were important in the primary election, since it loomed obvious that neither Rhodes nor Dickerson would run victorious in their columns, but mature reflection on that Tuesday balloting indicates sure death for the Vare dynasty in the Thirtieth, as far as Negroes are concerned, unles something drastic is done immediately. Even the closest of the ward leader's friends and best wishers were skeptical about his ability to keep his seat in the fact of such direct repudiation. What will be done is a matter of conjecture, but it seems certain that the entire ward will switch Democratic in the finals if the choice is between Asbury on the Organization's side and Henry on the Democratic column.

Judge John E. Walsh, who received some Negro support for the position sought by G. Edward Dickerson, failed to come through on either ticket in the city-wide balloting and lost to the Organization candidate, Edward A. Kelly. The Henry-Rhodes support helped out in the Thirtieth, however, and totaled 1,322 votes for Dickerson's opponent.

Politicians Anxious As Slow Count Handicaps Plans For Preempting November Slates

With the city-wide official count less than half complete, it is already evident that the Municipal Court vote for E. Washington Rhodes will be one of the surprises of the recent primary election. The total was swelled considerably by the action of Senator Sam Salus in the Fourth Ward, where the Rhodes vote was approximately 3,700.

In the stormy Thirtieth, the Rhodes total was 2,710 or 766 more than the total of the ward leader, John C. Asbury, who polled 1,934. Added to these are unofficial returns from the Seventh, Twentieth, Forty-seventh, Thirty-sixth and portions of the Twenty-ninth wards, which make it safe to predict that the final and official total will soar appreciably upward of 11,000.

With this strength being exhibited as the count continues, it has become a conjecture as to what the municipal court candidate will do before the November election. He refused, however, to discuss any further political plans before leaving the city for a rest.

FISHER DOES WELL

Aside from the victorious Henry and Asbury, the only other candidate for magistrate whose showing even bids fair to be appreciable is Linton C. Fisher, who ran in the uptown 32nd ward and who is the nemesis of Alex. Lichtenstein, one of the Vare lieutenants who has succeeded in getting his wires badly tangled in that ward. Upon being asked, Mr. Fisher said he did not know his total, due to the incomplete count, but felt elated over his showing in certain sections. He succeeded in carrying his home division, the seventeenth, with 183, as well as giving Henry 158, Rhodes 137, and Dickerson 114.

Despite the blow given him in his own ward, John C. Asbury is looking toward the finals with high hopes. "I have been nominated and I expect to be elected," was the only statement that could be gotten from him yesterday (Wednesday). He did imply, however, that in keeping with old Organization rules, a vigorous campaign will be made before the finals in November. He said nothing about widely spread rumors that "thousands of Republican dollars" had been contributed to his defeat.

Some members of the ward's super-Sanhedrin hold that that is just what happened, and conclude that the object was to discredit Negro leadership, so that one of a group of three white committeemen might take on the toga, the logical one being that person holding the wandering Republican sheep closest to the fold. Others are just as vigorous in saying that "less than a hundred dollars was spent" on the Henry side and that the "vote of the ward was the vote of the people."

Be that as it may, it might not be amiss to look at the vote in the Thirtieth, where both Rhodes and Henry outpolled the leader, as it came in by divisions. Four of the eighteen divisions were under the Asbury tent when the fight was over; the others had gone Henry. Aglance will show those four to be the first, fifth, eleventh and fifteenth. Charles McIntyre, white, heads the first; Asbury himself, guides the fifth, with the aid of George Jeter, Charles "Pen" Gibbons, white, and John W. Harris, Jr., just about run the eleventh, and Martin Manion, white, heads the fifteenth.

TRIUMVIRATE TO THE FORE

The triumvirate of McIntyre, Gibbons and Manion, therefore, are in the cone of discussion in those byways where politics knows no season as seeking to be successors in the Vare favor unless something happens to strengthen the present position of the ward. Over against this theory is the stronger one that Negroes will no longer accept white leadership in the Thirtieth or any other ward in which they have a majority, nor will they allow the leader to be arbitrarily imposed upon them.

TICKETS MAY BE PREEMPTED

All eyes are now turned, then, toward October tenth. By that time all of the putting in and taking out and preemption must be finished. It seemed likely in the face of certain showings that the November slate might contain the name of some Negro riding astraddle a slim margin of group votes. Political veterans feel that this would be an opportune idea, to say the least.

Nothing definite along this line can be decided upon by unsuccessful candidates in the primaries, however, until after the slow count in the Council chambers has been finished both white and Negro candidates are literally swarming around the doors at City Hall in an effort to know their strength and possible chances for group preemption before October tenth.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER

SEP 15 1933

NEGROES HOLD RALLY

Two Members of Race Indorsed for Primary Nomination

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Both are members of the church and of the Pioneers Social Club, under auspices of which the meeting was held. The Rev. Marshall W. Sheppard called upon the Negro voters to support the two members of their race in Tuesday's primary.

VOTE FOR BOTH!

On November 7, the voters of Philadelphia will be called upon to choose a number of city and county officers. Among those who were fortunate enough to be nominated were two outstanding citizens of color: Hon. John C. Asbury, former assistant district attorney, and the Hon. Edward W. Henry—the former as a Republican, the latter as a Democrat. Both are running for magistrate. There are ten magistrates to be elected—six will be Republicans and four will be Democrats. There is a good chance for both to be elected.

Of course, many thought they saw in the nomination of both Mr. Henry and Mr. Asbury, the usual white man's scheme to defeat both Negroes. We do not believe this is so. We believe that the Vare organization is honestly behind John C. Asbury. We also believe that the Democrats and Independent Republicans will honestly support Edward W. Henry. **Now every Negro can vote for both Henry and Asbury.** Both are the type of citizen that will be an honor to the race. Mr. Asbury is a lawyer of wide experience, a former district attorney in Virginia, member of the legislature in Pennsylvania, author of the first civil rights bill, and assistant district attorney of Philadelphia, and the only Negro on the powerful Philadelphia Republican City Committee. He is a Baptist, trustee of the largest Baptist church in Philadelphia, and for a quarter of a century a superintendent of its Sunday School. He is conservative and bears a reputation for integrity. His race loyalty is unquestioned. He has fine pride, excellent judgment and wide experience. He is in his sixties and would be one of the ablest men as a magistrate.

Edward W. Henry has had eight years' experience as a Philadelphia magistrate. He already knows that job and stands out head and shoulders above most of the members of the Philadelphia minor judiciary, which we say not to minimize the personnel of our magistrates, but to speak the truth frankly concerning Magistrate Henry. He is also trained as a lawyer, being a graduate of Howard University Law School, and has had 25 years of public service. Like Mr. Asbury, he is a leader in fraternal organizations and is a Baptist. Both in his home life and publicwill be impressed in all of the clubs and organizations so that when the polls are closed life he has borne a splendid reputation andganizations so that when the polls are closed his courage, fairness, level-headedness andwe shall have elected two outstanding, well-race loyalty are unsurpassed. In fact with-deserving members of our race. Then we out regard to race, we believe any fair-mind-can turn our faces toward further political ad-ed person looking over the qualifications ofvancement.

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Edward W. Henry has had eight years' experience as a Philadelphia magistrate. He already knows that job and stands out head and shoulders above most of the members of the Philadelphia minor judiciary, which we say not to minimize the personnel of our magistrates, but to speak the truth frankly concerning Magistrate Henry. He is also trained as a lawyer, being a graduate of Howard University Law School, and has had 25 years of public service. Like Mr. Asbury, he is a leader in fraternal organizations and is a Baptist. Both in his home life and publicwill be impressed in all of the clubs and organizations so that when the polls are closed life he has borne a splendid reputation and his courage, fairness, level-headedness and race loyalty are unsurpassed. In fact with-out regard to race, we believe any fair-mind-ed person looking over the qualifications of the candidates who are up for election would pick Henry and Asbury. We trust that every Philadelphia minister will impress upon his people the absolute necessity of voting for these two men on election day. We hope it will be called upon to choose a number of city and county officers. Among those who were fortunate enough to be nominated were two outstanding citizens of color: Hon. John C. Asbury, former assistant district attorney, and the Hon. Edward W. Henry—the former as a Republican, the latter as a Democrat. Both are running for magistrate. There are ten magistrates to be elected—six will be Republicans and four will be Democrats. There is a good chance for both to be elected.

Of course, many thought they saw in the nomination of both Mr. Henry and Mr. Asbury, the usual white man's scheme to defeat both Negroes. We do not believe this is so. We believe that the Vare organization is honestly behind John C. Asbury. We also believe that the Democrats and Independent Republicans will honestly support Edward W. Henry. **Now every Negro can vote for both Henry and Asbury.** Both are the type of citizen that will be an honor to the race. Mr. Asbury is a lawyer of wide experience, a former district attorney in Virginia, member of the legislature in Pennsylvania, author of the first civil rights bill, and assistant district attorney of Philadelphia, and the only Negro on the powerful Philadelphia Republican City Committee. He is a Baptist, trustee of the largest Baptist church in Philadelphia, and for a quarter of a century a superintendent of its Sunday School. He is conservative and bears a reputation for integrity. His race loyalty is unquestioned. He has fine pride, excellent judgment and wide experience. He is in his sixties and would be one of the ablest men as a magistrate.

Edward W. Henry has had eight years' experience as a Philadelphia magistrate. He already knows that job and stands out head and shoulders above most of the members of the Philadelphia minor judiciary, which we say not to minimize the personnel of our magistrates, but to speak the truth frankly concerning Magistrate Henry. He is also trained as a lawyer, being a graduate of Howard University Law School, and has had 25 years of public service. Like Mr. Asbury, he is a leader in fraternal organizations and is a Baptist. Both in his home life and publicwill be impressed in all of the clubs and organizations so that when the polls are closed life he has borne a splendid reputation and his courage, fairness, level-headedness andwe shall have elected two outstanding, well-race loyalty are unsurpassed. In fact with-deserving members of our race. Then we out regard to race, we believe any fair-mind-can turn our faces toward further political ad-ed person looking over the qualifications ofvancement.
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Political - 1933
Suffrage

South Carolina

Greenville [illegible] erver

COMMON SENSE.

Even counting in those whose church membership is merely nominal, the church members are not a majority of the voters of the United States. South Carolina has a higher percentage of church membership than any other state in the Union. This is due to the fact of the large percentage of its population that the Negroes constitute and the fact that a larger proportion of Negroes than whites join churches. However, the Negro vote in this state is very small, in proportion to numbers, and will be a negligible factor in the outcome of the vote in this state on repeal of retention of the eighteenth amendment. Under the circumstances it is a mistake to handle the prohibition side of the fight in this state as if it were purely a religious question. Believing unqualifiedly in both the Bible and prohibition, the Observer is, however, so imbued with the idea that church and state should be kept separate that it bases its arguments for prohibition solely on the ground that prohibition is in accord with the soundest civic public policy. These thoughts are provoked at this time by noting the program for a prohibition rally in a county in this state in which the white church members are a minority of their race. All the speakers on that program are ministers. Not a single solitary layman or laywoman is put up to speak a word for prohibition. That is a tactical error. If the Bible commanded the respect of a majority of the white people of that county a majority of them would be members of the church. If the reasons for joining a church do not appeal to them, purely church reasons for supporting prohibition can have no weight with them. That is a common sense view of the situation which deserves consideration by those who are leading the fight for prohibition.

Charleston, S. C.,
News & Courier
Dec. 5 - 1933

The Uninformed

The white population of South Carolina, census of 1930, is 944,000, and the potential white vote is about 472,000.

The total vote usually cast in a state primary is around 273,000.

The vote on the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment, November 7, was confined to persons holding registration certificates and poll tax receipts. Women pay no poll taxes.

In a potential white vote of 472,000 the total vote November 7 was about 39,000.

The drys won by a majority under 3,000.

In this election negroes who were qualified electors could vote, and it is likely that a few did—possibly 1,000, possibly 4,000. As many votes sometimes in an election for president.

The total number of adults in the state, white and black, is about 870,000.

Had only 700 instead of 70,000 voted, the result would have been not less binding than it was on the members of the convention that met yesterday.

We are now speaking to the members of the general assembly as hard-headed men, not persons of indurated minds. Whatever laws they shall enact in relation to "liquor" have got to be honored in the fact or in the breach by 1,738,765 persons, about one-half of whom are adults—not merely by 36,000 drys and 33,000 wets.

Even if the votes cast be proportionally representative of wet and dry opinion in the state they indicate that the number of wets, white population, is about 818,000 and of the drys about 921,000.

Whenever is a debatable question upon which is wide diversity of opinion, enforcement of positive, sweeping statutes fails and has failed from immemorial times. Numerous factors enter into these questions. A law that is good in one place may be vicious in another or desirable in one century and abhorrent in another.

The "blue laws" of Connecticut may have served a beneficial purpose two centuries ago, would at the same time have done only harm in Maryland, might be excellent for the Liberians this day and infamous if imposed by force on the French.

As for the prohibitionists, they will be satisfied with nothing short of bone-dry prohibition in the state, without local option. They have but one idea on this subject. Beer and brandy are equally hateful to them and they are not open to discussion about the expediency, in the cause of temperance, of discouraging the consumption of spirits by permitting the manufacture and sale of wines.

The prohibitionists are excellent folk, many of them are of our best people. In respect of the liquor traffic they are without understanding of or toleration for the opinions of other men and their minds are impenetrable to argument. What is more to the point, not one of a thousand devout, consistent, honest prohibitionists is in the least acquainted with the facts about the whiskey traffic. We know (we are not going to tell) ten times as much about the liquor question within religious congregations forbidding the use of alcoholic beverages as their pastors know. No one invites a consistent prohibitionist to drink or tells him about drink.

The general assembly can obtain no information of value in respect of the prohibition question from the honest and consistent prohibitionist, for the more honest and consistent he is the less is he informed.

Tennessee

Political

Suffrage

PAY YOUR POLL TAX

Our city, county, state and national governments are in dire need of funds to carry on their affairs due to the lack of tax payments. Men and women, many Negroes included, just can't pay their taxes. East Tennessee News

Members of the Negro racial group are scarcely earning enough money to defray their living expenses and in many cases there are those who are living on charity.

There is a tax however, the payment of which should be considered as sacred as the offering of prayer, and that is the poll tax. Ministers of the Negro churches should devote a portion of their sermons to emphasizing the absolute necessity of men and women of their congregations qualifying to exercise their franchise. The only means of eliminating the rank discriminations which are justly complained of by Negroes, the only method of putting a stop to the injustices heaped upon the group is through the ballot box. Knoxville 1-5-33

Elections will be held in Knoxville and Knox county during the next year or so that will be of more importance to the local citizenship than any that have been held for years past. If Negro men and women who are eligible to vote do not qualify to exercise their franchise by paying poll tax and registering, they will have no part in selecting men for important offices.

If you can get the money to pay your property taxes, don't hesitate a minute about performing this duty, for every citizen should contribute his part toward the support of his government, but if you can't possibly get money to pay your property taxes, YOU CAN GET TWO DOLLARS, THE AMOUNT OF YOUR POLL TAX—AND PAY THAT! As you place men in office who will see that you get representation and a chance to make a living, you will be able to pay your property tax in the future.

QUALIFY TO VOTE

East Tennessee News

While men and women of other sections are finding extreme opposition to their efforts to vote and are continually alarmed over the activities of agencies who would deny them such a sacred privilege, many Negroes of Knoxville and East Tennessee are manifesting a woeful indifference to the opportunity to exercise their franchise. The only requirement for voting in our section is the payment of a small poll tax of two dollars and registering. Such a qualification is demanded of those above twenty-one years of age and under fifty, while hundreds of men and women over fifty years of age have but to register in order to vote, yet of the large Negro population within the bounds of East Tennessee, there is only a small per cent who vote in the vastly important elections. 1-12-33 Knoxville, Tenn.

Important offices are to be filled at elections to be held during the next few months and it is not too early for the leadership of the Negro racial group to emphasize the importance of every man and woman eligible to vote, qualifying. Ministers would render a fine service to the mass group by devoting some portion of their sermons to stressing the need of Negro men and women paying their poll tax, registering, and then VOTING! Vote for men who will administer the affairs of public office in a fair and impartial manner and void of discrimination. The only avenue for proper recognition of the Negro will be found through the ballot box.

QUALIFY TO VOTE

Regardless as to the scarcity of money, hardly a single man or woman eligible to vote, but who can save enough during the next few months to pay the two dollar poll tax required as qualification for voting. Important elections will be held in our city during this year and the law requires that all men and women over twenty-one years of age and under fifty, must have a poll tax receipt dated ninety days before the day of election, in order to vote. Many there are who can't muster up sufficient money to pay property taxes, but two dollars is available to every person who has sufficient interest in his city, county, state and national government to aid in selecting the proper officials to conduct their affairs at the elections. Save fifty cents per month for each and every member of your family eligible to vote. Accumulate the amount to pay their poll tax at two dollars each; then march to the trustee's office in the courthouse and get the poll tax receipts. Place them away as carefully as though they were precious stones. On the day of registration, see to it that you have the proper registration certificate to match each one of these poll tax receipts. After qualifying in this manner, when the day of election rolls around, march to the polls in soldier-like precision and cast your ballots for men who will administer the affairs of office in a fair and impartial manner, void of prejudice or partiality toward any man or group of men. In so doing, our section can be made one fit in which to live.

1-9-33 East Tennessee News Knoxville, Tennessee

STOP WHINING!

Complaints are being registered by Negroes on every hand, both in Knoxville and nearby towns, because of flagrant and rank injustices in the matter of employment. Jobs that have been held by Negro men for years are being given to white men as fast as death or sickness creates a vacancy among the ranks of Negro workers. Committees representing the Negro leadership are "resoluting," and protesting to officials in charge of public works and public buildings that have in the past accorded the racial group ample recognition among their employees. Men and women out of work are begging those whom they think weild some influenc with the powers that be to secure employment for them, even offering to pay sums of money for any effort put forth in having them gain employment.

Men in public office who have been kept in their positions by the Negro vote, as said vote formed the balance of power between factions as well as parties, are turning a deaf ear to the appeals in a most surprising manner and as fast as possible, jobs that have been filled by industrious Negro workers are turned over to inexperienced white men while Negroes and their families are left to get along as best they can.

It is plain to the most casual thoughtful observer that the system of gaining recognition by Negroes is altogether wrong and ineffective. Good citizens are offering one hundred dollars as a fee to some person to get them a job at the post-office building or some other position, while they would laugh at any request made that they contribute toward a fund for waging a campaign to have Negro men and women qualify to vote. One hundred dollars for a job, but not the paltry sum of two dollars for the payment of poll tax.

Ministers appoint a committee to complain to authorities that Negroes are being let off jobs and whites given their places, but no Sunday morning or Sunday evening hour set apart to warn the masses that they should qualify to vote.

When men in public office realize that ten thousand Negro men and women in Knoxville and East Tennessee are qualified to cast their votes, it will not be necessary for committees of Negroes to register protests concerning discrimination, but these public officials will be looking up the Negro leadership and making terms with them. Few of these teat-holders want to give up their fat berths of public office that enable them to live off the taxpayers' money.

What is needed in our section is ability among the mass group to know who the honest, earnest and unselfish leadership is and then after they will have become satisfied as to who such leaders are, accept their advice and proceed in a most determined manner to QUALIFY TO VOTE AND STOP WHINING!

UNREGISTERED VOTERS GET THREE DAYS, OCTOBER 25, 26 AND 27 TO QUALIFY FOR BALLOT

Men And Women Who Became 21 Or Over 50 Since January May Take Part Without Paying Poll Taxes

The Nashville City Council at its session Tuesday night of this week "sent up" to the voters of Nashville for their approval or rejection an issue of bonds for public works in the city which amounts to a total of three million and nine hundred thousand dollars. No surprise was caused by the action of the council as the proposal for the election is a measure that is being sponsored by the Mayor Hiliary E. Howse, Dr. J. W. Bauman and Mr. Luther L. Luton, members of the City Board of Public Works, and also has been endorsed by a number of leading civic organizations and leading citizens.

The Mayor's office advised a representative of the GLOBE and INDEPENDENT Thursady morning that a special registration will be held for all who are not now qualified to vote at the election. These registration days will be October 25, 26 and 27, it was stated.

Organizations Busy

Many colored organizations and individuals have been busy for some time in an endeavor to arouse citizens to the importance of getting qualified to vote at the election which will be held on Thursday, November 16. Primary stress is being laid upon the absolute necessity of voting a bond issue to relieve the crowded condition of schools, both colored and white. Little or no opposition among colored voters seems to exist as to the school bond issue, which is for a total of $2,000,000, owing to the fact it has been pointed out that taxes will not have to be raised at all to get the school improvements, while in addition six hundred thousand dollars of the two million will be refunded to the city by the federal government, making the amount that acutally will have to be paid by the taxpayers of Nashville only $1,400,000.

The belief that the voting of nearly four million dollars will afford many jobs to hundreds of laboring people, and thereby be a big help to business is having its effect as a strong argument with many voters.

Voters Show Interest

How big the vote will be among colored citizens is problematical, however more interest is being stirred up over the bond election than usually is shown by colored voters. A hard drive is now on by organizations and individuals urging every person who is or will be qualified to vote to do so. It is being pointed out that there are thousands of young men and young women who reached 21 since January or will be that age by November 16 who can vote in this election without paying any poll taxes. Also there are those who became more than 50 since January and thereby are excused from paying poll taxes, who may vote. The special registration days on October 25 to 27 will afford all these a chance to register for the election.

Some Opposition Brewing

Many are saying that some of the issues in the election will incur stiff opposition from some of the colored citizens provided it is not shown that the money is to be fairly allocated for improvements in colored sections. This applies especially to the provisions for street and sewer improvements. In literature dealing with the need for money to improve sewers it is pointed out that primary stress is being put on the needs of wards that have been recently taken into the city and no reference made to the fact that thousands of colored homes in the "old wards" are now without sewerage facilities, to the constant peril of health conditions in those wards. Voters are unwililng to vote money for sewers unless colored sections of the city are taken care of. It is pointed out that any sections of the city without sewers, regardless of the race of the people thus neglected, serve as a constant menace to the health of the whole city, and there are those who feel that no time should be lost by colored leaders in laying upon the hearts of the City Board of Public Works the vital necessity of providing for sewers throughout the city.

"The Human Thing To Do."

In the meantime, it is being urged that what colored citizens will get from the bond issue will depend upon the vote they can muster, and there is a feeling that all leaders including ministers, teachers, lodge officials and the heads of clubs should strive to get as near as possible to a one hundred per cent enrollment of their members as voters It is being said that it does not make any difference whether a colored citizens is for or against all or a part of the bond issues it he or she fails to get qualified to vote one way or the other at the Nov. 16 election. There is still time, it is said to get a great outpouring of colored voters—those just 21 and over 50—if leaders of the race as well as these citizens themselves will fully recognize what is the "human thing to do" with so serious a matter as taking part or not taking part in an election where $3,900,000 for public works is involved.

Tennessee

Political - 1933

Suffrage.

INCREASE NEGRO EMPLOYMENT

East Tennessee News

Voters of Knoxville will, without a doubt, roll up a majority in favor of municipal ownership of power and light distribution for our city on November 25th, if the prevailing sentiment is sufficient indication. Regardless as to what occurred in Birmingham, Knoxville consumers who have suffered the strangle-hold of exorbitant prices as imposed by private ownership, will manifest their distaste for such as the approaching election for deciding this matter comes around. In considering the expression of voters of the Alabama metropolis, it must not be lost sight of that the power and light company of that city recently granted a reduction in their rates, and it is very likely that such accounted for the voters refusing to adopt municipal ownership. Even in view of the reduction, the vote of last Monday showed a narrow margin for the opponents of municipal ownership.

Another phase of the situation that should commend itself to the Negro voters of Knoxville as concerns municipal ownership for local power and light distribution, is the possibility of more members of the racial group gaining em ployment. As the situation is now, of the thousands of employees at work for Tennessee Public Service, hardly a baker's dozen are selected from the Negro racial group. In years past track workers and other types of labor gave employment to many Negroes, but notwithstanding the fact hundreds of homes owned by Negroes have electric lights and they are called upon to pay the enormous rates as well as pay the high fares on the company's inadequate street car service, the number of Negro workers has decidedly decreased.

Go to the polls on Saturday, November 25th and cast a vote in favor of the city of Knoxville owning and controlling the power and light system for Knoxville.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND THOSE OVER EIFTY CAN TAKE PART IN ELECTOIN WITHOUT PAYING POLL TAXES

10-20-33 Nashville, Tenn.

Globe and Independent

Strong Support Among Colored Voters For School Bonds, But Some Sharp Opposition To Other Issues

Next Wednesday, October 25, and also on the following two days of Thursday, October 26 and Friday October 27 it is predicted that one of the biggest special registrations of voters ever held in Nashville will take place. Big interest has been aroused in the proposed election on Thursday November 16 to determine whether Nashville favors issuing bonds in the sum of three million, nine hundred thousand dollars for a number of public works improvements. The fact that young people who have become 21 since January and persons over 50 can take part in the election without paying the required poll taxes has aroused many interested in the election to put forth efforts to get every young man and young woman as well as those over 50 to register for the election.

Little has been said lately about the election but it is known that a real red hot campaign will be waged, beginning about the first of November and orators will be stirring up the voters on the bond issue.

Many persons who have usually been neglectful about elections state they have often regretted not getting qualified to vote, especially when the campaign gets in its warmest stages, just before the ballots are cast. Accordingly those who can get qualified for the election next week, many of them, are saying they don't intend to miss getting the necessary qualifying papers which is nothing more than a registration certificate. There seems to be unusual interest as well as a favorable attitude among colored voters over the proposed issue of bonds in the sum of 2 million dollars for schools. The great confidence that all leaders have in the Hon. George H. Cate, president of the City Board of Education, his associates and Prof. H. F. Srygley, superintent of schools gives them every confidence that these school officials will see to it that sufficient of the money voted for schools will be allocated to the colored schools to relieve the distressful and even hazardous conditions under which colored children are attending schools. It is believed that there will be few if any who will oppose voting for school bonds, in view of the dire needs of the whole school system.

Some who were thinking of opposing the bond issue for schools because they thought 2 million dollars was too much for schools have had it pointed out to them that the Bachman survey of the Nashville schools showed that it would take a total of 6 million dollars to give Nashville a real first class school system. This survey was made just two years ago.

What opposition there is among colored voters to the bond issue is based on the proposals for streets, sewers and waterworks, and this opposition would quickly dissolve if voters were certain that colored neighborhoods would get the improvements in streets and sewers that they need and have been promised in years past. All citizens are anxious for public works to be done on a big scale this winter to help unemployed people. But what is in the mind of the city board of public works and city councilmen with regard to improving streets in colored neighborhoods, as well as give them the sewerage necessary to afford these neighborhoods healthful conditions is still a deep, dark mystery to the average colored voter.

But even so, it is being urged that any voter who can get qualified to vote and fails to do so is unworthy of getting any improvements in his neighborhood. It is believed that those sections of the city that do their share of the voting on Nov. 16 will likely get their share of the public improvements.

NEGROES VOTE WET IN TENN.

Pittsburg Courier

7-29-33

Pittsburg, Pa.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 27—(CNS)—Voting in larger numbers than ever before, Negro citizens of Tennessee registered strong disapproval of prohibition when they cast a large vote in favor of repeal. Reports from Negro polling places in the city and fragmentary reports from other large cities indicate that credit for the slim wet victory won in the State is to be given almost wholly to the large Negro vote.

Negroes experienced no difficulty in voting at the various polling booths on this question. White leaders on both sides seemed most anxious to have them register an opinion on the issue.

LARGEST COLORED VOTE EXPECTED TO BE CAST ON IMPORTANT ISSUE

11-10-33
Nashville, Tenn.

Electors to Pass on Bond Issue Involving $3,900,000

Nashville colored voters were all set, as we go to press, for the big election to test the temper of the voters on the issuance of bonds to the amount of $3,900,000 for public works in Nashville. Just as are voters of other races, colored voters were divided in their sentiments as to the wisdom of voting for ALL of the 9 bond propositions, although there was a strong, and apparently a big majority sentiment among them in favor of the $2,000,000 for school buildings.

The expressed assurance from Mayor Howse, Dr. J. W. Bauman and Mr. Luther Luton, members of the City Board of Public Works that no one's taxes would have to be raised if the bonds carry was being made much of by those who will urge their friends to support the whole issue. The statement that work will be provided for hundreds of laborers was also being viewed with joy by the bond supporters, who feel that a number of colored men will get work on the various projects.

Opposition to some of the items in the bond issue by some citizens is based on their belief that it has not been made sufficiently clear to the voters just what sections of the city are to benefit from $450,000 for sewers, $500,000 for new streets and $200,000 for improving streets. The statement from the Board of Public Works on this matter is carefully guarded, as publication of it has appeared in the daily papers, and that with regard to what is to be done about sewers, it is pointed out, could mean that none of the colored sections of the city would get any benefit out of the money.

A statement carried in the Evening Tennessean of Wednesday announced that it was the intention of the authorities to provide sewers in the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th wards, "and in other parts of the city where needed." Many of the most populous colored sections of Nashville are without sewers, and many are hoping that the statement, "in other parts of the city where needed" is the way the authorities are expressing their intention to furnish the colored sections with sewers, although the statement could mean that the colored sections will not be given sewers.

Nashville Banner
Elsewhere the Citizen and Independent voters are furnished the statement from the Board of Public Works as it appeared in the Nashville Banner for Wednesday. A careful reading of it should be made by every citizen and voter before going to the polls next Thursday.

Nashville Independent
11-10-33

Political - 1932

Texas

Suffrage.

MARY VOTING CASE
Inquirer 1-7-33
T AFTER ARGUMENT

...NEY FOR DEMOCRATS NONPLUSED BLE STRATEGY OF NEGRO LAWYERS

city primary election case was ... here Tuesday of this week in ... States District Judge Kenner... court, upon the application of Dr. W. ... Drake for a temporary injunction against the executive committee of the Democratic party in and for the city of Houston, and against its members, who are J. S. Griffith, chairman; M. L. O. Andrews, M. C. Bauguss, Dr. Martha A. Wood, and Wm. C. Muhlhausen. Promptly at 9 o'clock a. m., the case was called by Judge Kennerly in his court room on the 10th floor of the Milam building, at the corner of Texas avenue and Milam street in Houston.

Defendants Seek Delay

Attorney J. Alston Atkins, who with his partner, Carter W. Wesley was representing Dr. Drake and the Harris County Negro Democratic Club, Inc., which is sponsoring and financing the case, announced that the plaintiff was ready to proceed with the hearing. Attorney Gavin Ulmer, who appeared for the Democratic executive committee and its members, told the court that there was plenty of time, since the primary would not be held until January 28, and that, if the court desired to put the case off, he would not file the motion to dismiss which he had prepared for his clients. Attorneys for Dr. Drake insisted upon a hearing and the court, after giving Attorneys Atkins and Wesley time to examine the motion of the defendants, proceeded with the case.

Three Propositions

Attorney Atkins, opening the case for the plantiff, stated that there were three propositions upon which the basic case of Negroes rested, and they were as follows: (1) That plaintiff has a clear, ascertained and established right to vote in the Democratic primary election to be held in the city of Houston on January 28 1933; (2) That defendants have the intention and plan to violate plaintiff's legal right to vote in said election, by instructing the election judges that plaintiff is ineligible to vote and that they should refuse to permit him to vote in said election; (3) That plaintiff having a clear, legal right which is about to be violated, the court, sitting as a court of equity, can and should relieve against infringement of plaintiff's clear legal right.

Defendants' Attorney Nonplused

When Attorneys Wesley and Atkins began to offer in evidence a number of affidavits which they had prepared in accordance with the order of the court that the hearing should be conducted upon the petition of the plaintiff, the answer of the defendants, and affidavits in support thereof, counsel for the city committee seemed clearly nonplused and, in street parlance, not to know much of "what it was all about." He told the court that he would like to have a chance to read the affidavits and to offer some in reply; to which the court said that he might read the affidavits, but that, if he wanted to offer any evidence after that, he would have to take that up with the court.

Argument Is Short

Because of the fact that the court had called a jury for 10 o'clock, the argument of counsel on both sides was cut considerably shorter than was anticipated; but, judging from the little that counsel for the defendants had to say, the time allotted was too short only for the attorneys for Dr. Drake, who seemed to have the case well in hand, and to be prepared to make a much longer and fuller argument than the time would permit.

No Mandamus Involved

Attorney Wesley argued to the court that the relief which was being sought was not a mandamus, and that only an injunction against the committee and its members, restraining them from giving unlawful instructions to the election judges was prayed for. Attorney Wesley cited and analyzed cases which the court and the defendants had mentioned last summer in the July and August primary cases on the mandamus question, and stated that they had no bearing on this case.

Court Asks for Briefs

Since the time for arguments was cut down so short the court stated that he would like to have the attorneys for both sides to submit briefs upon the questions involved in the case. At first the court set Thursday this week as the final day for filing the briefs. Messrs. Wesley and Atkins had their brief in court at the time of the hearing, and submitted it to the clerk of the court, giving a copy to counsel for the defendants.

Wanted More Time

Attorney Ulmer, representing the Democratic committee, told the court that he would like at least until one day next week to file his brief, but the court would not grant this much time. Finally Judge Kennerly allowed the committee's attorney until Friday to get his brief in to the clerk. After the briefs are filed the court will study them and render his decision, probably early next week.

White Case Still Pending

The hearing on the merits in the case brought against the committee by Julius White, president of the Harris County Negro Democratic Club, Inc., and also the merits of Dr. Drake's case, is still pending in Judge Kennerly's court, and will come up for final hearing in the event that the case heard for a temporary injunction Tuesday is decided against Dr. Drake. Attorneys Wesley and Atkins state that they will go to bat on the final hearing in both of these cases if the temporary injunction is not granted.

Appeal Is Probable

Attorney Carter Wesley objected when counsel for the committee wanted to delay the time of filing briefs in the case. Attorney Wesley gave as his reason to the court that, in the event the decision went against his clent, an appeal would be taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans. The attorney for the committee also indicated that his clients would probably carry the case to the high court, if the decision on the temporary injunction went against them.

VOTE IN TEXAS COST $2,879

Afro-American

NEW YORK.—Court costs of $289.60 have been paid by the Texas State Democratic Committee in the celebrated case of Nixon v. Condon, known as the Texas Primary Case, according to announcement made here today by the N.A.A.C.P., which itself spent $2,879.00 for attorneys' fees, printing of briefs, etc. in this case.

The sum just paid by the Democratic Committee, represents the actual court expenses in the crushing defeat suffered by the Texas Democrats in the United States Supreme Court which ruled that the enabling law passed by the Texas legislature giving to political parties the right to determine their own qualifications for membership, by means of which Negroes were barred from voting in Democratic primaries, was a violation of the Federal Constitution.

This second notable victory followed a previous attempt to bar Negroes from primaries by enactment of a law prohibiting Negroes from voting in primaries. In both cases Dr. L. A. Nixon of El Paso was the plaintiff. As a result of these victories the Negro vote played a determining part in the 1932 elections in Texas.

Right To Cast Ballot For Congressman In No Way Affected By The Ruling

Houston Texas Informer 1-14-33

The temporary injunction prayed by Dr. W. M. Drake in the city primary cases being sponsored by the Harris Country Negro Democratic Club, Inc.) before United States District Judge T. M. Kennerly in a hearing held on January 3, was denied by the court in an opinion rendered on Tuesday of this week. The court held that the case was different from the Julius White case decided by Judge Kennerly last summer, and the following reasons were given by Judge Kennerly for denying Dr. Drake the temporary injuction which he prayed for:

"But the questions here are wholly different from those presented in the the two cases referred to. Here no authority is shown to have been conferred by any Texas Statute upon the Democratic Executive Committee of the City of Houston to prescribe the qualifications of the members of the Democratic Party in the City of Houston, or to exclude Negroes from such Primary Election, and it must be assumed that such Committee is acting under powers inherent in the Democratic Party and conferred by it upon such Committee, and not acting under powers conferred by the State, and that it is not an agency of the State (Nixon v. Condon, supra).

"(4) This then brings forward the question of whether, in the absence of a controlling Statute of the State a Political Party in Texas, acting through its Convention, Committee or otherwise under party rule and regulations, has inherent power to prescribe the qualifications of its members. I think this must be answered in the affirmative (See Nixon v. Condon, 49 Fed (2d) 1013, C. C. A. Fifth Circuit. White v. Democratic Executive Committee, supra), and that the action of Defendant, City Executive Committee (acting not under powers derived from the State, and not as an agent of the State, but presumably in accordance with rules and regulations of the Democratic Party), in denying Plaintiff the right to vote in such Primary Election, does not violate Plaintiff's rights under the Fourteenth Amendment."

Decision in White Case

In the Julius White case decided on July 19, 1932, Judge Kennerly said: "For a period of more than twenty-five years, the Democratic Party has from time to time, accepted grants of power from the State, surrendered its own inherent powers, and caused to be passed Laws abriding its inherent powers, until, as was said in Brisco v. Boyle, 286 S. W. 276, the party has little or no discretion in the management of its party affairs. Unlike Moses, who refused to be known as the son of Pharaoh's daughter, the Democratic party has, over a period of twenty-five years, chosen to be known as a child and agency of the

State, abandoning its own inherent powers, and choosing to conduct its affairs under grants of power from the State."

Cases Still Pending

Both the case of Julius White and that of Dr. Drake against the members of the City Democratic Executive Committee are still pending, and Attorneys Wesley and Atkins, representing Dr. Drake and Mr. White say they will ask the court to grant a hearing upon both cases upon the merits.

Appeal May Be Taken

Attorneys for Dr. Drake and Mr. White state that, if the costs of an appeal are raised, they will carry the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans, and strive to have the high court pass upon the question of whether Judge Kennerly should have granted a temporary injunction, before the city primary election on January 28th. The attorneys said further that the time was short, and that the circuit court might not be able to reach the case before the election; but in their opinion an effort should be made by the Negroes of Houston to have the nign court pass upon the case.

No Effect on Congress Race

Judge Kennerly's decision will have no effect upon the right of Negroes to vote in the congressional and charter amendment elections.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

JAN 10 1933

Negro Loses Fight To Vote in City Primary

Federal District Judge T. M. Kennerly Tuesday denied the application of W. M. Drake, Houston negro, for an injunction preventing members of the city Democratic executive committee from refusing to allow negroes to participate in the Democratic primary of January 28.

The action brought in federa court by Drake was the latest of several unsuccessful attempts by negroes in Houston and throughout the state to participate in Democratic primaries during the past year.

Drake complained that he and other negroes were being deprived of the right to vote solely because of his race, and that this act was in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Gavin Ulmer represented the defendants, while Drake was represented by J. A. Atkins and Carter W. Wesley, negro attorneys.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

JAN 11 1933

Negroes Denied Primary Vote

Court Rules Party Has Right to Prescribe Members.

Negroes were denied the right to participate in the January 28 city Democratic primary Tuesday by Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly, who refused to grant an injunction sought by W. M. Drake, negro plantiff, who sought to force open the polls by court action.

Judge Kennerly in refusing to grant the injunction held it was a party's right to prescribe its members and not a power delegated to the party's executive committee by the state as contended in the negro's petition.

In his decision Judge Kennerly held the plaintiff's contention that the primary was a primary in name only and constituted an election in Houston was without merit.

"This contention is without merit," Judge Kennerly said in denying the injunction.

Drake in his petition had contended the action barring negroes from the Democratic primary polls was taken by the city Democratic executive committee through powers granted it by the state and consequently the executive committee was an agency of the state in this action.

Past cases to support this contention were quoted to show the action allegedly was a violation of the fourteenth constitutional amendment. A supreme court opinion sustaining the contention was quoted.

Judge Kennerly referred to a supreme court ruling in the Dixon case in which it was held a state violated the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution when it denied negroes the right to suffrage. He pointed out that a party by authority of its executive committee could exclude negroes without violating the Fourteenth amendment.

Chairman J. S. Griffith of the city Democratic executive committee, when informed of the court's ruling, pointed out negroes will be permitted to vote on the 15 charter amendments and in the two special congressional elections to be held on the same date.

"I want the clerks and judges of the polls to understand they will be permitted to issue ballots to negro poll tax holders in the congressional elections and on the charter amendments," Mr. Griffith said.

EASTLAND, TEX.
TELEGRAM

JAN 17 1933

TEXAS NEGRO DENIED PRIMARY WRIT

Federal Judge T. M. Kennerley denied the application of a Houston negro for an injunction restraining members of the Houston city democratic executive committee from barring negroes from participation in the democratic primary Jan. 28. The plaintiff complained that negroes were being deprived of the right to vote solely for racial reasons in violation of the 14th amendment to the constitution of the United States. Judge Kennerley is a republican. He was appointed to the bench by a republican president. It will be recalled that the famous Cardozo decision declared that committee of party organizations could not bar from primary elections citizens otherwise qualified "on account of color." Mr. Justice Cardozo is an eminent democrat of New York. He was appointed a justice of the supreme court by President Hoover. And yet it is said that the supreme court of the United States is "the court of last resort" and has the last word. This must be an error.

AUSTIN, TEX.
AMERICAN

JAN 18 1933

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Mineral Wells
JAN 17 1933

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SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

FEB 26 193[illegible]

NEGROES WANT TO VOTE IN VICTORIA PRIMARY

(Special Correspondence)

VICTORIA, Tex., Feb. 25.—V. S Fritz, chairman of the committee which has charge of the city primary, has received a communication from a number of negro voters asking if they will be permitted to vote. A majority of the candidates may be allowed to decide the question. The election will be held next Tuesday and there will be a run-off primary on March 4.

One of the purposes of primary elections was to eliminate negro voters. This was when the payment of poll taxes was not required and elections were conducted in a more or less irregular manner. That, however, is no longer the case.

No city primary elections would be held here now if they were not practically required by law, which prohibits anyone from being a candidate at a general election unless he has been nominated at a primary or convention or 5 per cent of the qualified voters sign a petition to have his name placed on the ballot.

VICTORIA, Tex., Feb. 25.—William Basshan of Waco, charged with passing a number of worthless checks in Victoria and Cuero, was arrested at Cuero Thursday and will be returned here for trial as soon as he is tried at Cuero. The man is said to have rented an apartment in this city and a short time later to have left town after giving checks in excess of the amount of his purchases at several stores and directing that the goods be sent to his apartment.

Political-1933

Texas

Suffrage

FERGUSON AND THE CONSTITUTION

The politicians are beginning to announce their candidacies for the Democratic nomination for governor in the primaries next summer. Before the active campaign gets under way, and before the "fur of personalities" begins to fly, there are a few fundamental matters which should be set forth clearly and unemotionally. Houston Informer

The first is that the Honorable James E. Ferguson is not just another campaign supporter of the Constitution of the United States. At a time when he was not any candidate for office, and even when there was no campaign in prospect, he said of the first Nixon case in 1927: "Let the Democrats of Texas understand that this decision of the Supreme Court puts us face to face with new conditions. Let us all be at once advised that it will do no good to continue to raise the race issue in elections. THE CONSTITUTION SAYS PLAINLY THAT IT IS ILLEGAL TO DO SO AND THAT ALL MEN ARE EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW." 12-9-33

Second, in the last Nixon case, decided May 2, 1932, the Supreme Court of the United States held that Article 3107 had made the State Democratic Executive Committee an agency of government with exclusive power to determine who might vote in the statutory Democratic primaries, and that in making this determination the committee could not constitutionally discriminate against Negroes on account of their race.

Third, the reactionary element of the Democratic party in Texas, led by Judge Huggins, who was then chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, refused to follow the Supreme Court's decision in the last Nixon case. They were also repudiated by the people when Mrs. Ferguson was elected governor. Houston, Texas.

Fourth, Honorable James E. Ferguson is conceded to be now in control of the State Democratic Executive Committee, and with next summer's statutory primaries approaching, the question is this: Will Mr. Ferguson follow his unbroken record of consistently supporting and upholding the Constitution of the United States? Or shall those who would flout the decisions of the Supreme Court prevail? The Informer believes that Mr. Ferguson will continue to stand by the Constitution, which all public officers swear themselves to uphold and defend.

True, if Mr. Ferguson persuades the present State Democratic Executive Committee to pass a resolution doing away with the unconstitutional discrimination against Negroes in the statutory Democratic primaries, he will be accused by the Hugginses and the Moodys and their supporters of catering to the Negro vote. But the record is so plain and was made under such circumstances that this old worn-out cry must fall to the ground.

That record shows that the Honorable James E. Ferguson is just as loyal a Texan as any man, and that this very loyalty to country and state, and not love or hate of Negroes, makes him place the Constitution of the United States and the decisions of the Supreme Court first in his considerations.

And, if the Negro gets his constitutional ballot and casts it for the Ferguson ticket because of Mr. Ferguson's loyalty to the Constitution of the United States, his opponents cannot be heard to raise the old "Nigger-loving" bogey. They will have to blame their own stupid indifference to the mandates of the "Supreme Law of the Land."

DEMOCRATS, WHAT OF 1936?

1936 is not as far off as it may seem. While the Democrats swept the nation in 1932 by such an avalanche of votes that the party leaders may feel that they would have won without the unprecedented number of Negro Democratic votes, yet it is clear that the fight in 1936 will not be such a one-sided affair. Already the defeat of Democratic incumbents in New York, Cleveland, and other places shows that the Democrats will need all of their newly won Negro votes in 1936. 12-2-33

The Republicans are already busy, and have been for some time. As long as the Republican leaders thought that they had the Negro vote in their vest pocket, they were very active and liberal in their effort to sustain the Negro in his constitutional right to vote in the Democratic primaries of the South. But, when the Negro voter began to switch to the Democracy, a new but hidden barrier arose from the Republican leadership to further disfranchise Negroes. When Mr. Hoover was president of the United States, not one hand did he turn to stop the lynching of Negroes in this country. But, with 1936 in the offing, he denounces Governor Rolph for his stand in support of lynchers. As time passes the Republican leaders may be depended upon to use every weapon at their command to win back the lost Negro vote. Houston Informer

What will the Democrats do about it? Will they help the Republicans in this endeavor? Or will they help to insure keeping in power the new leadership which the Democracy has brought to the nation? The Democratic leaders can either hold the tremendous Negro vote which voluntarily joined the Democratic party, and add to the size of that vote. Or, they can help the Republican leaders drive the Negro vote back into the G. O. P.

If the Democratic leaders decide upon the latter course, they must do it with full recognition of the fact that the price of it may be defeat of President Roosevelt in 1936.

THE IRONY OF FATE

Informer

Mayor Monteith has suffered the same irony of fate that former Governor Sterling suffered. Mr. Sterling and his friends used their influence and were successful in keeping Negroes out of the state and county primaries because of a fear that Negroes would vote for Mrs. Ferguson. In spite of this injustice to the Negro electorate, Mrs. Ferguson won and is now the governor of the state. 2-4-33 Houston Texas

Mayor Monteith refused to let Negroes vote in the city primary because of a fear that Negroes would vote for Mr. Holcombe. In spite of this injustice to Negro voters, Mr. Holcombe has been nominated by the bare majority of 322. THE IRONY OF FATE!!

Wichita Falls, Tex.
TIMES

NOV 30 1933

THE NEGRO VOTE QUESTION AGAIN

The question of the negro voter's right to participate in Democratic primaries in Texas and other southern states has never been finally adjudicated. A federal court case from Texas is, if we recall correctly, pending at this time. Meanwhile a case in the state courts in Virginia serves to direct attention to the question. In that case the judge, a Democrat, has held that negroes are clearly entitled to vote in Democratic primaries, so long as such primaries are held under the regulation and protection of state laws.

That, in substance, is the view that was taken several years ago by the supreme court at Washington in a case from Texas. The Texas legislature, in an effort to deal with the situation thus created, passed a law which in effect gives each party's state executive committee the right to say who may and who may not vote in that party's primaries. A case has been brought to test the constitutionality of this measure, and it is now pending.

If that law is upheld, the problem may be considered solved. If it is invalidated, Texas and other states must then choose between permitting negroes to enter the primaries, and abandoning the primary system.

It is curious to see a Virginia state court upholding the negro's right to vote in a Democratic primary, but its ruling is obviously in line with the law.

IF THE MAYOR WAS A FIREMAN

If the mayor of Houston and the street and bridge commissioner were members of the fire department and had to ride the fire trucks, it is altogether possible that the experience of last Sunday would have convinced them of the manifest injustice of the disgraceful condition of streets in Negro sections of the Third Ward, especially Holman avenue, which is almost impassable. The fire trucks found so much difficulty in negotiating the holes and gullies and bumps in Holman avenue that two houses in Forest Home Addition burned up before anything could be done about it, and more than one fireman ran the risk of losing his life by being shaken into the street as the truck bumped along.

Of course, that is the whole basis of all of the efforts to keep Negroes from voting; and as long as the powers that be are successful in thus evading and destroying the constitution, the street taxes will never be spent fairly and justly in Negro sections of the city.

Texas

Political - 1933
Suffrage.

WACO, TEX.
TRIBUNE

9

JAN 14 1933

Negro Denied Primary Writ

Federal Judge T. M. Kennerley denied the application of a Houston negro for an injunction restraining members of the Houston city democratic executive committee from barring negroes from participation in the democratic primary Jan. 28. Plaintiff complained that negroes were being deprived of the right to vote solely for racial reasons in violation of the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. Judge Kennerly is a republican. He was appointed to the bench by a republican president. It will be recalled that the famous Cardozo decision declared that committees of party organizations could not bar from primary elections citizens otherwise qualified "on account of color." Mr. Justice Cardozo is an eminent democrat of New York. He was appointed a justice of the supreme court by President Hoover. And yet it is said that the supreme court of the United States is "the court of last resort" and has the last word. This must be an error.

STAR

Harlingen Tex.

JAN 22 1933

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THE PRIMARY ELECTION FIGHT

Now is the time to begin again the primary election fight. Negroes have just been denied their constitutional rights to vote in the statutory city Democratic primary election. They have just been denied the opportunity to help select the officials who will govern them, and spend the tax money of this community which is paid by Negro taxpayers, as well as by others. This injustice should not be allowed to go by the board by the 70,000 Negroes of this great city. Informer 2-4-33

We should plan immediately to start the journey to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it seems we must continue to go for redress, if we ~~would have~~ protected the rights which are guaranteed to us by the constitution of this great republic. No delay should be permitted in filing damage suits against those election judges who refused to permit Negroes to vote in last Saturday's city primary election. There is no doubt in our mind that the Supreme Court will hold that the action of the election judges was unlawful and a violation of the constitutional rights of the Negro voters of this city.

It is gratifying to note that the Harris County Negro Democratic Club, Inc., and interested citizens are planning to get behind a movement to raise the necessary funds to pay the expense of proceeding with these damage suits at once.

BRECKENRIDGE, TEX.
AMERICAN

JAN 19 1933

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HOUSTON, TEX.
POST

AUG 3 1933

Negro Vote Cases Dropped by Court

Two negro vote cases, involving attempts to remove the color bar in the Democratic party, were stricken from the federal court docket here Wednesday by Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly on motion of Charles E. Kamp, former secretary of the county Democratic executive committee.

It was pointed out that the cases were obsolete, since they were filed to enjoin party leaders here from excluding negroes from the party's polls in the primary last year. No hearing was ever held on them as result of tardiness of the complainants in obtaining service on Mr. Kamp.

IT IS A PITY

The Houston Informer

It is a pity that so many unnecessary obstacles must be thrown in the way of the fight which President Julius White and Chairman W. M. Drake are making and have been making through the Harris County Negro Democratic Club, Inc., to win the ballot for Negroes in this city and county. The latest is the charge by George Webster, whom the club honored with election as its secretary, that the money which he spent in the primary fight when he was head of The Informer and Freeman is ground for receivership. Here is the charge which Mr. Webster swore to:

"Defendants, Atkins and Wesley, have dissipated the assets of said corporation by using the money thereof to to file suits in an effort to gain the right for negroes to vote in the Democratic Primary in Harris County, Texas, and by such conduct have antagonized numerous advertisers and caused a marked decrease in the income of said newspaper by such procedure."

Would anybody have ever thought that George Webster would have tried to throw The Informer and Freeman into the hands of a white receiver just because of the relentless fight which this newspaper has made to secure the ballot for disfranchised Negroes in this city and county? The fight is hard enough as it is; and it is a pity that the Negroes of Houston and Harris County and Texas must have added to their fight this kind of ungrateful obstacle from within their own ranks.

But, in spite of this and all else that may come, the fight will go on; and The Houston Informer and Texas Freeman will be right there in the middle of it.

Political - 1933
Suffrage.

Texas

WACO, TEX.
TRIBUNE

9

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STAR
Darlington S.C.

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Political—1933

Texas.

Suffrage

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

FEB 19 1933

Warning Is Given Of Negroes' Vote Legalizing Liquor

Love Condemns Way Conventions Sought. Appeals to Sumners

Thomas B. Love sent a telegram to Representative Hatton W. Sumners Saturday urging him to vote Monday against submitting the question of prohibition to the people. He called the convention method provided for in the pending resolution "an unprecedented new fangled method which must give the liquor traffic an unfair advantage."

He condemned it also as an "obvious design to enable the liquor traffic to carry Texas and other Southern States through the aid of the purchasable negro vote."

"State Representatives and Senators are chosen in Democratic primary elections throughout the South," the telegram read, "while convention delegates can not be voted on in these primaries. These primaries are in fact white mens' primaries in which the negroes do not vote. Thus, by changing from bicameral legislative ratification to convention ratification the liquor traffic is given the advantage of relying upon the negro vote in Texas and throughout the South as a balance of power; and as you and I know and as the records abundantly prove the liquor traffic has always been able with their slush funds to vote the negroes substantially 100 per cent wet in all elections in which they participate."

EL PASO, TEX.
HERALD

JUN 2 1933

STARTS THIRD SUIT FOR NEGRO VOTERS

Dr. Nixon Attacks Texas Law on Primaries as Unconstitutional

GALVESTON, TEX.
TRIBUNE

MAR 17 1933

NEGRO VOTERS SHOW DECLINE

City Vote Figures Highest in History

The number of negroes living within the city who are qualified to vote this year, has fallen off, and the number of qualified white voters has shown a considerable gain, according to figures.

The total vote in the 21 precincts is 17,873, the largest city vote ever registered in the history of the county. Of this total, 13,650 are white voters and 4,223 are negroes. The county's total voting strength this year is 20,501.

In 1931, the last year in which a city election was held here, the total city vote was 17,186, of this number 12,811 being white voters and 4,375 being negro voters. The county total that year was 19,336.

Thus, the white vote for the two municipal election years is 13,650 as compared with 12,811, an increase of 839 votes. The negro vote for the two years is 4,223 as compared with 4,375, a decrease of 152 votes.

Last year the total county vote was 19,426; the total city vote, 16,555; the total white vote in the city precincts, 13,562, and the total negro votes in the city, 2,993.

Figures show that only on city election years do the negroes turn out in full strength to pay their poll taxes or obtain their exemption certificates.

Final revised precinct figures are as follows:

Poll tax receipts and exemption certificates for the year 1932-33:

Precinct No.	1	2	3	4	Total
1	652	226	17	5	900
2	466	136	121	57	780
3	390	131	15	22	558
4	301	117	16	12	446
5	484	204	51	31	770
6	101	30	104	91	326
7	76	28	347	191	642
8	254	104	406	145	909
9	276	66	330	118	790
10	851	134	215	44	1244
10½	1037	153	15	5	1210
11	507	118	64	7	696
11½	389	82	2	2	475
12	338	98	165	50	651
12½	353	56	23	3	435
13	142	56	344	80	622
14	240	70	41	11	362
14½	458	94	12	3	567
15	165	45	336	124	670
16	394	115	58	16	583
17	331	107	21	7	466
18	468	145	32	8	653
19	787	251	56	12	1106
20	722	197	115	41	1075
21	579	126	174	58	937
Total city	10761	2889	3080	1143	17873
22 Kinkead	130	44	1	2	177
23 Nottingham	19	7	0	1	27
24 Hitchcock	118	18	15	3	154
25 Alta Loma	153	28	0	0	181
26 Arcadia	143	21	1	0	165
27 Algoa	33	4	0	0	37
28 Friendswood	46	4	0	0	50
29 League City	151	19	2	0	172
30 Dickinson	230	52	40	9	331
31 La Marque	154	16	43	10	223
32 Texas City	658	80	51	1	790
33 San Leon	44	7	0	0	51
34 Kemah	33	14	0	0	47
35 Port Bolivar	74	4	1	0	79
36 High Island	140	4	0	0	144
Total County	2126	322	154	26	2628

1, white paid; 2, white exemptions; 3, colored paid; 4, colored exemptions.

Recapitulation.

Total paid polls (white)	12,887
Total exemptions (white)	3,211
Total paid polls (colored)	3,234
Total exemptions (colored)	1,169
Grand total	20,501

Today had started a third attempt to win voting rights in Texas Democratic primaries for negroes.

He filed suit in federal court attacking the constitutionality of a state law giving a political party the right to bar negroes from voting. Dr. Nixon was successful in two previous attempts to win the right to vote, but after each decision the state passed new laws attempting to get around the decisions of the U. S. supreme court.

EL PASO, TEX.
TIMES

JUN 1

Attacks Ban On Negro Vote

Dr. L. A. Nixon Files Third Suit Against Democratic Election Officials.

Right of Texas Demorats to bar negroes from participation in Democratic primaries was involved for the third time, when Dr. L. A. Nixon, negro physician, yesterday filed a $5000 damage suit in federal court against George L. McCann and Frank Brenk, election officials in both the last July 23 and Aug. 27 run-off primaries. The defendants refused, on both occasions, to permit Nixon to cast his ballot.

McCann and Brenk in this particular were acting on instructions issued by Robert R. Bowie, county Democratic chairman, who, in turn, was being guided by the resolution adopted by the state Democratic party. The effect of that was to make "just white citizens eligible for membership in the Democratic party."

That resolution is set out in Dr. Nixon's petition, prepared by Fred Knollenberg, who was successful in Dr. Nixon's two previous suits, after they were carried to the United States supreme court.

Law Held Invalid.

Associated with Mr. Knollenberg are James Marshall and Arthur B. Spingarn, of New York, who took part in the other cases.

When Dr. Nixon brought his first suit for being barred from Democratic primaries, there was a state law prohibiting negroes from voting in these events. The United States supreme court held that law unconstitutional.

The second case involved the right of the state Democratic executive committee to bar negroes by resolution. Until the matter reached the United States supreme court, the position of the committee was upheld. The higher court said the committee was without authority to make any such provision, and sent the case back to Federal Judge Charles A. Boynton for trial. Judge Boynton gave Dr. Nixon a judgment for $1 and costs. The latter was satisfied, because he said it was only a matter of principle with him.

State Party Rule Now.

Now, Democrats believe the barring order will be upheld because it was put into effect by the state party, but Mr. Knollenberg says it violates the 14th and 15th amendment of the United States constitution, the former providing that no state shall enforce a law which denies equal rights and privileges, and the latter specifying that right of citizens shall not be abridged by any state on account of color or previous condition of servitude.

As an added measure, Mr. Knollenberg sets out the Democratic resolution violates section 31 of title 8, of the United States code, which reads that all citizens, otherwise qualified to vote, shall be allowed to do so without distinction to race or color.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LIGHT

JUN 11 1933

Negro Voters Plan June Convention

A delegate convention of negro voters in Texas has been called for Saturday, June 24, under the auspices of the National Voters' league, it was announced. The delegates will plan "a wise and patriotic course" for the state election on repeal of the Eighteenth amendment August 26. The convention will be held at Lyons hall in Austin.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

AUG 7 1933

Negroes Are Urged To Cast Votes For State Relief Bonds

Ngroes of Texas were urged Monday by C. W. Rice, president and general manager of the Texas Negro Business and Laboring Men's Association and director of the local Workers Aid Club, to support the $20,000,000 state relief bond issue August 26.

"There are between 275,000 and 350,000 negro citizens in this state who are depending on charity now," said Rice. "A crop failure is imminent in the greater portion of the state. Many of my race are usually provided seasonal employment harvesting the crops, but they won't have that work this fall.

"Every negro civic organization should carry this message to its members and to the uninformed negro voters. If this state bond issue does not carry, we will be cut off from federal aid, and thousands of destitute people will be without relief.

"Passage of this bond issue will not increase the tax on real estate."

THE POLL TAX CAMPAIGN

1934 will be an off year in national elections, but it will be a year of some very important and very interesting elections in the State of Texas. But only those will be able to vote who own poll tax receipts or exemption certificates, just as only those will be able to vote for or against repeal of the 18th Amendment on August 26, who own poll tax receipts or exemption certificates for the year 1932. In other words, the whole basis for the right to vote in Texas is the poll tax receipt or exemption certificate. The Houston Informer and Texas

Of course, for Negroes there is the further perennial question of the white man's primary, but wouldn't it be a "pretty howdy do" if Negroes were permitted to vote in next summer's primaries, only to find that we had slept on our rights and failed to qualify to vote by securing the necessary poll tax receipt or exemption certificate? Houston, Texas.

To prevent any such unfortunate situation as this, the poll tax campaign should be commenced now. It should not be put off until a few days before the time has expired.

HOUSTON, TEX. POST

HOUSTON, TEX. POST

AUG 5

NEGROES AND REPEAL.

To The Houston Post:

HOUSTON, Texas. — The repeal campaign will close in Texas in a few days when the people of Texas will go to the polls to vote wet or dry. The question arises, what part will the negro take and how will he vote?

It is known that the white and negro dry forces are waging an active campaign among negro voters in the city and county, the drys having employed colored women of intelligence to make a house to house canvass distributing literature and negro ministers are preaching from every pulpit in the city and county telling negroes to vote dry and thus fulfill the law of righteousness.

The repeal forces are like the "proverbial rabbit in the turtle race," they are so sure of victory until they are sitting idly by, all saying that "it will go over," and Texas will "go wet" by so many majority.

The negro repeal forces can not throw their full strength into the campaign because of the lack of funds, but we are doing our mite in the city in those precincts where the votes are heaviest.

Unless renewed activity along this line is immediately begun, I venture the assertion that there will be many a surprise when the votes of August 26 are counted.

GEORGE O. DUNCAN.
Publicity Director Negro Repeal Forces for Harris County.

AUG 8

Negroes Urged to Vote Bond Issue

C. W. Rice, president and general manager of the Texas Negro Business and Laboring Men's association and director of the local Workers' Aid club, has appealed to the negro voters to vote for the $20,000,000 bond issue August 26.

Monday, Rice called attention to the fact that at present there are between 275,000 and 350,000 negro citizens of Texas now depending wholly or partially on charity. A crop failure now in prospect in the greater portion of the state, will cause a greater demand for relief this winter, he says. Rice asks every negro civic organization to carry the message to the uninformed voter of the necessity of voting for the bond issue amendment and explain that it will not increase the tax on real estate.

HOUSTON, TEX. PRESS

JUN 30

NEGROES AND REPEAL

Editor The Press:

The pre-conventions made up exclusively of white people have met in Austin and selected their leaders to head the wet and dry causes respectively for Texas. It appears that the chairman whom they selected will appoint chairmen in each of the counties of the state.

Now the question arises what part will the negro voter play, and how will leaders among the negroes be selected? It has long been the practice as a rule for white persons in authority to appoint some negro whom they know, to head the movement among negroes solely because he seems to be a "good negro" in their estimation. This does not mean however that the race will accept the leadership of this "good negro," for the reason that he lives among the members of his race and they know his every day life and character. It often happens that the negroes have no confidence in him and this often includes his own wife.

Now in all fairness to the negroes of Houston and Harris County let this be a time when they shall select their own leaders in these causes.

Now, it is known that some of the "mis-leaders" of the race have been hanging around the wet and dry conventions which recently met in Austin, trying to make bargains with them for leading the negro forces at home. They have not been chosen by the rank and file of the race and should therefore be repudiated.

GEORGE O. DUNCAN.
3427 Stonewall street.

(Any qualified voter had the right to attend the Austin convention. There were a number of negroes in attendance.—Editor.)

FORT WORTH, TEX. EVENING STAR TELEGRAM

AUG 25 1933

NEGROES ARE URGED TO VOTE SATURDAY

Negroes were urged to vote in Saturday's election by F. Rivers Barnwell at a meeting at St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal (Colored) Church Thursday night.

The speaker urged the negroes to vote "their moral convictions." He urged they vote approval of the $20,000,000 state relief bond issue so that "the poor citizens would not go hungry."

DALLAS, TEX. JOURNAL

NOV 21 1933

Damages to Negro Voter

FROM VIRGINIA comes the news that damages have been awarded by the Elizabeth County Circuit Court to L. E. Wilson, colored, against three Hampton City election judges who refused to let the negro vote in the Democratic primary. Appeal is in process to the State Supreme Court.

In the trial of the case the jury brought in a verdict for the white defendants. Thereupon Wilson's attorney moved that the court set the verdict aside and hold for the plaintiff—which the Judge did. The Judge will impanel a jury to assess the amount of damages to be allowed plaintiff. Said the court:

The party itself can not, in a State-conducted primary, deny its privileges to those who subscribe to its principles and tenets, nor can it make lawfully discrimination because of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

In Texas, it will be remembered, the contention is that a primary is not an election. The efforts of the Legislature and of the courts to hold to that view and at the same time to justify the detailed control of the party by the State have led to deep and involved reasoning. In the end, the law of it will probably be found to be that if the act of control is by the State, negroes can not be barred from voting, but that if control is inherently in the party, without delegation of such power from the State, then the party is free to choose its own standards of membership.

A WISE NEGRO VOTE

Houston Informer

"Negro vote saves city supplement," is the streamer headline in a recent issue of the Caroline Times, which begins its news story as follows: 8-26-33

"Durham.—A check-up of the two largest precincts in which Negroes vote revealed that the election held here to determine whether the state appropriation for the schools of the city should be supplemented by the levying of a 20 cents tax during the fiscal year had been saved by the Negro vote which went almost solid in favor of the plan." Houston, Texas

The Informer is not now interested in the merits or the demerits of the educational supplement law of North Carolina, but we do think it is a significant thing that Negroes are found in this Southern state voting in favor instead of against more money for education.

Political - 1936

Virginia

Suffrage

JURY FINDING IS CONTRARY TO EVIDENCE

L. E. Wilson, Hampton Business Man, Denied Vote

WAS SUING FOR $5,000

Reversed Verdict Had Upheld Election Judge's Action

Peninsula Bureau

HAMPTON, Va. — A history-making climax this week in the election case damage suit in which the Negro's right to vote in a Democratic primary in Virginia was at issue.

Judge C. Vernon Spratley informed counsel for both sides Wednesday afternoon that he would set aside the verdict of an Elizabeth City County Circuit Court jury which on October 26 refused to allow damages to L. E. Wilson, prominent Hampton business man and civic leader, for having been denied a vote in the Democratic primary last August.

The Court's statement was made following the filing by Mr. Wilson's lawyers of a motion to set the verdict aside as contrary to the law and evidence. In indicating that he would set the verdict of the jury aside, Judge Spratley declared that he desired to write an opinion which could be used as a future guide for election officials of the county. He said that he would file his opinion within a week or ten days.

Another Trial Doubtful

"Under the evidence presented," Judge Spratley announced, "the court is bound by law to set the verdict aside. The court desires to write its opinion, however, so that no mistakes will be made in the future."

The court also announced that his action in setting the verdict aside would not necessarily mean a new trial. He had not made his decision on this point yet, it was understood. It is probable that the court will award Mr. Wilson nominal damages, the amount to be agreed upon by counsel for both sides.

Judge Spratley highly complimented attorneys for both sides for the goodwill shown throughout the case.

A. W. E. Bassette, Jr., of Hampton, and J. Thomas Newsome, of Newport News, were the attorneys representing Mr. Wilson. Frank A. Kearney, and J. Wilton Hope Jr., white, represented the defendants.

Similar Case Pending

Counsel for Mr. Wilson had stated before Wednesday's hearing that if the motion for a new trial was overruled they would appeal to the State Supreme Court, but were then concentrating all their efforts on the argument for a reversal of the jury's verdict.

Mr. Wilson was suing three judges in the last Democratic primary election collectively for $5,000. Some published reports errornesouly stated that the amount was $10,000.

It was learned on good authority that a similar case, to be brought by Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Turner of Hampton Institute, will be entered in Federal court regardless of the outcome of the Wilson case. Action in the Turner case has not been formally taken, but suit is expected to be instituted shortly. Their case is being taken to the U. S. District Court in order to have the question passed upon by both state and Federal tribunals. Both were also denied a vote in the August primary.

Jury Found For Judges

A jury of seven white men on October 26 upheld the action of the primary election judges in refusing to allow Mr. Wilson to vote, returning a verdict for the defendants—John McMenamin, Benjamin F. Levy, and Capt. Taylor S. Holtzclaw—against whom the $5,000 damage action was brought individually as election judges.

The court overruled the motion of defense counsel to poll the venire as to whether or not they arrived at the verdict because they did not believe the plaintiff a member of the Democratic party. Nevertheless, it was apparent that this was used by the jury as the basis of its action.

One instruction given by the court to the jury provided that if the jury did not believe from the evidence that the plaintiff was a member of the Democratic party they should find for the defendants.

Mr. Wilson testified that although he had always voted the Republican ticket until 1932, he had in that general election voted for all Democratic nominees and applied for a ballot in the primary conscientiously imbued with Democratic principles.

Oath Not Requested

He did not swear allegiance under the "oath rule" to the Democratic party because he was not requested by the election judges to do so, he testified. It was a contention of the defense counsel that a vote for the Democratic nominees in the last general election only partially qualified the plaintiff for participation in the party primary, since the plan of the Democratic party provided for the swearing of support of the party nominees in the general election.

On this contention the defense moved to strike out the evidence but the court overruled the motion. Definite instructions were got to the jury by the plaintiff counsel as regards discrimination against a voter purely for racial reasons, as follows:

"....if you believe that L. E. Wilson is a Negro, and a qualified voter, and that he was such qualified voter on the first day of August, 1933, when a Democratic primary election was held in Courthouse precinct, Elizabeth City County, for the nomination of Democratic candidates for election to State offices that he applied for a ballot to vote in said Democratic primary solely on the grounds of his color, by being a Negro, then you are instructed to find for the plaintiff....."

Only Nominal Damages Sought

Opposing counsel were agreed that only nominal damages should result in event of a verdict for the plaintiff. Only five witnesses were called in the case: the plaintiff, the three defendants, and H. H. Holt, Sr., white, chairman of the county Democratic executive committee.

The election judges each testified that they followed instructions given them in the Democratic party plan and that they had prevented several white voters from balloting on the grounds that they were not members of the Democratic party.

The jury, which was comprised of H. I. Moore, T. E. Cullen, J. G. Whitehill, W. A. Buckley, J. W. Middlebrook, W. E. Lancer, and Alex Hunt, took 50 minutes to arrive at a verdict. Polled by the court, each said he voted for the verdict.

History of Case

The cause has been in litigation here since the primary election. Judge Spratley on election day refused a pre-emptory writ of mandamus to Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Turner, voters, in River precinct, Hampton, in which it was sought to compel the primary election judges to allow him to votte.

Subsequently the court overruled a demurrer of defense counsel to dismiss the cause on the grounds that the election judges were not legally named and therefore without authority to issue a ballot.

When the jury announced its decision, Attorneys Bassette and Newsome asked the court to set the verdict aside on the grounds that the jury's finding "was contrary to the law and the evidence and that another jury be empaneled to hear the case strictly on the merits of the damages."

Is a Democrate

Wilson testified he became convinced that the Democratic party was the best party for his race and that in the election of 1932 he voted for President Roosevelt and all the Democratic candidates for congressmen. He contended that he is and was at the time he applied to vote, a Democrat.

McMenamin, Levy and Holtzclaw, the defendant election officials, testified that Wilson was denied the right to vote because the Democratic primary plans stipulated that "only white Democrats could participate in the primary election." McMenamin said that three white persons were denied the privilegeof voting at the primary because of their affiliation with the Republican party.

In one of the instructions Judge Spratleye informed the jury that "if they believed that Wilson was denied the right to vote solely because he was not qualified as a Democrat that the burden of proof to sustain the plaintiff claims of the racial condition would fall upon the plaintiff.

Bars Racial Bias

The court also ruled that the judges in the primary had no right to refuse to permit a colored person the privelege of voting purely because of the fact that he was a Negro.

In their arguments before the jury both Bassette and Newsome declared that they were not charging malice or ill feeling in the action of the election judges and that they were not asking the jury to award them an large amount of damages. They said that it is a principle for which they are contending that a Negro Democratic voter is legally qualified to vote in any Democratic primary.

The jury did not state upon which grounds they based their decision merely returning the usual verdict that "we, the jury, find for the defendants."

Case Closely Followed

Judge Spratley asked each of the jurymen if the verdict was their individual opinion and each replied that it was. He did not poll the jury to ascertain the grounds on which the decision was predicated.

The action has created attention a over Virginia, as the laws of the Democratic party relate that "only white qualified Democratic voters are permitted to vote in a party primary," and this was ordered by the Elizabeth City county Democratic executive committee to be followed by the officials in the primary August 1, last.

Instructions to Jury

Following are the instructions which Judge Spratltey gave the jury during the trial of the case last week:

"The court instructs the jury that if you believe from the evidence that L. E. Wilson is a Negro and a qualified Democratic voter, and that he was such qualified Democratic voter a Democratic primary election on the 1st day of August, 1933, which held in Court House precinct, Elizabeth City County, for the nomination of Democratic candidates for election to state offices, that he applied for a ballot to vote in said primary election and was refused ballot and denied the right to vote in said Democratic primary, solely on the ground of his color, he being a Negro, then you are instructed to find for the plaintiff and assess damages in such sums as you may deem adequate, so that the same shall not exceed the sum of $5,000.

"The court instructs the jury that a Democratic primary for the nomination of candidates was created by a legislative act and is therefore a derives its authority, and as such agency, it cannot discriminate against any duly qualified voter on account of his race or color, to the extent of refusing to allow him to vote in said primary; the court therefore tells you that John McMenenamin, Benj. Levy and Taylor S. Holtzclaw were officers in said primary and as such it became their duty to supply to all qualified voters of the Democratic party who applied to them, such ballots as were necessary to enable them to vote in the primary election on August 1st, 1933. And if you believe from the evidence that L. E. Wilson was duly qualified to vote in said primary, in all respects under the law and was unlawfully denied that right, then you should find for the plaintiff an assess damages in such a sum not to exceed $5,000.

"The court instructs the jury that a Democratic primary election in this state, is an essential part of a general or special election when used for the purpose of nominating candidates and a qualified Democratic voter is entitled to all the rights and privileges in such primary election as he would be entitled to in a general or special election, notwithstanding any party plan or regulation in conflict with the general law, to the contrary."

VIRGINIA VOTE GETS DAMAGES

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—L. Wilson won a damage suit against three Hampton election judges Saturday, after he had charged them with refusing to permit him to vote although registered.

The denial occurred during the primaries of last August. The custom of barring colored voters from primary ballot casting was aired during the hearing.

The decision was handed down by Judge C. Vernon Spratley of the Elizabeth City County Circuit Court

It is common knowledge that voters have been barred from Virginia primaries solely because of their color.

This barring has been in effect since the State constitutional convention of 1901.

The decision of Judge Spratley means that, in the future, colored voters will be permitted to vote in primaries.

N. Y. SUN

NOV 11 1933

VIRGINIA NEGRO WINS VOTE FIGHT

Court Upholds His Right to Election Ballot.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 11 (A. P.).—A decision that L. E. Wilson, Negro, is entitled to damages from Hampton City election judges because they denied him the privilege of voting in the August Democratic primary was given today by Judge C. Vernon Spratley of Elizabeth City County Circuit Court.

The case will be appealed to the State Supreme Court.

When the case was tried in the October term of the court a jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant election judges. Counsel for the plaintiff moved to set aside the verdict, and in today's decision Judge Spratley upheld the motion.

The judge said a jury would be empaneled, probably in the next term of the court, to assess damages in favor of the plaintiff.

Wilson sued for $10,000.

"The court does hold that when a political party makes use of election machinery of the State," Judge Spratley said, "and holds its primaries under and subject to primary laws of the State, that the conduct of same, and the participation therein, is subject to the general laws of the State.

"The party itself cannot in a State conducted primary deny its privileges to those who subscribe to its principles and tenets, nor can it make lawfully discrimination because of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

The contention of counsel for the defense in the case was that the State Democratic party rules permitted participation at primaries by white voters only, and that three judges of the Hampton courthouse precinct had barred Wilson because he was a Negro.

Va. Judge Upholds Negro's Right To Vote In Demorratic Prim'ry

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Judge C. Vernon Spratley of the Elizabeth City County Circuit Court has ruled L. E. Wilson, secretary of the Peoples Building and Loan Association of Hampton, Va., is entitled to damages from Hampton city election officials because they denied him the priviledge of voting in the August Democratic primary. Wilson sued for $10,000.

When the case was tried in the October term of the court, a jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant election judges. Counsel for the plaintiff moved to set aside the verdict and Judge Spratley, on November 11, upheld the motion. The judge said a jury would be empaneled probably in the next term of the court to assess damages in favor of the plaintiff.

WHITE, COLORED LEADERS ATTEND DEM. LOVEFEAST

Leaders of Negro Democratic groups in Indianapolis attended a harmony banquet sponsored by State House employees at the home of Alphonso Mitchell, 1041 North West Street, city, Tuesday night November 7.

There was a large attendance of State officials, including Pleas E. Greenlee, Secretary to the Governor; Paul Fry, beer excise director; Albert Walsman, chief of Tax Board; Ed Brennan, Board of Accounts; Clem Smith, Fire Marshall; Harry McClain, chief of Insurance Dept.; Herb Kinney, Board of Public Service. F. B. Ranson was Master of Ceremonies.

The promoters of the harmony meeting were Edw. Khelseau, Indianapolis, and Alphonso Mitchell, New Albany.

The Negro leaders attending were Grant Hawkins, messenger of the governor; Henry Fleming, Head of the Negro Bureau last election campaign; Cris Fisher, messenger of the mayor; Bob Skelton, investigator of Criminal Court; Theo. C. Smith, bailliff of State Appellate Court and president of the Colored Young Men's Democratic Club of Indiana, and Beverly Howard, an employee of the City of Indianapolis and east side leader.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Khelseau were highly commended by the state officials and colored leaders for their efforts to effect harmony between colored and white members of the democratic party.

Virginia Courts Meet The Issue Squarely

LAWYERS are accustomed to speak of clear-cut, unequivocal, and legally and morally sound decisions handed down by our courts as "classic decisions." Such a decision was that just formally rendered in Hampton by Judge C. VERNON SPRATLEY of the Elizabeth City County (Va.) Circuit Court.

The issue before the learned jurist was fundamental. He cut through the mass of contentions, noted the existence of, and immediately discarded as irrelevant, a historic Southern attitude, and put into permanent form a judgment that clearly puts outside the pale of justice and law the dictum that a party can have color, race, or previous condition of servitude as bases for membership.

Judge SPRATLEY'S verdict in the suit brought by L. E. WILSON, an outstanding citizen of the state, residing in Hampton, sets aside the jury's finding for the defendants—three election judges who denied MR. WILSON a vote in the August Democratic primary —and forever bars a similar denial of the ballot in the county over which his court has jurisdiction.

JUDGE SPRATLEY'S decision will be appealed by the election judges, the dispatches relate. In his decision this high-minded and fearless Southern judge and gentleman declared:

> The court cannot concern itself, however, with political expediency (referring to the racially discriminatory "custom long observed in this state"); but must construe the law as it exists without prejudice or favor . . . . The statute law of Virginia does not undertake to exclude the Negro from participating in the primaries conducted by political parties. There can be no question here, but that any attempt to do so by statutory law, would be unconstitutional . . . . the general law does not attempt to exclude a duly qualified voter who declares himself to be an adherent of the party participating in such primary. Such an election is conducted by an inseparable part of the election machinery of the state.
>
> It will be observed here that since in Virginia, the primary expenses are paid out of the public treasury, and the statute law defines membership in a political party, that the dissenting opinion in the above case (referring to the case of Nixon vs. Condon, through which the U. S. Supreme Court invalidated a similar Texas practice and law) does not apply.

Judge SPRATLEY obviously is on sound ground, and his decision is absolutely in line with those handed down by the highest tribunal in the land. And while his decision on this particular point is the first rendered by a state court in Virginia on the specific question in point, the U. S. District Court during the tenure of Judge D. LAWRENCE GRONER a few years ago passed down a like decision in a case which was a replica of the Hampton one.

Moreover, it is not likely that the State Supreme Court will find a reversible error. That it is of a mind to interpret the law on the basis of the state statute and the U. S. Constitution, which is also binding in Virginia, was indicated in another case which came before it from Hampton, and in which it held to be illegal and unconstitutional the various subterfuges by which some registrars sought to prevent the registration of colored citizens—registration being prerequisite to voting in either the primary or the general election.

The State Supreme Court in all probability will uphold Judge SPRATLEY. That will make his decision binding on the entire state and justify the belief that the Hampton court has created a classic of far-reaching effect.

THERE are two other angles which are far from the least important. There are many reasons why it takes real manliness and often outright courage to seek legal redress for injustices perpetrated against us, in the Southland particularly. That there are men among us who put principle above expediency is refreshing and encouraging. It speaks well for the distance we have come "along the road we trod." The race owes MR. WILSON a debt of gratitude. Virginia and the South some day will recognize a similar debt for his part in bringing about racial justice. Doubtless there are already many fine people of the other race who feel a sense of gratitude to him that an illegal party system has been brought in line with the law and their sense of right.

No less a debt is owed the able attorneys who were his advocates at the bar of justice. Attorney A. W. E. BASSETTE, JR., of Hampton, took the appeal to the State Supreme Court a few years ago which put an end to registration subterfuges. Now he repeats his historic service in another case involving fundamental constitutional guarantees. No less credit is due his upstanding associate, Attorney J. THOMAS NEWSOME, of Newport News. It is symbolic of the new day and the new deal that we have men trained in the profession of law who can win out against admitted odds.

Finally, Virginia has just cause to be proud of its system of justice when its Circuit Courts and its Supreme Court unflinchingly meet issues so pregnant with historical implications. The situation takes on an added importance when it is recalled that so many of our reputedly fairer states show a tendency to dodge the issue, and when at a single sitting even the usually flexible U. S. Supreme Court, perhaps with technical justification, refused even to review every single case touching on Negro rights which was before it last month—and one of which involved a denial of the vote to Negroes in Louisiana.

All's not right with the world yet; we need not fool ourselves, but certainly Virginia is in the vanguard of the often heralded "Advancing South."

Political - 1933

Suffrage

Virginia

1

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES DISPATCH
NOV 12 1933

Rules on Negro's vote

Judge C. Vernon Spratley

Negro, Denied Vote, Awarded Damage in Suit

Judge Spratley in Hampton Overrules Jury Decision; Will Fix Amount

NEWPORT NEWS, Nov. 11—(AP)—Judge C. Vernon Spratley of the Elizabeth City County Circuit Court today held that L. E. Wilson, a Negro, was entitled to damages from the Hampton election officials who denied him the privilege of voting in the Democratic primary last August.

"The party itself cannot, in a State-conducted primary, deny its privileges to those who subscribe to its principles and tenets, nor can it make, lawfully, discrimination because of race, color or previous condition of servitude," Judge Spratley said.

The opinion was handed down by Judge Spratley in ruling on a motion by counsel for Wilson to set aside the verdict of a jury in the October term of the court.

He upheld the motion and said the court, probably at the next term, will empanel a jury to make such assessment and enter such judgment as may be proper.

The case will be appealed to the State Supreme Court.

Wilson sued originally for $10,000.

Informed of the court's decision, J. Murray Hooker, State Democratic chairman, said he had no comment to make. Mr. Hooker was in Richmond to attend a dinner given by Governor Pollard in honor of the surviving members of the Virginia constitutional convention of 1901-02.

When the case was tried in the October term of the court, a jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant election judges.

"The court does hold that when a political party makes use of election machinery of the State," Judge Spratley said, "and holds its primaries under and subject to primary laws of the State, that the conduct of same, and the participation therein, is subject to the general laws of the Stae.

"The pary itself cannot, in a State-conducted primary, deny its privileges to those who subscribe to its principles and tenets; nor can it make lawfully discrimination because of race, color or previous conditions of servitude.

"The court is, therefore, of the opinion to set aside the verdict of the jury, and the evidence before the court not being contradictory, and sufficient to decide the case upon the merits, is of the opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to the verdict; and it being necessary to assess damages, the court will empanel a jury at its bar to make such assessment and enter such final judgment as may be proper."

The contention of counsel for the defense in the case was that the State Democratic party rules permitted participation at primaries by white voters only, and that three judges of the Hampton Courthouse precinct had barred Wilson because he was a Negro.

With the MAGAZINES

"POLITICAL EQUALITY FOR VIRGINIA'S NEGROES." By Sydney Hampden. (In Plain Talk.)

"Democracy" in Virginia, of all places, has taken the Negro to its political bosom in what seems to be a new form in the Old Dominion. This should in no way be confused with the new deal promised by the national Democratic party.

For one thing it was been inaugurated by Harry Flood Byrd, appointive United States senator and political boss of the state, who seems destined to soon come to the parting of the ways with his chief because of his open and brazen alliance with the power trust.

For another thing, Virginia's new deal has been in the making long before the national new deal was announced from Albany, N. Y., and is therefore a thing apart—a thing of almost unbelievable inconsistency in the state which gave to the nation Thomas Jefferson and Robert E. Lee.

But such is politics. It certainly makes strange bedfellows and to see the Negro lying in the same political bed with the boss of a great southern state is enough to make the Sage of Monticello turn over in his grave and wonder whether Pennsylvania or Chicago hasn't moved to the Blue Ridge mountains.

To the credit of the people of Virginia it must be said that they do not approve of this alliance and many Democrats declare they are going to vote for the Republican candidate for senator this month as a rebuke to the man who has caused them to, first, gasp and then to hang their heads in shame. And then again Mr. Byrd did not rise to political leadership through any ability.

Rather, he inherited it from his uncle, the late Congressman Hal Flood (for whom he is named), a really able politician and brilliant legislator. Byrd, coming from a beloved and respectable Virginia family with a long line of forebears who did big things in the early days of the commonwealth, was just taken for granted.

Virginians are noted for their courtly manners, their wonderful cooking, their integrity and trust in human nature. Naturally they thought that a Byrd could do no wrong. They are just now awakening, but find that he has built himself up an impregnable machine of 50,000 state and county officeholders and an unconstitutional "poll tax" law which prevents poor people from voting—unless the machine is willing to pay their poll taxes.

It is this unconstitutional poll tax law which Senator Byrd has used to amalgamate the Virginia Negro and the "Democratic" machine—a machine which all followers of Thomas Jefferson in Virginia are fast repudiating. First rumblings of the courting of Negroes by the Byrd machine came from Lexington, a little college town in the Shenandoah valley.

Negroes there were proud of the fact that "Massa Harry" or, rather, his political lieutenants, had paid their poll taxes and made them full fledged voters. They hesitated not one whit in telling all and sundry about it. Although they hadn't the slightest idea what it meant, still they were happy over it.

In Richmond, once proud capital of the Confederacy, where the Negroes are massed together in certain sections the registration of Negroes by the Byrd machine took on the aspect of civic scandal. Take the last gubernatorial primary, which came to its climax Aug. 1 as an example.

In the ninth precinct of Clay ward there is a very large Negro population. Negroes were openly working among their own race for Judge George C. Peery, the Byrd organization's candidate. Naturally the whites in that precinct, resenting this alliance of the scion of an old Virginia family with the descendants of those who were once in involuntary servitude, were pretty solidly against Byrd. Unfortunately, the opposition had been split and there were two candidates in the field representing the spirit of the Virginia people against the "machine candidate."

Negroes in this precinct, most of whose poll taxes are said to have been paid by the Byrd machine, rang up a total of 255 votes for Perry against 194 and 104, respectively, for the other two candidates. The plurality of Negroes over whites in this precinct is said to have given the Byrd candidate such a predominance.

A similar situation was shown in the third precinct of Lee ward, where the Byrd Negroes polled 509 votes against 201 and 192 for the whites and those blacks who weren't alined with the Byrd machine.

In the first, second, fourth and fifth precincts of Madison ward, which has a very heavy Negro registration, the Byrd candidate received a large vote. The secretary of the commonwealth, who keeps the records of state elections, keeps nothing but the total results.

To procure the figures on Negro and white registration, poll tax payments, etc., it will be necessary to procure this from each of the 100 counties in Virginia, an expensive and probably never-ending task unbacked by state authority.

One thing is certain and that is that the time honored theory that the Negro in southern politics is strictly a Republican baby is a misnomer in Virginia and has been ever since Harry Byrd felt his power slipping and began building up what he confidently believes to be an impregnable white, black and tan political machine.

Senator Byrd is not a wealthy man himself, but his favors to the power trust and other public utilities, which enable them to secretly and painlessly rob the people of over $18,000,000 a year, make it unnecessary for him to worry over where to get the money to pay the poll taxes of the thousands of Negroes in his state—or over where to get the money for any other political purposes.

In 1932 President Roosevelt polled 203,979 votes in Virginia against the then President Hoover's 89,637. In 1928 Al Smith polled 140,146 against the Republican Hoover's 164,609. In 1924 J. P. Morgan's personal attorney, John W. Davis, posing as a Democrat, polled 139,797 to the outright Wall Street Republican Coolidge's 773,359. In 1920 Governor Cox polled 141,670 against 87,456 for Warren Harding and his Ohio gang.

This, of course, doesn't tell much because of all the candidates before Roosevelt, Jimmy Cox was the only one who could by any stretch of the imagination be called a Democrat.

Governor Byrd depends on the large army of officeholders as the shock troops of his machine. There are said to be over 50,000 on the public pay roll in the various state and county jobs. Each of these is supposed to control other votes of relatives and are supposed to drag their friends and neighbors to the polls to vote for Byrd (and keep their jobs safe) no matter what kind of fairy tales they have to tell their fellow citizens.

But it is in the poll tax law where Byrd's strength against the growing unrest of the Virginia populace is said to be strongest.

Millions Thrown Away

Dr. Thomas W. Turner, professor of biology at Hampton Institute, and his wife, Mrs. Turner, were denied a writ of mandamus last week after election judges had declined to register them in a Democratic primary.

The Turners have more intelligence, more culture, more money than the ignorant white registrars who barred them. In Hampton, citizenship rights are not the privilege of worth but of color.

In cities like Portsmouth, Newport News, Phoebus, and Norfolk, colored voters were not challenged.

Hampton should be far ahead of these other Virginia towns, because for over seventy years it has been exposed to the culture of Hampton Institute and has been nourished by the thousands of dollars the institution and students have spent with Hampton merchants.

It would appear that Hampton whites, instead of appreciating the presence of such an asset as the Institute, are hostile to it and hope it will move elsewhere.

That is the very thing we urge Hampton Institute to do.

We urged it when Hampton whites led the Virginia legislature to pass the nefarious act forbidding Negroes and whites to attend public exercises in the same theatre or place of amusement, unless they occupy separate sections.

The bill was aimed directly at Hampton Institute, which white Hamptonians hate like sin.

Hampton cannot do its best work in a community of hate, a community of Jim Crow, and a community which would bar a college professor and his wife from voting because they are black.

Every effort spent in developing an Institute and a campus at Hampton has been wasted. What good is the singing of spirituals, the drilling of cadets, the teaching of professors, or the preaching of pious college chaplains so long as Hampton Institute, a school for Negro education, has on its campus a hospital which townspeople insist shall have one ward for blacks and one ward for whites?

Some time ago, a Virginia newspaper conducted a campaign to choose a suitable nickname for Hampton Institute. We think that Hampton has suggested its own sobriquet. It ought to be "Jim Crow."

Hampton trustees ought to vote tomorrow to move the school to Pennsylvania, Maryland, Washington, D.C., or some other more friendly section of the country. Hampton spends nearly a million dollars a year. People who hate it and seek in every way to cripple it ought not get the benefit of that million dollars.

4 SUPPORTED BY RACE DEMOCRATS WIN IN RICHMOND

Militant League Continues Drive For More Race Voters

Richmond Bureau
500 N. Third St.

RICHMOND—The Richmond Democratic League, of which Roscoe C. Jackson is president, scored another decisive victory here in the Democratic primary last week (which was the first since the James West case in which colored men and women have taken a very large part), when four of the six candidates to which it was favorable were nominated for the House of Delegates from Richmond district.

The man behind whom the league threw its support for commonwealth's attorney was nominated over his opponent by a narrow margin of 938 votes, the man for commissioner of revenue by 2,385, treasurer by more than 2 to 1 and high constable by more than 2,000 over their respective opponents.

Also Supported Peery

While a few voters favored W. Worth Smith over George C. Peery, organization candidate, the bulk of the colored Democrats elected to abide by the decision of the local organization to back George C. Peery, only a few scattering votes being cast for W. Worth Smith.

By far the hottest and most closely contested local fight was that between civil court justice, Gordon B. Ambler, and police justice T. Gray Haddon, for nomination for commonwealth's attorney.

The race issue was injected into this already hot contest near the close of the campaign as a result of a statement credited to Judge Ambler in a speech he made in Fifth Street Baptist Church. Judge Ambler was credited with having stated in his discourse that there should be Negro probation officers attached to the Juvenile Court and "some Negro police officers in old Jackson Ward."

Race Issue Injected

Though Judge Ambler vehemently denied having made the statement when he learned that the statement was being circulated among white voters by Haddon supporters, which Judge Haddon said was being done without his knowledge, persons present in the meeting told the Journal and Guide that the statement as printed in a local paper, was made by the judge.

On learning that the statement was being circulated against him, the judge, in a statement to the Times Dispatch, said "there would be nothing farther from my mind than to propose the appointment of Negro police."

It is known that by this statement Judge Ambler lost many colored votes, as there were a number of colored people who were favorable to him, despite his Amelia County statement in connection with the case of Richard Lee.

Ambler Meeting Called

A special meeting was held for the purpose of clearing up the Amelia County statement, it being pointed out during the meeting that the statement was never made by the learned jurist, according to the court record, but apparently this was not made clear enough to the average voter so he proceeded to scratch the name of Ambler.

Six men out of the thirty running for seats in the House had the support of the local Democratic league. Of this number four were nominated for seats in the House, and their election is practically conceded, since little opposition develops in the general election.

City treasurer Herbert L. Hulce, John C. Goode, commissioner of revenue were supported by the league as were also Ernest B. Bass and John M. Harding, for magistrates in Madison Ward; I. N. Wharton and C. W. Atkinson in Clay; W. H. Carrier, Jr., J. H. B. Peay and George E. Williams in Lee; W. C. Gibson and Miss Hazel V. Smith in Jefferson. Two of the persons supported for magistrate in Madison Ward were nominated, two in Clay, all three in Lee, and two in Jefferson.

One Real Fight

The only real fight in the magisterial race was the determination of Negro citizens, if possible, to defeat J. P. McDonough because of his past record. No active fight was made against W. B. Gentry, the magistrate who wrote the warrants for the 89 colored men and women recently arrested here in Waltz Dream Academy, a dance hall, on charges of disorderly conduct.

Suit has been brought against Mr. Gentry by Douglas Barcroft, leader of the orchestra which furnished music for the dance and who was arrested, with his orchestra, along with the dancers. Mr. Gentry, who has many colored friends in Madison Ward, has expressed regret at his action in writing these wholesale warrants and promised to use more discretion in the future.

Wants More Voters

The league started out to qualify as many colored citizens as possible in order that they might take part in the primary if they so desired. It is now redoubling its efforts in order to qualify if possible three times the number who were qualified to take part in the last campaign.

In spite of the advice being given to the contrary, Negroes are being taught through the league to solidify their vote behind the candidates of their choice, to vote en masse, instead of voting at random—a condition that has heretofore characterized the Negro vote.

The league has recognized the necessity of an organized force that can make its presence felt in any campaign by throwing its strength behind any particular individual or opposing any particular principle. The league, however, does not officially endorse any particular candidate.

It informs the candidate of its choice of its action in supporting him and upon which conditions that support shall be given. It also does not accept financial considerations of any kind, but works for the welfare of the group as a whole.

Tried To Stop Race Voters In New Kent

Talleysville, Va., August 7.—At a meeting of the Men's Club of Second Liberty Baptist Church yesterday, a reverberation of the incident at the polls here last week, when the Democratic primary was held, was heard. Lemuel N. Lewis, a member of the club, related how he had been denied a vote because of his color. Finally, the Commonwealth's attorney, Richard Richardson, was appealed to and he ruled that there was no law by which Negroes could be refused a ballot.

The Men's Club, which was organized by Rev. G. W. Watkins, the pastor, held its [illegible] installation service at which time Roscoe C. Mitchell, of Richmond, delivered the principal address. His subject was "A King for a Day." It was well received. The following officers were installed by the pastor, Rev. Watkins: James Brown, president; Frank Crump, vice-president; W. A. Meekins, secretary; L. N. Lewis, assistant secretary; W. B. Clemmons, treasurer; James Jefferson, sergeant-at-arms; R. E. Davis, chaplain. A literary program was also rendered.

The attempted denial of a vote to Negroes of New Kent County was nipped in the bud by the persistence of Mr. Lewis, who was highly commended. It was learned that other Negroes were turned back from the polls earlier in the day.

Race-endorsed Aspirants Win In Norfolk City

Negroes Unchallenged In Portsmouth For First Time

Special to Journal and Guide

HAMPTON, Va.—"One-man rule" in Hampton and Elizabeth City County is blamed by white and colored citizens here for the fact that, while qualified Negroes throughout the state were permitted to vote freely in the Democratic primary held Tuesday, here they were opposed and ultimately refused the right to participate.

Even cities like Newport News and Portsmouth, which in the past have raised some opposition to prevent large numbers of colored voters from casting their ballot, turned new leaves and did not challenge any. The nearby city of Phoebus, which experienced an unusually heavy colored vote, unanimously refused to officially join with the Hampton officials in turning down Negroes.

Democratic Chairman Active Here

Harry H. Holt, white, chairman of the county Democratic organization, got out of bed and was on hand to challenge Dr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Turner when they appeared to cast their votes.

Obviously upon instruction of the Democratic powers-that-be, two of the election judges, W. R. Taylor and Allen Crockett, voted not to allow the participation of the Turners, while E. C. Blackmore voted to permit their vote once they subscribed to the oath required.

Action was immediately brought by Attorney A. W. E. Bassette, Jr., after the election judges had declined to allow Dr. and Mrs. Turner to vote, and in Elizabeth City Circuit Court he made a petition for a writ of mandamus compelling the election judges to vote the Turners.

In the eyes of Atty. Bassette and other lawyers, this was the proper action to make, since no remedy

could be secured until the actual refusal had been made.

Judge J. Vernon Spratley denied the writ, and in his decision stated that election judges are immune from arrest or court service on election day under Virginia law and that even if he issued the writ, he had no power of enforcing it. He declared that mandamus was not the proper method of enforcing judicial authority in such matters. Atty. Bassette entered an exception, and told the judge that Hampton was the only place with a general bar against Negroes.

The judge further held that election judges cannot be subpenaed on election day, but the plaintiff's attorney contended that it was not necessary for the election judges to appear in person, since they could be and were, represented by counsel. H. Clarke Thompson represented the defendants.

As soon as the papers can be drawn up, suits for damages against the election judges who voted to bar Negroes will be instituted, it is learned.

Says Ruling Wrong

In commenting on the opinion of Judge Spratley, Attorney Bassette, who has practiced in his home town here for over a quarter of a century, told a Guide reporter:

"I think Judge Spratley is absolutely wrong in his ruling. We will not stop here and we are going to try and make it the leading test case of its kind in Virginia. No court ruling on the point raised by the judge is known in the state."

Dr. and Mrs. Turner could not be reached for a statement.

Mr. Holt went over into adjoining Phoebus and "got in a fuss" there because the judges were allowing Negroes to vote. Here, however, the election officials refused to be ordered about by Chairman Holt.

At one time, so insistent had become Mr. Holt, that Ross A. Kerney, chief election judge, threatened the county committee chairman with arrest unless he complied with the provisions of the election laws and remained the required distance from the ballot box.

Turners Capable, Taxpayers

While awaiting the planned court fight growing out of the general ban, the entire county is asking itself what kind of special preparation one must have in order to vote in the Democratic primary.

Dr. Turner is head of the biology department of Hampton Institute, holds the bachelor and master of arts degrees from Howard University, and the doctor of philosophy degree from Cornell University.

In addition he is a member of a number of scientific organizations including the Virginia Academy of Science and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is also active in the councils of the Catholic church.

Mrs. Turner is a graduate of Hampton Institute and of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., and has been active in varied ways on college campuses all of her life. The Turners own their home here and are taxpayers.

Independent Voters League Conducted "Gum Shoe" Campaign On Peninsula

Newport News Bureau

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—The Independent Voters League, headed by Attorneys W. R. Walker and J. Thomas Newsome, has been conducting what they characterize as a strictly "gum-shoe" campaign — a personal appeal by the organization to each of the colored registered voters of the city.

The league claims to have been organized for many years. It was started by Attorney Newsome and the late Colonel Matt Lewis, well known publisher. In those days both Attorney Newsome and Colonel Lewis ran for prominent state offices, on the Republican ticket.

In recent years, however, the league has been absolutely an independent organization, taking sides with the Democratic or Republican party only when it felt that by its members would be better served.

No Campaign Meetings

No meetings were held to discuss the organization's position in the August primary held last Tuesday. All of the organization's work was done by letter and by individual talks with the registered voters of the city.

The following is the letter which was sent out by the league to each of the registered voters of the city, under date of July 28:

"Dear Voter:

Every qualified colored voter in this city may vote in the primary next Tuesday, August 1, if he (or she) is willing to pledge himself (or herself) to support in the general election in November the primary nominees.

"You have shown your interest in the matter by registering and paying your poll tax. Now, we urge that you go to the polls on next Tuesday and vote for the candidates of your choice. This matter is of supreme importance to every colored voter in this city. Don't fail to vote next Tuesday."

The letter was signed by W. R. Walker, president; J. Thomas Newsome, Executive secretary; A. E. Drake, treasurer; Dr. L. A. Fowlkes, and W. E. Mason, executive committeemen.

Political-1933

Virginia
8

Suffrage

RICHMONDERS BECOMING VOTE CONSCIOUS

4-23-33

Emancipation Week Bringing Results

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND, Va.—The series of meetings conducted in various churches and addresses by speakers of national note for the purpose of creating civic interest among the Negro population of the city, according to reports, were successful. Hundreds who have never exercised their right of franchise are preparing to vote in the forthcoming elections. General Registrar W. S. Woodson reported last week that the number of persons who will be qualified to vote in the next election will be much larger than it has been in many years. Mr. Woodson did not give out any figures as to the number of Negroes who will be qualified to vote, but it is learned on good authority, if the present pace is kept up, the number of qualified Negro voters will be almost double what it was last year.

This work on the part of Richmond citizens, coupled with the quiet 2-year campaign waged by the Richmond Democratic League, under President Roscoe Jackson, is agreed by all, could have not come at a more appropriate time.

During the past few months, the Democratic League has expanded its work, ward organizations having been organized in some of the wards and others being rapidly formed.

Not more than 1,500 Negroes took part in the national election last year, but the number this year is estimated to reach near the 3,000 mark.

Will You Be Free?

Planet
4-1-33
Richmond Va.

This question is personal to you, for in reality you alone can determine the answer. The success of "Emancipation Week" (April 3-9) therefore, depends upon your attitude to this great absorbing question.

Self-pity, compromise, verbal indignation and servile petition will not avail. The vote is the only liberator in America, and any group of Americans which are helpless, politically will be oppressed, exploited and mistreated.

Negroes constitute about one-third of the population of Richmond. They represent about one-thirtieth of the voting strength of a rather small and restricted electorate. Is it a wonder that no one in authority pays any attention to their rights, their sensibilities, their petitions or their protests?

Negroes have themselves only to blame for a number of the chains they wear. They are either too stupid and ignorant or too viciously indifferent to arm themselves with the only weapon which will enable them to shed their chains. "Emancipation Week" has been planned to rid them of their mental and moral cowardice and to constrain them to "quit themselves like men." If you are worth your salt, you will enter into the spirit of the week and comply with the paramount duty of citizenship.

May 6, 1933, the last day upon which poll taxes for the year 1930, 1931 and 1932 must be paid is the day which will determine whether you are a man or a monkey, and whether you will elect to be bond or free. "What will your answer be? What will you say?" You will tell The Richmond Planet when the poll books are closed on May 6. The Planet will most assuredly convey your answer to Richmond and Virginia when it starts to publish the names of the lame ducks soon after May 6.

RICHMOND, VA., JUNE 3, 1933

A Timely Warning

Spurred to protest by the action of the Elizabeth City County Democratic Committee in serving notice that only white Democrats will be allowed to participate in the forthcoming Democratic primary, the Norfolk Journal and Guide issues the following warning:

Planet; Richmond Va.

"These Democrats, who under present conditions in Virginia, settle all elections in the primary, will have to deal with the eligible colored voter some day. There is no doubt of that. The Negroes of the future are going to have a voice, relative and proportionate, in elections, if there are any courts found in which to obtain that voice. It would seem to be as good sense to accord them that voice as Democrats or Republicans as it would be to drive them all into the Communist party, which is inevitable if present attitudes are not changed."

6-3-33

These are not the words of a scared alarmist, but the expression of an opinion by a man generally regarded as a conservative and who has done as much as any other man in Virginia to shatter the half-century of blind allegiance of the American Negro to the Republican party.

This warning contained in the Journal and Guide editorial from which the above excerpt is quoted is timely, but the editorial goes much further than a warning. It exposes the ingratitude of the party which in 1928 and again as recently as November, 1932, was boldly soliciting Negro votes in every portion of the State and which party, according to the editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, received perhaps a majority of the votes cast by Negroes in the elections last November. It goes still further and creates a suspicion of hypocrisy on the part of the high command of the Democratic party who encouraged and commended the break away of the Virginia Negro from the Republican party, chief among whom was the Honorable Claude A. Swanson, the present Secretary of the Navy. In a public statement issued during the national campaign of 1932, the then United States Senator from Virginia is quoted as follows on the point:

> "I always knew that as soon as our Virginia Negroes distinguished between their friends and mere pretenders they would join the Democratic ranks. Our problems are the same in the State and the sooner we understand that and work together for our solution, the sooner both races will fully come into their own."

These are splendid words, conveying a sentiment typical of those expressed by that which is known as the better thinking white Virginians on all questions affecting the Negro. The trouble, however, is that words and sentiments are about all that the Negro gets, for these words and sentiments are invariably neutralized by the deeds of those who actually operate the machinery.

The Richmond Planet by its policy of exposing these inconsistencies, by condemning the injustices practised against Negroes in the State and by its criticism of the system and individuals responsible has been accused by some of these better thinking white Virginians of stirring up racial animosities. Upon this point, The Planet entertains an honest difference of opinion. It believes that the responsibility for stirring up racial animosities should be placed upon the makers of discriminations and injustices and not upon those who complain of them. It seems foolish to assert in this day of world-wide unrest that the Negro alone should grunt and endure the ills he suffers in apparent silent satisfaction, and more foolish still to insist that his leaders, in order to escape the stigma of being classified as agitators and apostles of racial ill will, should adopt and advocate such a passive policy. As we see it, the wrongs, discriminations and injustices practised against Negroes are the cause of racial animosities and if they are done away with, there will be no occasion for agitation and racial animosities will disappear.

Getting back to our subject, the action of the Elizabeth City County Democratic Committee in open defiance of the law has disclosed this indisputable fact: the Negro masses are awakened, critical and demanding. Negro leaders, newspapers and other agencies supposed to represent them must keep step or be consigned to the discard. If the Republican and Democratic parties prove unavailing in the struggle, other agencies of expression and protest will be chosen.

Democracy at Hampton

Can one conceive of a grosser injustice wrought than that which was done the Negroes of Hampton on last Tuesday when the Democratic County Committee denied them the right they had fought for and won in the courts? This Virginia conception of the "New Deal" promised by the Democratic President of the United States? What will the Democratic nominee for Governor, Dollie Peery, say to the vast majority of the Negroes who participated in the primary, to this brazen defiance of the decree of the courts and of this outlawry of the rights of citizens of Virginia?

If this is Democracy, then what thinking person can quarrel with Hitlerism or Communism?

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These are not the words of a scared alarmist, but the expression of an opinion by a man generally regarded as a conservative and who has done as much as any other man in Virginia to shatter the half-century of blind allegiance of the American Negro to the Republican party.

This warning contained in the Journal and Guide editorial from which the above excerpt is quoted is timely, but the editorial goes much further than a warning. It exposes the ingratitude of the party which in 1928 and again as recently as November, 1932, was boldly soliciting Negro votes in every portion of the State and which party, according to the editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, received perhaps a majority of the votes cast by Negroes in the elections last November. It goes still further and creates a suspicion of hypocrisy on the part of the high command of the Democratic party who encouraged and commended the break away of the Virginia Negro from the Republican party, chief among whom was the Honorable Claude A. Swanson, the present Secretary of the Navy. In a public statement issued during the national campaign of 1932, the then United States Senator from Virginia is quoted as follows on the point:

> "I always knew that as soon as our Virginia Negroes distinguished between their friends and mere pretenders they would join the Democratic ranks. Our problems are the same in the State and the sooner we understand that and work together for our solution, the sooner both races will fully come into their own."

These are splendid words, conveying a sentiment typical of those expressed by that which is known as the better thinking white Virginians on all questions affecting the Negro. The trouble, however, is that words and sentiments are about all that the Negro gets, for these words and sentiments are invariably neutralized by the deeds of those who actually operate the machinery.

The Richmond Planet by its policy of exposing these inconsistencies, by condemning the injustices practised against Negroes in the State and by its criticism of the system and individuals responsible has been accused by some of these better thinking white Virginians of stirring up racial animosities. Upon this point, The Planet entertains an honest difference of opinion. It believes that the responsibility for stirring up racial animosities should be placed upon the makers of discriminations and injustices and not upon those who complain of them. It seems foolish to assert in this day of world-wide unrest that the Negro alone should grunt and endure the ills he suffers in apparent silent satisfaction, and more foolish still to insist that his leaders, in order to escape the stigma of being classified as agitators and apostles of racial ill will, should adopt and advocate such a passive policy. As we see it, the wrongs, discriminations and injustices practised against Negroes are the cause of racial animosities and if they are done away with, there will be no occasion for agitation and racial animosities will disappear.

Getting back to our subject, the action of the Elizabeth City County Democratic Committee in open defiance of the law has disclosed this indisputable fact: the Negro masses are awakened, critical and demanding. Negro leaders, newspapers and other agencies supposed to represent them must keep step or be consigned to the discard. If the Republican and Democratic parties prove unavailing in the struggle, other agencies of expression and protest will be chosen.

Democracy at Hampton

Can one conceive of a grosser injustice wrought than that which was done the Negroes of Hampton, Va., on last Tuesday when the Democratic County Committee denied them the right they had fought for and won in the courts? This Virginia conception of the "New Deal" promised by the Democratic President of the United States? What will the Democratic nominee for Governor, Honorable [illegible] say to the decree of the courts and of this outlawry of the rights of citizens of Virginia?

If this is Democracy, then what thinking person can quarrel with Hitlerism or Communism?

Planet; Richmond Va.

Register Now

July 16 is the last day upon which one may register to become eligible to vote in the Democratic primary which will be held August 1, 1933. Even though one has paid his poll taxes for the years 1930, 1931 and 1932 if he has not registered he will not be eligible to vote. Only one week is left to meet this requirement of the law, and those who have met the poll tax requirement have no time to lose in this respect if they wish to participate in the primary election. The qualification necessary for one to register is very simple.

"The law provides that every citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and who has lived in the State of Virginia one year, in his city, county or town six months, and in his precinct thirty days and has paid his poll taxes for the three consecutive years before the year in which he applies for registration, shall be entitled to register if he, unless physically unable to do so, makes an application in his own handwriting, without aid, suggestion or memorandum, in the presence of the registration officers, **stating his name, his age, the date and place of his birth, his residence and occupation at the time and for the past two years, and whether he has voted before, and if so name the State, county or city and precinct in which he voted last.**"

If this is too involved for the reader, The Richmond Planet will be glad to render any service of which it is capable which will enable the applicant to meet the requirement of the law as to registration. Make registering the first task of this day. The general registra's name is William S. Woodson and his office is located in room 411 City Hall.

CANDIDATES TO ADDRESS VOTERS HERE MON. NIGHT

Public Mass Meeting Called By Citizens Committee

Qualified voters among Norfolk's Negro citizens will be given the best available information Monday night on how the various candidates for election or reelection to office in the August 1 primary, stand on important public questions.

The information will be given by some of the candidates themselves at a public mass meeting at the Dunbar School auditorium on Princess Anne Road. The meeting, which is being called by a local citizens committee, is scheduled to begin at eight o'clock. Some of the office seekers are expected to attend and state their own views, or be represented by spokesmen.

Decision to call the mass meeting was reached at a meeting of the committee held Monday night at the Y. M. C. A. on Church Street at which P. B. Young, Sr. presided. Large numbers of colored citizens are qualified to vote in the primary, and knowledge of this fact is expected to cause a representative number of the candidates to be present. Several have been invited to attend.

The call for the mass meeting was issued by the following sponsors: P. B. Young, Sr., the Rev. F. D. Nance, W. W. Foreman, Dr. U. S. G. Jones, Dr. S. F. Coppage, William M. Rich, the Rev. B. B. Evans, Edward R. Archer, Albert L. Hinton, H. C. Young, George Ward, J. M. Harrison, E. L. Cooke, J. Eugene Diggs, Walter Smith and Dr. D. W. Byrd.

Invitations to attend the meeting were being mailed this week to qualified voters as well as others who might be interested and from all indications, a large crowd is expected to be present.

The Menace of a Voteless Leadership

Although Negroes comprise 33 1/3 per cent of the population of Richmond, their percentage of the qualified electorate of the city barely reaches 6 per cent. In other words, the whites with a population of approximately 150,000 have using round numbers, 26,000 votes, while the Negroes with a population of 83,000 have only about 1,600 votes. Continuing the comparison, 20 per cent of the whites can vote in the 1933 elections, while only 3 per cent of the Negroes are eligible.

The poor batting average of the Richmond Negro in all things civic, economic and political is largely attributable to the defective and indifferent leadership with which he has been burdened for well night forty years. Included in the list of vocations of the Negroes of this city, 59 persons are listed as clergymen, 240 as school teachers, 22 as college professors, 13 as lawyers, 27 as physicians, 7 as druggists, 12 as dentists, 46 as church clerks, 46 as Sunday school superintendents, 155 as postal employees, 8 as bankers, 18 as social workers, 227 as insurance employes, 5 as journalists, and 352 as business men and women. In addition to these 267 persons are serving as presidents, secretaries and treasurers of 89 leading benevolent, social and cultural organizations among Negroes with memberships ranging from 20 to 200 persons.

These same figures were published in an editorial which appeared in The Richmond Planet issue of April 29, while there was still time to qualify, urging these persons, who occupy the role of leaders in the community, to qualify themselves and to use their influence to persuade their followers to do likewise. Notwithstanding these importunities, linked with the labors of the Colored Democratic Voters' League and the Emancipation

Suffolk, Va., News-Herald
August 5, 1933

NEGROES IN PRIMARIES

Had Negro Democrats been excluded from voting in the Suffolk primary the result would probably have been far-reaching in that, if tested in the courts, it might have invalidated the election. The action of the judges of election in refusing those who came to the polls in Tuesday's election was perfectly natural, the party law prescribing that only white Democrats may vote in such elections. They and apparently others had forgotten or never knew that a decision by the supreme court of the United States vitiated any such provision in the Virginia primary law.

The News-Herald was surprised to learn since Tuesday's election that there are a number of Negroes in Suffolk who have been consistently voting the Democratic ticket, some of them for years, and many in state and local elections. Among the number are some of the best and most intelligent members of the race. Most of them are property holders or well to do people. They have paid their polltax and are of course otherwise qualified to vote. It is but natural they should like to have the opportunity to express their choice as to the candidates of the party to which they belong.

In the lower Peninsula section, or to be specific, the election judges at Phoebus, at the insistence of the chairman of the Democratic committee of Elizabeth City county, who should have been informed, refused to permit a Negro to participate in the primary. Of course this citizen has recourse in the courts and will probably seek damages for denial of his right to vote as guaranteed under the ruling of the highest tribunal in the land. We are little short of amazed that intelligent and well informed citizens of that community were not aware of the action of the court. It was published and discussed in every daily newspaper at least in Virginia.

Whether the white Democrats like it or not, they cannot prevent a Negro who in other particulars meets the party requirements, from voting in their primaries. Because they know they are not wanted many of course will prefer not to raise the issue and will refrain from participating in party referenda. But the fact remains that they may, if they so desire, and in view of that the party law should be promptly amended by striking out the word "white." It may save election officials from costly litigation and perhaps payment of damages.

Political- 1933

Virginia

Suffrage

Norfolk Press On Judge Spratley's Decision

Make the Party Plan Law-Abiding

From Norfolk Virginia-Pilot

It would seem that after the United States Supreme Court's decision of 1927 holding unconstitutional the Texas law barring Negroes from Democratic primaries, and after Judge Groner's decision of June, 1929, in the West case which raised the same question in respect to the Virginia primary law there would have been an end in this state to the attempt by party authorities to prescribe eligibility rules for Democratic primaries that are plainly unconstitutional and discriminatory.

In Norfolk and other Virginia communities the old policy of restricting the primary to white Democrats has given way to the only practice that is consonant with the decisions just noted. In this city the swing of Negro voters to the Democratic Party has been marked ever since the 1928 election, and Negro Democrats participated in the party primary of last August in considerable number.

But what the courts have said on the subject seems still to be less persuasive in some sections of the state than what the local party authorities have seen fit to define as electoral policy. Thus in Hampton, in the August primary, L. E. Wilson, a prominent Negro business man and civic leader, was refused the right to vote, despite his affirmation that he was a Democrat and had voted the national Democratic ticket in the election of 1932.

A suit for $5,000 damages brought by him against the three election judges who refused him a ballot, brought a verdict for the defendants by a seven-man white jury but Judge C. Vernon Spratley, of the Elizabeth City County Circuit Court, has set aside, the verdict, as contrary to the law and evidence.

Judge Spratley notes that the opinion of Judge Groner in the West case could have been adopted by him in the present case, for "the same law and the same reason and logic apply" but that he thought it advisable to write his own "memorandum of opinion" because the question involved greatly affects the conduct of future elections in legalized primaries.

There can be no doubt about the importance of Judge Spratley's opinion. It associates the state courts with the Federal courts in holding that no power is vested in a political party to prescribe suffrage limitations that are repugnant to statute law, and that while parties have the right to lay down rules for their internal governance they have no right in legalized primaries to deny any person the right to vote on grounds which are not admissable under the Constitution of the United States.

The following quotation from Judge Spratley's opinion suffices for the main point:

"The court recognizes its responsibility for this decision, and the disapproval of many who prefer to continue the existence of a custom long observed in the conduct of primary elections in this State. The court cannot concern itself, however, with political expediency, but must construe the law as it exists without prejudice or favor....

"The court does hold that when a political party makes use of the election machinery of the state and holds its primaries under and subject to the primary laws of the state, the conduct of same and participation therein is subject to the general laws of the state. The party itself cannot, in a state-conducted primary, deny its privileges to those who subscribe to its principles and tenets, nor can it make lawfully a discrimination of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

This is, as far as we know, the first declaration on this subject from a state court since the contrary decision of the late Judge Beverly T. Crump, in the Richmond Law and Equity Court in March, 1930, in the action brought by James O. West. Nothing can be clearer than the fact that Judge Crump's decision was in conflict with the theory and reasoning of the United States Supreme Court in the Texas case, and that Judge Spratley's decision is in complete harmony with it.

The law being clear, it is extraordinary that the Democratic party plan, adopted anew on June 9, 1932, continues to encourage such a violation of it as was attempted at Hampton last August, by its restriction of the primary to "white persons who are qualified to vote at the next ensuing general election." The party plan should be made law-abiding instead of law-breaking. That is the surest way of putting an end to the kind of litigation that we have just had in the Hampton case, and to the harassing and harmful friction between the races that these actions at law give rise to.

Our Invalid Primary Rule

From Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch

In the face of decision after decision holding that, under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, Negroes may not lawfully be barred from legalized primaries because of their race, the State Democratic party plan continues to provide that only otherwise qualified WHITE persons may participate in Democratic primaries in Virginia. That provision is not worth the paper it is written on; why those who hold themselves to be keepers and guardians of the party plan persist in including an obviously void provision in the plan is one of the mysteries of purblind politics.

Judge C. Vernon Spratley, of the Circuit Court of Elizabeth City County, is the latest judge to hold that this provision is unconstitutional and invalid. Apparently for the purpose of making the point and his decision so plain that even the most partisan can understand them, Judge Spratley has written an opinion—"a memorandum of opinion," he modestly calls it—which, though not written for that purpose, of course, should serve to lead the guardians of the plan to strike out at the first opportunity a provision which is now notoriously void.

Back in March, 1927, the Supreme Court of the United States, in what is generally known as the Nixon case, held that a Texas statute—not a party rule, but a state law—which barred Negroes from participation in Democratic primaries, was violative of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. That decision pointed inexorably to the fact that a party rule, adopted for application to legalized primaries, was also violative of the Constitution: primer-grade reason and logic led to the undeniable conclusion that what the Legislature of a state could not lawfully do it could not delegate to a political party to do in its stead so as to have the force and effect of law.

That conclusion was judicially expressed in its effect on the Virginia Democratic party play by Judge Groner, when he was judge of the District Court of the Eastern District of Virginia, in a case that arose in Richmond, Bliley vs. West, in June, 1929. Judge Groner said, in part, holding the provision in question invalid:

"The General Assembly of Virginia, having provided for the primary as a method (though optional) for the nomination of candidates, and the Supreme Court of Virginia having declared it when adopted an inseparable part of theed election machinery, it would seem necessarily to follow that the Legislature cannot by delegation or otherwise give validity to a claimed right which it is itself prohibited by the Constitution from enacting into law....."

Referring to this case, Judge Spratley says, "This court might well content itself with citing the above case, and quoting the language of Judge Groner, as its decision in this case."

Incidentally, Judge Groner's decision was upheld in its entirety by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. And still another Texas case that reached the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed and confirmed what reason had already asserted.

But Judge Spratley seems determined that, for once anyhow, the matter shall be made so clear that the guardians of the plan must understand it. He explains that a political party can make and enforce any rules it pleases merely for its own government. But he explains that "when a political party makes use of the election machinery of the state and holds its primaries under and subject to the primary laws of the state, the conduct of same and participation therein is subject to the general laws of the state."

So long as the state has nothing to do with the operations of a party, that party can adopt rules and regulations as freely as any club or association or union or church. But when a party seeks the protection of state laws and state authority in the conduct of its primaries, it can make no regulations that the state itself could not make. And no state can prohibit Negroes from voting because they are Negroes.

Now that Judge Spratley, a state judge and an admittedly able one, has made the law unmistakably clear, it is hoped the guardians of the party plan will themselves understand it and act accordingly.

And The Heavens Didn't Fall

From Norfolk Virginian-Pilot

Yesterday in the United States District Court was tried a case involving alleged fraudulent use of the mails. In one sense it was a petty case. A Negro was charged with chiseling $5 from another by means of a letter with a forged signature. The whole affair was washed out when the jury after less than 15 minutes of deliberation returned a verdict of not guilty.

But in another sense the case was of high importance. The verdict bore the signature of a Negro juryman, W. T. Mason. He is a member of the Federal petit jury for the November term, the first Negro to serve in this capacity for many years. Without knowing what went on in the jury room, one is justified in assuming that the eleven Caucasians and one Negro were not hampered in their search for justice by the jury's bi-racial make-up.

A colored man has sat on a Norfolk jury and the Heavens didn't fall. Another bugaboo has received a sock in the jaw. Now that the Federal court has ventured into the fearsome waters of mixed juries and found that no sea monsters lurk in the deep, maybe the State courts will be emboldened to a few experiments in the same direction.

Recent Supreme Court decisions and recent involvements arising from the calculated disregard of these decisions, suggest that a few experiments of this kind may lead to a valuable interracial appeasement and may even, in some cases, improve the quality of justice.

Virginia's Liberalism Being Put To The Test

MR. VIRGINIUS DABNEY, columnist of the *Richmond Times Dispatch* and author of "Liberalism in the South," in a special article in Sunday's *New York Times* about the Democratic primary voting case initiated in Hampton by MR. L. E. WILSON after he had been refused the right to vote in the primary last August, tells of Virginia's surprise at Judge S. VERNON SPRATLEY's decision, which set aside the jury's verdict and said that MR. WILSON was entitled to damages.

"Virginia and other Southern states have become more or less accustomed to having their primary and election laws assailed in the Federal courts," he writes, "but the business of seeing those laws picked to pieces in state courts by Democratic judges is something new."

Indeed, and mightily encouraging it is that there are judges above the influence exerted by the fact that they "hold office at the behest of the Democratic Party," or any other party, and who interpret the law with full regard for the legal and constitutional rights of all concerned.

MR. DABNEY'S article did not give us as much hope concerning the general run of white citizens of the state. He said that the ruling of the Hampton jurist "intensified the realization of Virginia's Democratic leaders that some means other than the present law (which is unconstitutional) must be found if Negroes are to be prevented in the future from taking part in the party primaries."

He said there were three courses open to Virginia. Two are designed to set the clock back with more discriminations in the primary matter, either by the party's bearing the entire cost of the primary and presumably escaping the role of a state agency, or the lily-white convention system now in vogue by Virginia Republicans. The third course he outlined as the removal of restrictions against qualified Negro participation in Democratic primaries.

We agree with MR. DABNEY that "The probabilities are that this is the plan which will ultimately be adopted." At least we hope so, as any other course would be unfair, unconstitutional, and conducive to costly litigation and misunderstanding—with the likelihood that such a course would finally be required by the higher courts anyway, if related cases in Virginia and Texas, for instance, are any indication.

MR. DABNEY says: "It is true that the poll tax requirement eliminates many of the Negroes." It would be truer to say that many are eliminated by the machinations of the poll tax and the difficulties encountered when an effort is made to pay it.

He also says that "the constitutional provision which permits registrars to question any would-be voter as to his 'qualifications as a voter' makes it possible to exclude others." MR. DABNEY is in error here, as the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, in another case originating in Hampton, has ruled unconstitutional, and definitely put a crimp in, the vote-denial subterfuges resorted to under this "educational" clause.

Political-1933

Virginia

Suffrage

NEGRO VOTE ALMOST SOLID FOR REPEAL AND STATE CONTROL

Norfolk Negroes expressed their disapproval of national prohibition in no uncertain terms last week by voting almost solidly for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and at the same time voted to replace the State Prohibition act with a liquor control plan.

Voting in varying numbers in some ten precincts out of a a total of 33 in the city, colored voters in amlost every instance voted wet. In the 21st precinct, where the largest Negro vote is always cast, the vote stood 102 for repeal of national prohibition and five against, with 101 for replacement of the State prohibition law with a control act, and ten in favor of the present law.

In the combined sixth and seventh precincts, where several Negro voters usually cast their ballots, the vote was 277 for national prohibition repeal and only six against, while 282 persons cast their ballots to do away with the State prohibition law, and to replace it with a liquor control plan. Only one person preferred to cling to the Layman Act and it could not be learned whether this voter was white or colored.

RICHMOND, VA.
NEWS LEADER

SEP 30 1933

REPEAL INFORMATION GIVEN NEGRO VOTERS

Sample Ballots for Tuesday Election Now Available.

Pursuant to its policy of serving the electorate in all elections by rendering any assistance possible, the Richmond Democratic League is placing sample ballots at strategic points in the city for the information of Negro voters.

Ballots and information on how to cast a vote in the special election to be held Oct. 3 on the repeal of retention of the 18th amendment and the Layman act, may be obtained from the following places:

Colored Democratic Headquarters, 627 North Sixth street; George B. Winston, 1205 Lakeview avenue; Journal and Guide office, 501 North Third street, or from any director of the organization in either of the four city wards.

The local league was organized here several years ago and has made considerable progress since its organization. Roscoe C. Jackson is president of the organization.

NEGRO VOTE RULING SURPRISES VIRGINIA

Democratic Judge Holds That Excluded Citizen Is Entitled to Damages.

11-26-33

LAW IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Party May Take Over Primary and Pay for It or Go Back to Convention System.

By VIRGINIUS DABNEY.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 22.—A judge of a Virginia court, a man who holds office at the behest of the Democratic party and who is himself a Democrat, has ruled that his party cannot arbitrarily exclude qualified Negroes from its primaries, as now conducted.

11-26-33

Virginia and the other Southern States have become more or less accustomed to having their primary and election laws assailed in the Federal courts, but the business of seeing those laws picked to pieces in State courts by Democratic judges is something new. Yet Judge C. Vernon Spratley of the Elizabeth City Circuit Court recently handed down such a decision. He held that L. E. Wilson, a Negro, is entitled to damages from the election officials of Hampton, who denied him the privilege of voting in the Democratic primary last August.

"The party itself cannot, in a State-conducted primary, deny its privileges to those who subscribe to its principles and tenets, nor can it make, lawfully, discrimination because of race, color or previous condition of servitude," the court held.

The existing primary law in Virginia calls for a primary financed from the State Treasury and limits the participants to whites. About three years ago the United States Circuit Court of Appeals held that this law was unconstitutional, since it excluded members of the black race from primaries. No appeal was taken.

Seek Other Means.

It is believed that Judge Spratley's ruling was considerably influenced by this Federal decision. Since the State primary law already had been held to be unconstitutional the Spratley ruling did not alter this situation. It did, however, serve to intensify the realization of Virginia's Democratic leaders that some means other than the present law must be found if Negroes are to be prevented in the future from taking part in the party primaries.

It is true that the poll tax requirement eliminates many of the Negroes, and that the constitutional provision which permits registrars to question any would-be voter as to his "qualifications as an elector" makes it possible to exclude others. Still these provisions are not airtight, and some of the party henchmen want to have all-white primaries, if there is any way to do it without conflicting with the decisions of the courts.

Three courses present themselves. One is for the Democratic party to take over the primary in toto and to pay the entire cost of holding it. Legal authorities say that if the party is willing to do this, it can make any rules it wishes concerning the eligibility of voters. The trouble about this plan is that it would be quite costly. A State-wide primary costs from $25,000 to $30,000 and this sum, which now comes from the coffers of the Commonwealth, would have to be supplied from the party treasury or subscribed by the candidates.

Discuss Convention System.

Another course is for the party to return to the convention system, now used by the Virginia Republicans and by the Democrats in a good many local contests. Prior to the turn of the present century the convention system was used exclusively by both major parties.

The third course is for the Democrats to continue under the present system and to permit qualified Negroes to participate in their primaries. The probabilities are that this is the plan which ultimately will be adopted. The impression prevails that most of the Negroes are still Republicans anyway, and that they will not wish to vote in the Democratic primaries in large numbers. Consequently, the bugaboo of "Negro domination" does not seem especially formidable. In addition, the feeling is growing that an intelligent Negro ought to be permitted to vote when he qualifies himself to vote, and that it is unfair to prevent him from doing so simply because of his race.

Vigilantes Qualify Three New Voters

Special to Journal and Guide

PETERSBURG, Va. — Attorney I. L. Taylor, president of the Progressive Vigilantes, reports that his organization qualified three members who have never voted before for the Democratic primary in April 1934, in which two of the 5 members of the City Council will be up for reelection.

12-2-33

Those to qualify were: Miss Margurite L. Mangum, a teacher; Thomas Jarratt, a [illegible], and James Gordon, a barber.

Those who wish to vote in the primary election in April must pay his or her poll taxes on or before Tuesday December 5th, 1933.

New members who were admitted to the folds of the Progrssive Vigilantes last week were Miss Arnita Thompson and Messrs. Sidney Fogg, and Claudius Wilson. The meeting hour has been changed to 8 p. m. each Monday at the Offices of Lawyer Taylor.

RICHMOND, VA.
NEWS LEADER

NOV 13 1933

NEGROES IN THE PRIMARY.

By no possible process of valid reasoning could Judge SPRATLEY have ruled otherwise than as he did in setting aside the verdict of the jury that found for the defendant election officials who were sued for damages because they refused to admit a qualified Negro to the primary last August. The court precisely summed up the decisions and the equities when it said: "The party itself cannot, in a state-conducted primary, deny its privileges to those who subscribe to its principles and tenets, nor can it make, lawfully, discrimination because of race, color or previous conditions of servitude."

If it is possible, in view of the rulings of the supreme court of the United States, to conduct a primary from which Negroes will be excluded simply because they are Negroes, the only method of doing so is to repeal the primary law and to place the control of the balloting entirely in the hands of the party. The primary cannot be legalized and discriminatory.

Few Virginians, we think, will be willing to have the primary lose its legal character and be stripped of the safeguards against fraud, merely to exclude Negroes. It will be infinitely better to accept the inevitable and to throw open the primary to those Negroes who are Democrats.

Equally will it be to the advantage of the Negroes. Faced as they are with the virtual certainty that Virginia will remain under Democratic rule for many years, Negroes who are excluded from the primary are, in effect, disfranchised. They can have no influence on the party in power, and can expect nothing at its hands. If, on the other hand, they do participate in the primary, they can assure for themselves, in many parts of the statte, decent political consideration.

We face that prospect with no apprehension. Negroes have gone a long way toward political independence since the days of the Underwood convention. Their votes are not to be bought and sold *en masse* today. That has been demonstrated in every recent primary in which they have participated.

Virginia Ruling Increases Worry Of Party Chiefs

Democratic Judge Of Old Dominion Says Negro Has Right In Primary

12-9-33

Safeguards Urged

North Alabama Seething With Condemnation Of Plan To Write Platform

By ATTICUS MULLIN

A circuit judge in Virginia, a Democrat, has held in a recent decision that negroes cannot be excluded from a Democratic primary in that State where such primary is paid for and conducted by the State. His decision follows close-

ly the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Texas case and the words used by the Virginia jurist follow:

"The party itself, in a State conducted primary, cannot deny its privileges to those who subscribe to its tenets and principles, nor can it make, lawfully, discrimination because of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

The Virginia decision, coming on the heels of the Texas decision by the U. S. Supreme Court, has added interest and more importance to the meeting of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee in Montgomery on Dec. 16, and at which a proposal will be made to choose the next State committee in a convention and not by election in a State conducted primary.

George Bondurant, member of the State committee from Birmingham and a leading North Alabama lawyer, has pointed out in a statement that he believes the selection of a party committee by a convention will obviate the point made by the U. S. Supreme Court in the Texas case. And Mr. Bondurant went further and said it would in his opinion be foolish for the State committee in Alabama to go along and take a chance of having the primary system disrupted. It was stated also by Mr. Bondurant that he was not wedded to the idea of a platform to be written by the convention when it is called to select the State committee. However, he said he saw no objection to such a plan.

Pettus Wants More

Chairman Edmund W. Pettus gives as the chief reason for the proposed convention, the necessity of doing something to prevent Alabama's primary from being subjected to the same attack as was made in the Texas case. However, Mr. Pettus wants to go further than choosing a State committee by the convention plan and have the convention adopt a platform after the primary which platform will have to be the guide of the winning candidates for all offices from governor down. Such a platform would bind the next governor and every member of the Legislature because every candidate for these places would have to take an oath before qualifying that he would obey the will of the convention as expressed in the platform.

The agitation against the convention plan for making a platform has reached all portions of the State. North Alabama is stirred up against it. The Huntsville Times, The Limestone Democrat, The Birmingham Post, The Anniston Star and many other daily papers in that section are fighting the movement.

Sentiment In Anniston

Discussing the convention movement The Anniston Star in a recent editorial said:

"With regard to the proposed convention, which is to be considered at a meeting of the State committee at Montgomery on Dec. 16, The Anniston Star is of the opinion that it is untimely and unwise. There are many thoughtful persons who believe there is a 'nigger in the woodpile' of the proposed negro exclusion measure. As a consequence, if it be carried out, it would tend to divide the Democracy of the State at a time when we are just beginning to heal the wounds that resulted from the candidacy of Al Smith for the presidency and the subsequent bolt of Senator J. Thomas Heflin."

TRICK TO REDUCE TOTAL OF NEGRO VOTERS IS BARED

Poll Tax Bills Sent Only To White Richmonders

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND, Va. — A political trick, designed to keep colored citizens away from the polls, was unearthed by the Journal and Guide here Monday of this week when it was definitely established that poll tax bills are being mailed only to white citizens. Colored citizens must go to the office of the collector to pay their poll taxes in order to be able to vote.

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RICHMOND, VA.
NEWS LEADER

NOV 28 193

Seek to Get Negro Voters to Qualify

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NORFOLK, VA.
LEDGER DISPATCH

NOV 13 1933

Our Invalid Primary Rule

In the face of decision after decision holding that, under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, Negroes may not lawfully be barred from legalized primaries because of their race, the State Democratic party plan continues to provide that only otherwise qualified WHITE persons may participate in Democratic primaries in Virginia. That provision is not worth the paper it is written on: why those who hold themselves to be keepers and guardians of the party plan persist in including an obviously void provision in the plan is one of the mysteries of purblind politics.

Judge C. Vernon Spratley, of the Circuit Court of Elizabeth City County, is the latest judge to hold that this provision is unconstitutional and invalid. Apparently for the purpose of making the point and his decision so plain that even the most partisan can understand them, Judge Spratley has written an opinion—"a memorandum of opinion," he modestly calls it—which, though not written for that purpose, of course, should serve to lead the guardians of the plan to strike out at the first opportunity a provision which is now notoriously void.

Back in March, 1927, the Supreme Court of the United States, in what is generally known as the Nixon case, held that a Texas statute—not a party rule, but a state law—which barred Negroes from particiuation in Democratic primaries, was violative of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. That decision pointed inexorably to the fact that a party rule, adopted for application to legalized primaries, was also violative of the Constitution: primer-grade reason and logic led to the undeniable conclusion that what the Legislature of a state could not lawfully do it could not delegate to a political party to do in its stead so as to have the force and effect of law.

That conclusion was judicially expressed in its effect on the Virginia Democratic party plan by Judge Groner, when he was judge of the District Court of the Eastern District of Virginia, in a case that arose in Richmond, Bliley vs. West, in June, 1929. Judge Groner said, in part, in holding the provision in question invalid:

The General Assembly of Virginia having provided for the primary as a method (though optional) for the nomination of candidates, and the Supreme Court of Virginia having declared it when adopted an inseparable part of the election machinery, it would seem necessarily to follow that the Legislature cannot by delegation or otherwise give validity to a claimed right which it is itself prohibited by the Constitution from enacting into law. . . .

Referring to this case, Judge Spratley says, "This court might well content itself with citing the above case, and quoting the language of Judge Groner, as its decision in this case." Incidentally, Judge Groner's decision was upheld in its entirety by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. And still another Texas case that reached the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed and confirmed what reason had already asserted.

But Judge Spratley seems determined that, for once anyhow, the matter shall be made so clear that the guardians of the plan must understand it. He explains that a political party can make and enforce any rules it pleases merely for its own government. But he explains that "when a political party makes use of the election machinery of the state and holds its primaries under and subject to the primary laws of the state, the conduct of same and participation therein is subject to the general laws of the state."

So long as the state has nothing to do with the operations of a party, that party can adopt rules and regulations as freely as any club or association or union or church. But when a party seeks the protection of state laws and state authority in the conduct of its primaries, it can make no regulations that the state itself could not make. And no state can prohibit Negroes from voting because they are Negroes.

Now that Judge Spratley, a state judge and an admittedly able one, has made the law unmistakably clear, it is to be hoped the guardians of the party plan will themselves understand it and act accordingly.

ly the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Texas case and the words used by the Virginia jurist follow:

"The party itself, in a State conducted primary, cannot deny its privileges to those who subscribe to its tenets and principles, nor can it make, lawfully, discrimination because of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

The Virginia decision, coming on the heels of the Texas decision by the U. S. Supreme Court, has added interest and more importance to the meeting of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee in Montgomery on Dec. 16, and at which a proposal will be made to choose the next State committee in a convention and not by election in a State conducted primary.

George Bondurant, member of the State committee from Birmingham and a leading North Alabama lawyer, has pointed out in a statement that he believes the selection of a party committee by a convention will obviate the point made by the U. S. Supreme Court in the Texas case. And Mr. Bondurant went further and said it would in his opinion be foolish for the State committee in Alabama to go along and take a chance of having the primary system disrupted. It was stated also by Mr. Bondurant that he was not wedded to the idea of a platform to be written by the convention when it is called to select the State committee. However, he said he saw no objection to such a plan.

Pettus Wants More

Chairman Edmund W. Pettus gives as the chief reason for the proposed convention, the necessity of doing something to prevent Alabama's primary from being subjected to the same attack as was made in the Texas case. However, Mr. Pettus wants to go further than choosing a State committee by the convention plan and have the convention adopt a platform after the primary which platform will have to be the guide of the winning candidates for all offices from governor down. Such a platform would bind the next governor and every member of the Legislature because every candidate for these places would have to take an oath before qualifying that he would obey the will of the convention as expressed in the platform.

The agitation against the convention plan for making a platform has reached all portions of the State. North Alabama is stirred up against it. The Huntsville Times, The Limestone Democrat, The Birmingham Post, The Anniston Star and many other daily papers in that section are fighting the movement.

Sentiment In Anniston

Discussing the convention movement The Anniston Star in a recent editorial said:

"With regard to the proposed convention, which is to be considered at a meeting of the State committee at Montgomery on Dec. 16, The Anniston Star is of the opinion that it is untimely and unwise. There are many thoughtful persons who believe there is a 'nigger in the woodpile' of the proposed negro exclusion measure. As a consequence, if it be carried out, it would tend to divide the Democracy of the State at a time when we are just beginning to heal the wounds that resulted from the candidacy of Al Smith for the presidency and the subsequent bolt of Senator J. Thomas Heflin."

TRICK TO REDUCE TOTAL OF NEGRO VOTERS IS BARED

Poll Tax Bills Sent Only To White Richmonders

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

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The General Assembly of Virginia having provided for the primary as a method (though optional) for the nomination of candidates, and the Supreme Court of Virginia having declared it when adopted

makes use of the election machinery of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. And an inseparable part of the election machinery, it would seem necessarily to state and holds its primaries under and sub- still another Texas case that reached the ject to the primary laws of the state, the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed conduct of same and participation therein and confirmed what is subject to the general laws of the state." asserted.

So long as the state has nothing to do with the operations of a party, that party can adopt rules and regulations as freely as any club or association or union or church. But when a party seeks the protection of state laws and state authority in the conduct of its primaries, it can make no regulations that the state itself could not make. And no state can prohibit Negroes from voting because they are Negroes.

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Political - 1933

Virginia.

6

Suffrage

6

NEGRO VOTE IN VA. MAY HINCE ON TAX PAYINC

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 7.—(CNS)—The feeling is fast growing in the Old Dominion that an intelligent Negro ought to be permitted to vote when he qualifies himself to vote, and that it is unfair to prevent him from doing so simply because of his race.

Virginia and the other southern states have become more or less accustomed to having their primary and election laws assailed in the federal courts, but the business of seeing those laws picked to pieces in state courts by Democratic judges is something new. Yet, Judge C. Vernon Spratley of the Elizabeth City Circuit Court recently handed down such a decision. He held that L. E. Wilson, a Negro, is entitled to damages from the election officials of Hampton, who denied him the privilege of voting in the Democratc prmary last August.

The impresson prevails that most of the Negroes are still Republicans anyway, and that they will not wish to vote in the Democratic primaries in large numbers. Consequently, the bugaboo of "Negro domination" does not seem especially formidable.

DEMOCRATS IN HAMPTON BAR NEGROES

Journal and Guide

All - White Primary Rule To Be Contested In Court

5-20-33

ACTION TAKEN MONDAY

Norfolk, Va.

Committee Says State Primary Plan Makes Ruling Valid

Special to Journal and Guide

HAMPTON, Va.—The action of the Elizabeth City County Democratic Committee in ruling that only white voters can participate in the August primary of the party will be contested in court by colored voters, the Journal and Guide learned on good authority this week.

The committee at its meeting on Monday night decided to bar colored voters under plans prescribed by the last State Democratic Convention. When the committee met it had before it a letter from A. W. E. Bassette, Jr., prominent local attorney, who informed Chairman Harry H. Holt, white, that he had been approached by numerous colored Democrats and said he wanted to know what action the committee would take.

Mr. Bassette said he had advised his clients that they have a right to cast a ballot in the primary. Mr. Holt was directed to write the attorney that the state primary plan permits only "white" Democrats to participate in the primary and to tell him that the committee feels that the petition from voters should be individual and not brought by a practicing attorney.

Previous Victory Recalled

Mr. Bassette will be remembered as the counsel for a group of colored voters who took a case to the Virginia Supreme Court and won a decision which outlawed subterfuges by which Negroes were prevented from registering and qualifying as voters.

The meeting of the committee was for the purpose of deciding on whether to hold a primary and when to hold it. The primary will be held August 1. Candidates for the House of Delegates from Hampton, Phoebus, and Elizabeth City County, for city treasurer, and for commissioner of revenue in Hampton will be nominated.

Three Judges, Two Clerks

Also at this time candidates for governor, lieutenant-governor, and attorney general of Virginia will be voted on. It was decided to have three judges and two clerks officiate at each of the precincts to conduct the primary.

Major E. Slater Montague offered a high-sounding resolution and in which a reorganization of the Democratic Party locally was proposed and in which the liberty-loving principles of the party were praised. The committee endorsed the principles of the resolution and agreed to subscribe to the new organization.

Members of the all-white committee present were: Chairman Harry H. Holt, E. Slater Montague; Percy Carmel, Alan D. Jones, John Mugler, Secretary C. M. Pace, H. S. East, Elijah Todd, Mayor Shackelford, Cecil Frost, C. G. Crenshaw, Norman H. Ransone, G. Irby and Frank M. Boggs.

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

DEC 5 1933

Negroes Claim Poll Tax Plot; Hulce Denies It

Democratic League Cites Discrimination and Effort to Keep Down Votes

The Richmond Democratic League, a Negro body, yesterday through one of its officers expressed the opinion that Negroes are discriminated against and an effort made to keep down their vote by failure of the City Treasurer's office to send Negro voters a poll tax bill, thereby discouraging the payment of the $1.50 poll tax.

But City Treasurer Herbert L. Hulce, told of the complaint, declared that the law requires tax bills only for sums of over $5, and that because only 1,200 to 1,300 Negroes out of nearly 35,000 assessed ever pay their poll tax, the cost of making up bills and mailing them out is prohibitive.

The Democratic League's protest, on which some sort of concerted action is planned, was voiced by Josephus Simpson, secretary. He said he had received a poll tax bill annually up to three years ago. Recently, he said, he went to pay his own tax without a bill, and inquired why he had not been sent one. He said he was first told by a clerk "I don't know," and later was told the law did not require a bill for taxes under $5.

Simpson said that at that time he had the serial numbers of eight white poll tax bills, and that each of them was for $1.50. He declared the league felt that the failure to send bills to Negroes was a scheme to lead the Negro voter to forget his poll tax and thereby disqualify himself from voting.

Treasurer Hulce denied emphatically there was any effort at ballot suppression, and said the practice was just a matter of business common sense.

"The law only requires us to send bills for amounts over $5," he said. "That applies to whites and Negroes alike. We send bills to the whites because we get the tax paid better that way. But there are between 30,000 and 35,000 Negroes assessed for this tax and experience has shown that only from 1,200 to 1,300 ever pay. They pay whether they are billed or not, and billing all of those assessed does not increase the payment.

"You can see how it is, if we make up bills and pay postage on them for 30,000 Negroes, and then only 1,300 pay, we lose a lot of money. Of course when a Negro is assessed for other taxes, such as personal or real property or income, we send him a bill."

Simpson said a meeting of the Democratic League would be held in the near future to discuss the situation and map a plan of action. He said several white persons of influence had expressed interest in the apparent discrimination. Other officers of the group are Roscoe C. Jackson, president, and George Winston, vice-president.

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN PILOT

NOV 13 1933

Make the Party Plan Law-Abiding

It would seem that after the United States Court's decision of 1927 holding unconstitutional the Texas law barring Negroes from Democratic primaries, and after Judge Groner's decision of June, 1929, in the West case which raised the same question in respect to the Virginia primary law there would have been an end in this State to the attempt by party authorities to prescribe eligibility rules for Democratic primaries that are plainly unconstitutional and discriminatory.

In Norfolk and other Virginia communities the old policy of restricting the primary to white Democrats has given way to the only practice that is consonant with the decisions just noted. In this city the swing of Negro voters to the Democratic party has been marked ever since the 1928 election. and Negro Democrats participated in the party primary of last August in considerable number.

But what the courts have said on the subject seems still to be less persuasive in some sections of the State than what the local party authorities have seen fit to define as electoral policy. Thus in Hampton, in the August primary, L. E. Wilson, a prominent Negro business man and civic leader, was refused the right to vote, despite his affirmation that he was a Democrat and had voted the national Democratic ticket in the election of 1932.

A suit for $5,000 damages brought by him against the three election judges who refused him a ballot, brought a verdict for the defendants by a seven-man white jury but Judge C. Vernon Spratley, of the Elizabeth City County Circuit Court, has set aside the verdict as contrary to the law and evidence.

Judge Spratley notes that the opinion of Judge Groner in the West case could have been adopted by him in the present case, for "the same law and the same reason and logic apply" but that he thought it advisable to write his own "memorandum of opinion" because the question involved greatly affects the conduct of future elections in legalized primaries.

There can be no doubt about the importance of Judge Spratley's opinion. It associates the State courts with the Federal courts in holding that no power is vested in a political party to prescribe suffrage limitations that are repugnant to statute law, and that while parties have the right to lay down rules for their internal governance they have no right in legalized primaries to deny any person the right to vote on grounds which are not admissible under the Constitution of the United States. The following quotation from Judge Spratley's opinion suffices for the main point:

> The court recognizes its responsibility for this decision, and the disapproval of many who prefer to continue the existence of a custom long observed in the conduct of primary elections in this State. The court can not concern itself, however, with political expediency, but must construe the law as it exists without prejudice or favor. . . .
>
> The court does hold that when a political party makes use of the election machinery of the State and holds its primaries under and subject to the primary laws of the State, the conduct of same and participation therein is subject to the general laws of the State. The party itself can not, in a State-conducted primary, deny its privileges to those who subscribe to its principles and tenets, nor can it make lawfully a discrimination of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

This is, as far as we know, the first declaration on this subject from a State court since the contrary decision of the late Judge Beverly T. Crump, in the Richmond Law and Equity Court, in March 1930, in the action brought by James O. West. Nothing can be clearer than the fact that Judge Crump's decision was in conflict with the theory and reasoning of the United States Supreme Court in the Texas case, and that Judge Spratley's decision is in complete harmony with it.

The law being clear, it is extraordinary that the Democratic party plan, adopted anew on June 9, 1932, continues to encourage such a violation of it as was attempted at Hampton last August, by its restriction of the primary to "white persons who are qualified to vote at the next ensuing general election." The party plan should be made law-abiding instead of law-breaking. That is the surest way of putting an end to the kind of litigation that we have just had in the Hampton case and to the harassing and harmful friction between the races that these actions alaw give rise to.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS.
TIMES

NOV 29 1932

VIRGINIA NEGROES MAY VOTE

Very surprising to Virginians and very interesting to residents of other states is the decision of a Democratic Virginia judge who holds that his party cannot arbitrarily exclude qualified Negroes from its primary as now conducted.

The decision was handed down by Judge C. Vernon Spratley of the Elizabeth City circuit court in which Judge Spratley held that L. E. Wilson, a Negro, was entitled to damages from the election officials of Hampton, who denied him the privelege of voting in the Democratic primary of last August.

> "The party itself cannot, in a State-conducted primary, deny its privileges to those who subscribe to its principles and tenets, nor can it make, lawfully, discrimination because of race, color or previous condition of servitude," the court held.

It is believed Judge Spratley's ruling was influenced by a decision of the United States circuit court of appeals which about three years ago held unconstitutional the existing primary law of Virginia which calls for a primary financed from the state treasury and limits participants to whites. No appeal from this decision was taken.

The Spratley decision intensifies the feeling among Democratic leaders in Virginia that if the blacks are to be prevented from voting in Democratic primaries, some means other than the present law must be found. One course would be for the Democratic party to take over the expense of conducting the primary, thus placing itself in position to make rules governing eligibility. Another would be for the party to return to the convention system and the third to continue under the present system and permit qualified Negroes to participate in their primary.

The Spratley decision indicates a growing feeling in Vriginia that an intelligent Negro ought to be permitted to vote when he has qualified himself to vote and that it is unfair to prevent him from doing so simply because of his race. Should this be the correct appraisal of conditions in Virginia there appears to be a chance that eventually the bugaboo of "Negro domination" in the South may be wiped out.

RECORD NUMBER OF VOTES CAST IN DEM. PRIMARY

Newp't News Does Not "Challenge" Negroes For First Time

8-5-33

Newport News Bureau

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Colored citizens participated actively for the first time in a Democratic primary and ran up what is considered a record vote for the group here, in the primary held Tuesday.

Negro participation in the Democratic primary here was made possible through recent test cases. They qualified by reason of party loyalty.

The gradually growing interest was at high peak Tuesday. Most of the candidates were unusually solicitious of Negro support and votes.

Records Studied

The records of each of the candidates were thoroughly examined. It is generally felt that the Negro vote was cast as a bloc. Most of the colored persons who appeared at the polls to cast their vote Tuesday were persons who are demanding that Negroes in Newport News be given a just share in President Roosevelt's "New Deal" prosperity.

The following list of all of the local candidates who ran for office in the primary was furnished the Journal and Guide by City Clerk Hamilton:

Commonwealth's attorney, Herbert G. Smith, unopposed; city treasurer Thomas Newman, incumbent, and W. E. Jones; commissioner of revenue, R. L. Cosby, incumbent; E. G. Burcher and R. P. Robertson; city sergeant Paul Hall (at present a deputy); John W. Reynolds, Allan O. Powell, and Thomas J. Burke; high constable: Henry T. Messick, unopposed.

Legislature, city of Newport News Maj. George B. Collings, incumbent and Floyd A. Hudgins; city of Newport News and Warwick County, S. R. Buxton, and Thomas Geddy, Jr.

The successful candidates, exclusive of those who were unopposed, were: Jones, city treasurer; Crosby, commissioner of revenue; Hall, city sergeant; and Buxton, House of Delegates. The result in the Collings-Hudgins legislature race was not known at press time.

Political - 1933

Virginia

Suffrage

SUFFOLK, VA.
NEWS HERALD

AUG 5 1933

NEGROES IN PRIMARIES

Had Negro Democrats been excluded from voting in the Suffolk primary the result would probably have been far-reaching in that, if tested in the courts, it might have invalidated the election. The action of the judges of election in refusing those who came to the polls in Tuesday's election was perfectly natural, the party law prescribing that only white Democrats may vote in such elections. They and apparently others had forgotten or never knew that a decision by the supreme court of the United States vitiated any such provision in the Virginia primary law.

The News-Herald was surprised to learn since Tuesday's election that there are a number of Negroes in Suffolk who have been consistently voting the Democratic ticket, some of them for years, and many in state and local elections. Among the number are some of the best and most intelligent members of the race. Most of them are property holders or well to do people. They have paid their polltax and are of course otherwise qualified to vote. It is but natural they should like to have the opportunity to express their choice as to the candidates of the party to which they belong.

In the lower Peninsula section, or to be specific, the election judges at Phoebus, at the insistence of the chairman of the Democratic committee of Elizabeth City county, who should have been informed, refused to permit a Negro to participate in the primary. Of course this citizen has recourse in the courts and will probably seek damages for denial of his right to vote as guaranteed under the ruling of the highest tribunal in the land. We are little short of amazed that intelligent and well informed citizens of that community were not aware of the action of the court. It was published and discussed in every daily newspaper at least in Virginia.

Whether the white Democrats like it or not, they cannot prevent a Negro who in other particulars meets the party requirements, from voting in their primaries. Because they know they are not wanted many of course will prefer not to raise the issue and will refrain from participating in party referenda. But the fact remains that they may, if they so desire, and in view of that the party law should be promptly amended by striking out the word "white." It may save election officials from costly litigation and perhaps payment of damages.

Northern Virginia Daily
Front Royal, Va.
JUL 28 1933

ABSENT VOTING

Perhaps no section of the Virginia election law has been under such constant fire since its enactment as that permitting absent voters to cast their ballots by mail. There is scarcely an election at which complaints are not made that the privilege of absent voting is being used improperly. The ostensible purpose of the clause in the election law is to permit persons who are forced to be away from their voting precinct on election days and such as are physically disabled to exercise the right of suffrage. Actually, its benefits in this respect are far outweighed by the opportunities the clause offers for fraudulent practices.

In the present gubernatorial campaign there have been numerous complaints of such misuse of the absent voter privilege. Politicians are accused of inducing ignorant voters and those whom they fear might be led astray by the opposing candidate to procure the absent voter's ballot. They then assist these voters in marking their ballots and see that they are properly mailed. This contact with the voter in the preparation of his ballot enables the "worker" to count "one more in the bag." The number of applications for the ballots increases with each election. This provision of the election law should be repealed. It is better for a few people to lose their votes, or be put to some little inconvenience, than for such an opportunity for election frauds to be allowed to continue.

This paper became interested in the matter on Wednesday afternoon when it learned at Front Royal that of the total number of voters who have paid their capitation tax in Warren county, 146 have applied for absentee voters' ballots. Of this 146 who have asked for the ballots, 47 were residents of Front Royal, 37 of Front Royal district, and the remainder from other sections of the county. There are 24 colored voters in the town and twenty of these have applied for absentee voters ballots. The applicants from the town of Front Royal, as far as this paper was able to learn, were able-bodied residents who are not given to travelling very much. Without knowing the circumstances of any particular case, it would be unfair, of course, to suggest that any of them were not genuine. It simply struck us as curious that out of 650 qualified voters in the town 47 of them should be going away on election day, and that 20 of the 24 colored voters should have out-of-town engagements on the same day.

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

AUG 2 1933

Bars "Uncle Tom"

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The writer attended a mass meeting recently held at Sharon Baptist Church, where a large number of candidates for public office appeared before colored voters.

For the most part, the colored people were congratulated by various speakers for their determination to take part in local, State and national politics. They were welcomed to the Democratic ranks, wisely advised along political lines, and their support at the polls was earnestly solicited.

It is to be regretted, however, that some of the speakers thought it necessary to resort to anecdotes about Negroes, or their love for their old black mammies, or their devotion to old black Uncle Ben. This mistaken attitude was not well received.

The average colored audience of today is fairly intelligent. It can appreciate an intelligent address. It desires to hear the issues of the campaign discussed, or the candidate's platform explained, or advised of his lofty purposes if nominated and elected. The colored people are not interested in Negro jokes, black mammies, or anything about old black Uncle Ben, or Uncle Ned, or Uncle Tom.

THEODORE W. JONES.

Richmond.

ASKS $5,000 DAMAGES FOR VOTING REFUSAL

L. E. Wilson Sues In Hampton

HAMPTON, Va.—Five thousand dollars for embarrassment and humiliation is the damages sought by L. E. Wilson, secretary of the People's Building and Loan Association, from the three election judges who on August 1, refused to permit him to vote in the Democratic primary.

The suit was filed against Taylor Holtzclaw, Benjamin F. Levey, and John McMinamen, who were on duty in the Courthouse Precinct. A. W. E. Bassette, Jr., is attorney for Mr. Wilson and the case will be heard in the October term of the Circuit Court.

This suit is the first boomerang from the blanket order which was issued by Harry Holt, white, chairman of the Elizabeth City County Democratic committee and which prevented prospective colored voters in Hampton and the county from casting their ballots, even if they had complied with all the rules required.

In Phoebus, the judges refused to obey the order of Mr. Holt, and the Democratic chairman was even threatened with arrest when he tried to force his point.

Other suits are expected to be filed in the county, among these will probably be one by Dr. Thomas W. Turner, head of the biology department of Hampton Institute, who, with his wife, was denied the right to vote in the primary.

Mr. Holt is also involved in other cases based on his orders for the recent primary. Mr. Holt's rule has been termed "one-man."

NEGRO'S $10,000 SUIT ON VOTE BAR UPHELD

HAMPTON, Va., Oct. 6.—(AP)—Judge C. Vernon Spratley ruled in Elizabeth City circuit court today that thesuit instituted by L. E. Wilson, negro, charging that he had been denied the privilege of a vote in the August democratic primary, must be heard on its merits.

Wilson is suing John McMenanim, Taylor C. Holtzclaw and Benjamin Levy, primary election judges, for $10,000. The defense contended the democratic party rules permit only white electors to participate in the party primary.

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

SEP 3 1933

Negroes Are Urged to Register And Form Strong Voting Unit

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—It is roughly estimated that the Negroes of Richmond cast about 1,500 votes in the recent Democratic primary. While that number is fairly good for a starter, yet it did not greatly promote their welfare. But 5,000 votes would, and a campaign is now on to poll that number in the Democratic primary election for Mayor.

In this connection it may be observed that the writer has watched the increasing number of Negro political organizations launched in this City during recent months, with some misgivings as to the benefits they contribute to the local Negro group. So far as known the leaders of these little political organizations are honest and sincere, but they have little or no influence, nor sufficient following to back up their claims for recognition. On the whole it may be said that most of them simply muddy the political waters.

In the judgment of the undersigned the Negroes of Richmond should maintain one strong political machine that would dictate and not beg. Not a number of half dead and half alive organizations under various names, but one gigantic political machine that can function and get the things the Negro wants. Why should 53,000 Negroes have to file petitions and make appeals to the powers that be instead of making respectful demands? White politicians know that Negroes have no properly organized and directed political machine, equipped to investigate the past record of white men, hence they are completely ignored.

The Negroes of Richmond must be taught not only to pay their poll-tax and vote, but also to vote as a unit. There is a maxim that union is strength, division weakness, this is especially true in politics. Only as an organized force can the Negroes of Richmond make their presence felt. They must endorse and support candidates of their choice en masse. But by scattering their votes, here and there, or voting at haphazard, they are simply throwing their votes away. If Negroes do not endorse individual candidates and inform them of their action and their purpose to support them at the polls, what recognition or consideration can they expect when these candidates are nominated and elected?

But far more important to the Negro race, than the past record of white candidates for public office, or their platforms, or the issues of political campaigns, is the type of Negro leadership. The Negroes' own leadership is destined to be their salvation or their ruin. There is no disposition to minimize the influence of the colored clergy, but ministers of the gospel should not be political bosses, as the spokesmen in politics; they should, however, be voters.

This is a new age. Lots of things are being done today that were impossible a few months ago. For instance, government control of banking, industry and commerce; government regulations of re-employment, hours or labor and salary; government enforcement of the National Recovery Act, its program and rules. In this fast moving period, local Negroes must have responsible political leaders, whose mental equipment and poll-box receipts have been brought up to date.

How can Negro voters or white politicians have faith and confidence in the average Negro ministerial group? For example, in this City, out of fifty-nine leading Negro ministers, including doctors of divinity and university professors, who are preaching as a sideline, only nine are qualified voters. Fifty are slackers or political hypocrites. Such is the status of the local Negro "brain trust"—nine wise and fifty foolish.

How can the colored people of Richmond reach their political goal when 85 per cent of Negro leaders are indifferent to the best interests of their group; when 85 per cent of Negro preachers are poll-tax evaders, voteless and spineless windjammers; when 85 per cent of the local Negro "brain trust" is without cultivated brains, or even horse sense?

THEODORE W. JONES.

Richmond.

Virginians Winning Fight for Primary Voting

HAMPTON, Va. (Co-op)—Judge C. Vernon Spratley last Friday overruled a demurrer to dismiss charges against election officials preventing colored persons from voting in the Elizabeth City County Democratic primaries.

ROANOKE, VA.
TIMES
OCT 23 1933

Public Opinion

Remember, Brevity Is The Soul of Wit

Claims Democrats Are Not Bound By Results of Recent Primary For Commissioner of Revenue.

Editor of The Roanoke Times:

Sir:—In recent editorials you have insisted that every one who voted in the primary of August is "in honor bound" to support all the nominees of that primary. You go so far as to refer to a "Primary Pledge," as though every one voting in that election were bound by some sort of contract or oath. As a citizen of Roanoke interested in the city's welfare and a free ballot, I take issue with you.

In the first place, the election of August 1 was not a legitimate Democratic primary. You have yourself admitted editorially that many Republicans voted in it. This: you must know quite well, is specifically forbidden by the Virginia election laws.

Secondly, the rules of the Democratic Party permit only white voters to participate in a Democratic primary. It is a matter of common knowledge that hundreds of colored voters participated in the primary of August 1. If the election officers did not know this then they were woefully ignorant as to their duties.

Understand I am not contending that the full right of suffrage should be denied our colored citizens; I am merely pointing out the rule to that effect, and the flagrant violation of that rule.

The foregoing objections, however, are not the most serious objections to the primary. This election was held under machinery set up by Judge Hart while he was judge of the Hustings Court. Mr. Johnson, the Registrar, and in whom everybody had complete confidence, was dismissed and his place was filled first by one and then another until an incumbent could be found satisfactory for the political set-up.

Judge Hart then "purged" (?) the Electoral Board by dropping the highly esteemed late E. H. Birchfield and appointing in his stead Mr. Worrell, who, with Mr. Wheeler, another ardent Hart supporter, constitute a majority and control the action of said Board.

With this set-up and with Judge Hart as a candidate and a potential beneficiary of such set-up, the election board was held.

Poll taxes were paid for many who had not enough interest in the city's welfare to qualify themselves.

People not qualified as voters under the laws of the State were registered and voted through the Registrar's office as "absent voters."

The Registrar permitted canvassers to take out ballots, have them voted and carry them back to the Registrar's office, all in flagrant violation of the election laws. In all about 1,200 so-called "mail ballots" were thus voted through the Registrar's office.

It is known that a large proportion of these "mail ballots" were cast by colored voters. It is highly interesting and possibly significant that Judge Hart received his heaviest majorities in Kimball and Melrose No. 1, the two colored precincts of the city.

In the face of the set-up described it is difficult to discern the "point of honor" you refer to in demanding the support of the candidates who created that set-up and yet failed to receive one-half of the votes cast.

You applaud the action of the President of the United States in sending Postmaster General Farley, who is also the chairman of the Democratic Party of New York and chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to induce McKee to run as an Independent against O'Brien, regularly nominated Democratic candidate for mayor of New York.

Just how can you reconcile your zeal for Democratic reform in New York by violation of "primary pledges" with your insistance that the voters of your own home town adhere strictly to the result of the "primary" (and such a primary!) is beyond my poor power to comprehend. If it is dishonorable to disregard the "primary pledge" then surely both the President and the Postmaster General are steeped in infamy.

If the Democrats of New York are to be applauded for refusing to follow the regularly nominated Democratic candidate because of Tammany, then surely the Democrats of Roanoke may be excused for refusing to support a minority candidate who is also head of our own "Little Tammany."

Surely the majority of the Democratic voters who rejected him at the primary have a right to again pass judgment on a candidate who has already held three different public offices, been unsatisfactory in each, and also had the poor sportsmanship to carry to the State Legislature a fight to override the expressed purpose of his fellow-citizens to retire him from public office.

A fitting climax to the career of the present set-up of our election machinery is the recent resignation of Mr. Lawson from our Electoral Board, with the complaint that Messrs. Worrell and Wheeler prepared for both the primary and the coming general election without his presence at a single meeting.

It would be interesting to know why these men were not willing for Mr. Lawson to see the ballots printed, counted and sealed for these two elections. The law provides that every ballot be accounted for. Mr. Lawson asked to see this done. His request was not granted. Possibly the true facts would explain the free use of official ballots made by canvassers in soliciting "mail votes."

My dear Editor, yours in a news paper, and, as such, a good one. Give us facts, not dissertations on a spurious code of honor.

With the facts before them your readers can surely be trusted to discern and choose between the transparent political trickery of a false code of honor and the true honor and fair name of our city.

H. F. STOKE.

Roanoke, Va., Oct. 21, 1933.

Political—1933

Virginia

Suffrage

NORFOLK, VA.
LEDGER DISPATCH

APR 17 1933

Norfolk's Voting Strength

The cities of Virginia have themselves largely to blame for the lack of consideration which their citizens and interests, in all matters, receive in state political affairs. It is a notorious fact that the qualified voting strength in the urban communities is far less in proportion to population than in the counties, even those having a much larger percentage of Negro residents, and since political machinery is built on bulk votes, it is a natural consequence that legislation is dictated in the interest of those areas where the power lies.

Norfolk, for instance, should cast 25,000 ballots in any contested election; Richmond should have 40,000 to 45,000 at a minimum; Portsmouth, Lynchburg, Alexandria and other cities in proportion; yet in the most heated contests it is seldom that any Virginia city casts more than 50 per cent of its minimum eligible voting strength.

The payment of poll taxes six months in advance of an election is an obstacle to a large electorate; but if county residents are sufficiently aroused to qualify year after year, the lack of civic consciousness in the cities is difficult to defend. Yet from the cities comes the bulk of the revenues by which the state government is supported, and from which it finds the funds for its increasing volume of subsidies to the counties for roads and schools. The most persistent demands are now coming from the rural areas for greater state aid to relieve local taxpayers, while the cities are laboring under heavy tax burdens for their own support with little hope of relief either from state or municipal taxation—until more power is shown by the ballot boxes.

The Progressive Democratic Association, of Norfolk, composed of 500 or so young men, has set itself to a non-partisan campaign to increase Norfolk's qualified voting strength by utilizing its widespread precinct organization to reach potentially eligible voters and urge them to pay their poll taxes by May 1 in order to participate in the Democratic primary in August and the general election in November, when city and state officials are to be nominated and elected. The association asserts it is not interested in factional politics or even predominantly in qualifying Democrats, though it probably assumes that the larger the qualified list in Norfolk the more certain is the city to register its predominant Democratic majority.

Better and more responsible and responsive government will follow large votes in the cities.

Carry On

The closing of the poll tax books for the August primary and the November elections should not stop nor even slow up the movement to enroll Negroes as qualified voters in this city. While appreciable gains have been made, much remains to be done before the 53,000 Negroes in Richmond can insist upon the recognition and consideration to which they are entitled. This can only be done through systematic and organized endeavor and the program formulated during Emancipation Week should be prosecuted without abatement. The important councilmanic elections are scheduled for 1934 which make the movement all the more imperative. Will the churches, organizations and societies among Negroes in Richmond pay attention and assist their members to throw off the civil, political and economic chains, which now fetter them? First seek ye the vote and all things will be added. This is the American way of fomenting revolutions.

Register Now

Persons who have paid all poll taxes assessed against them for the years 1930, 1931 and 1932 and have not registered will not be eligible to vote in the primary, special or general elections this year. The registration books for the 1933 elections will close July 16 1933. If you have not registered get busy and attend to this important duty, without delay. The Planet will gladly assist any person to become acquainted with the requirements for registration. Just dial 3-5192 or call at the office of The Richmond Planet, 210 East Clay Street.

"Poll Taxes For What Purpose?"

IN OUR Current Comment column on this page is an interesting dissertation on poll taxes, reprinted from the *Virginian-Pilot*. It is especially interesting in view of Gubernatorial Candidate Peery's sanction of a retention of the poll tax not particularly as a prerequisite to voting, but as an aid to financing the public schools. The tax collecting authorities, as the *Virginian-Pilot* has pointed out, have put the schools to a decided disadvantage by allowing "approximately $11,000,000" to remain on the delinquent list without any effective efforts to collect this amount, which would be a life-saver for the diminishing educational chest fund at this time.

The poll tax is a companion piece of the late grandfather clause and a substitute for the educational clause in the restriction of the suffrage. Its operations, especially in the rural sections, have been restricted to this field of usefulness. In the hands of a political machine it can, or may, be made to serve exactly the same purpose as the outmoded ancestral or the outwitted intelligence test, except that it is much more expensive to the politicians.

It costs something to drop a line to a potential but delinquent voter to the effect that "in looking over the tax lists, we find, and are pleased to inform you, that contrary to your understanding your poll taxes for 1931-32-33 have been paid. If you will present this letter (or the enclosed certificate) at the polls you will have no difficulty in voting."

The poll taxes, if collected, would considerably add to the sum total of the funds available for school purposes. But nobody in the domain of the rulers is desirous of increasing the school funds from that source. It is the experience of this writer that it is rather difficult for a colored person to obtain, in the regular way, a bill for his or her poll taxes.

The item is always coupled with personal property taxes, billed separately from real estate taxes, and while a bill for the latter is always in hand promptly when due, a bill for the former is hardly ever available until past due. This is true all over the state.

Because of the method of billing and collecting poll taxes, not only is the colored electorate quite effectively restricted, but a large section of the white electorate is similarly affected. As long as this serves the purposes of those who can do things to their advantage better with a small than with a large electorate the poll taxes will be a subject of polite controversy with its real intent and purpose shrouded in evasion.

DEMOCRATS TO BAR VOTERS IN VIRGINIA

Old Primary Fight Is Started Again

HAMPTON, Va., June 2.—Elizabeth City and county, with a population of about 20,000, of which more than 5,000 are of our Race, has a Democratic association that has just announced that Negroes will not be allowed to vote in the coming Democratic primary.

Harry H. Holt, chairman of the Elizabeth City county Democratic committee, says that the committee has decided that only white voters can vote in the Democratic primary, as the state party plans clearly indicate.

During the last presidential campaign Race leaders in Buckroe Beach, Fortress Monroe, Hampton Institute, Langley Field and Phoebus gave active support to the Democratic candidates and platform. They had high hopes of sharing in the "new deal" promised the people of the county by the Democratic leaders.

Attorney A. W. E. Bassette Jr., representing Race voters of this city and Elizabeth City county, sent a letter to Chairman Holt informing him that he had been approached by quite a number of Race voters who claim to be Democrats and asking what action the committee would take, inasmuch as he has "advised his clients that they have a right to cast a ballot in the primary." Mr. Holt replied that "Negro voters will not be permitted to take part in the primary."

Just what steps the "Negro Democrats" of the county will take to enforce their right is problematic. The opinion prevails, however, that they will continue to agitate and may take action.

HALTS BAN IN SUFFOLK ON NEGRO VOTE

Candidates Solicited Everybody's Vote Before Primary

Suffolk Bureau

SUFFOLK, Va.—Suffolk [illegible] officials unsuccessfully sought to refuse Negroes the right to vote in last week's state-wide Democratic primary but were prevented from doing so by a ruling from the Attorney General of Virginia.

Election judges, local political bosses, and party rules notwithstanding, any person duly registered and qualified to vote must be allowed to cast his ballot, the attorney general telegraphed to Commonwealth's Attorney M. Anderson Maxey after that official had wired him for a decision on request of colored men who had been denied ballots. No reference was made in the telegraphic ruling to the Negro voter specifically.

Two Courses Taken

Faced with this preplexing problem, citizens who had been balked in their efforts to participate in the primary sought legal redress in two directions. While they were waiting for a reply from Attorney General Saunders, a group headed by J. H. Fulcher, prominent local attorney, petitioned the local court for a writ of mandamus to compel the precinct judges to allow Negroes to vote.

When application was made to Judge James L. McLemore for the writ of mandamus, the jurist informed the committee that he thought that that writ was too long a procedure for immediate action. He also told the committee that he was preparing an interpretation of the law and that he thought this would clarify the situation.

In his interpretation Judge McLemore cited sections of the State law involved, pointing out that the statutes were clear and needed no explanation. He expressed his willingness to sign a writ of mandamus to compel election judges to vote Negroes, but emphasized that such a procedure was "a little lengthy."

It was contended in the petition for the writ of mandamus that Negroes were being denied the right to vote solely on account of color. Dr. R. Henry Bland claimed he was denied permission to vote solely on these grounds. Among others who were denied the ballot were Leroy Burke and Professor Edward Howe, principal of the high school here.

Mr. Burke, a qualified voter, attempted to vote about seven o'clock Tuesday morning and was told by the judge of one of the election precincts that he could not vote unless he signed the oath of party loyalty. There are 104 qualified Negro voters in the city of Suffolk. Several attempts were made by Negroes at an early hour to cast votes and each voter told the same story. Mr. Burke got in touch with Mr. Maxey, the incumbent commonwealth's attorney and he immediately got in touch with the state's attorney general and asked for a ruling in the case.

In about three hours the telegram was received from the attorney general stating that any qualified voters were to be permitted to vote in the primary.

Prior to the time to cast votes, the Negro voters of Suffolk were canvassed for votes. Some of the candidates interviewed leading Negroes and almost pleaded for votes. Nearly every Negro voter received a card or letter from the candidates soliciting votes.

The refusal, therefore, to allow Negroes to vote came as a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. Only quick action enabled them to vote.

A serious attempt will be made by the Suffolk-Nansemond Civic League to register all qualified Negro voters for the November election. The Negroes of Suffolk consider the election victory on Tuesday as one that will go down in history. Never before has there been such quick, concerted action on the part of Negroes here. Quite a few favorable comments have been heard from both races.

Wanted To Be Embarrassed

A desire to find out why Negroes were being denied the right to vote in the Democratic Primary in Suffolk and in order to have a thorough knowledge of the election laws, Prof. Howe, attempted to cast his ballot in spite of the fact that he had been warned that qualified Negro voters had previously been denied.

Prof. Howe had been informed an hour before that Negroes could not vote in the primary, but as a citizen he straightway made his way to his prescribed polling place.

Hears Name Called

Just as Prof. Howe was about to enter the polling place, he heard some one calling his name across the street. It was the city commonwealth's attorney, who was a candidate for reelection and who had previously solicited Mr. Howe's vote.

Prof. Howe was informed by Attorney Maxey that he had called him in order to save him some embarrassment, as Negroes were not being permitted to vote in the election. Prof. Howe replied, "I want to be embarrassed. I will attempt to vote anyway." The commonwealth's attorney then told him that if that was the way he felt about it to go ahead and to inform him of his luck.

Refused Ballot

On entering the room to cast his ballot, Prof. Howe was politely informed by the election judges that Negroes were not permitted to vote in the primaries. When he asked the reasons why, Prof. Howe was told that according to the constitution of the state Democratic party, he was not eligible, and that "we were carrying out the instructions of higher-ups." One of the judges pointed to a folded letter on the table but would not disclose its contents.

Prof. Howe questioned the judges but got no satisfactory reasons why he could not vote. He even went so far as to quote law as to how a voter could seek redress when his vote has been challenged.

Prof. Howe promptly informed the commonwealth attorney, who was waiting on the outside, of the action of the judges and requested that a ruling from the state attorney general be secured. Prof. Howe emphasized the fact that he was making the request as prescribed by law. It was within three hours after Prof. Howe had made the first attempt to vote that the telegram was received from the attorney general saying that any qualified voter should be permitted to vote in the primary.

Commonwealth's Attorney Reelected

Mr. Maxey, city commonwealth's attorney, was reelected last week by a sizeable majority. Ninety five of the qualified Negro voters voted for Mr. Maxey.

The Negro vote was small because the news had spread that Negroes could not vote. Many voters were reluctant to vote even after the ruling had been secured from the attorney general.

In Voting Test

Leroy Burke, representative of the Virginia Mutual Insurance Co., was the first qualified Negro who attempted to vote in the recent Democratic primary in Suffolk and was refused. Mr. Burke informed the commonwealth's attorney of Suffolk, who in turn secured a ruling from the state's attorney general which permitted all qualified voters to cast their ballot.

Hampton Holds Out

IN EVERY city in Virginia, except Hampton, colored voters participated in the August 1st Democratic primary. They voted, in relatively small numbers of course, without challenge or hindrance in Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Richmond, Danville, Lynchburg, Roanoke and some of the smaller cities. In Suffolk there was objection, but a ruling from Attorney General Saunders removed the objection, and Suffolk was in line.

In spite of the apparent statewide agreement among leading Democrats that Negroes who wish to declare themselves members of the party may now participate in the primary, Hampton holds out. The chairman of the city committee there, one Mr. Harry H. Holt, seems to be determined to defy his party policy and court decrees, as far as Hampton is concerned.

And all that brings up the question of how far education will go toward bringing about understanding between the races, and in softening race prejudice or establishing justice. Hampton is an educational center for Negroes. There the famous Hampton Institute is located. For 60 years Hampton has been training—largely under white teachers—leaders for the Negroes of the South. Hampton trained Booker Washington. Hampton trained Robert R. Moton. Hampton trained James S. Russell. Hampton has trained thousands of teachers and leaders who have taught and led Negroes as the South would have them taught and led. And in every place in Virginia, except Hampton, Negroes are free to vote as they choose if they can meet certain educational requirements and are willing to pay a poll tax.

Here is a conundrum. We cannot solve it. Perhaps some of our readers can.